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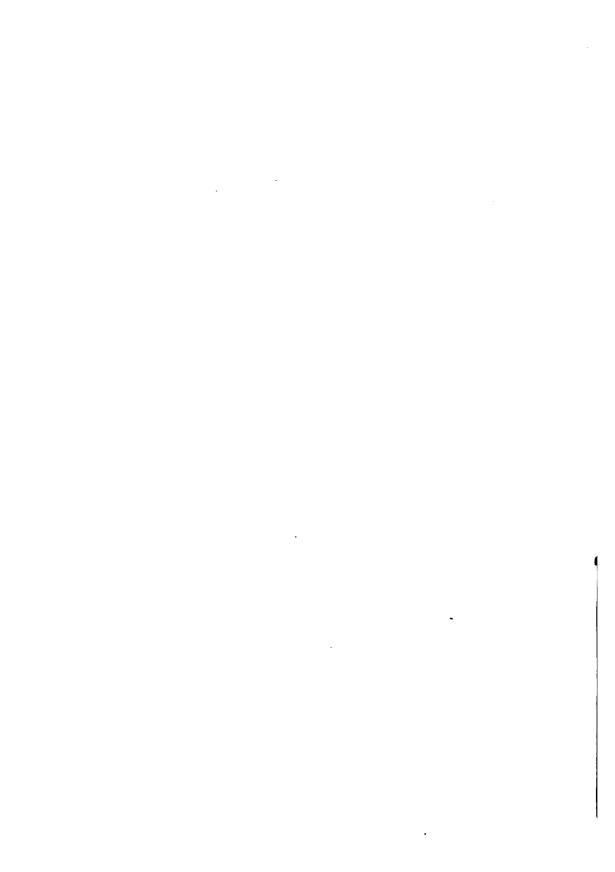
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THE REGISTER

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Kentucky
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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



JANUARY, 1912

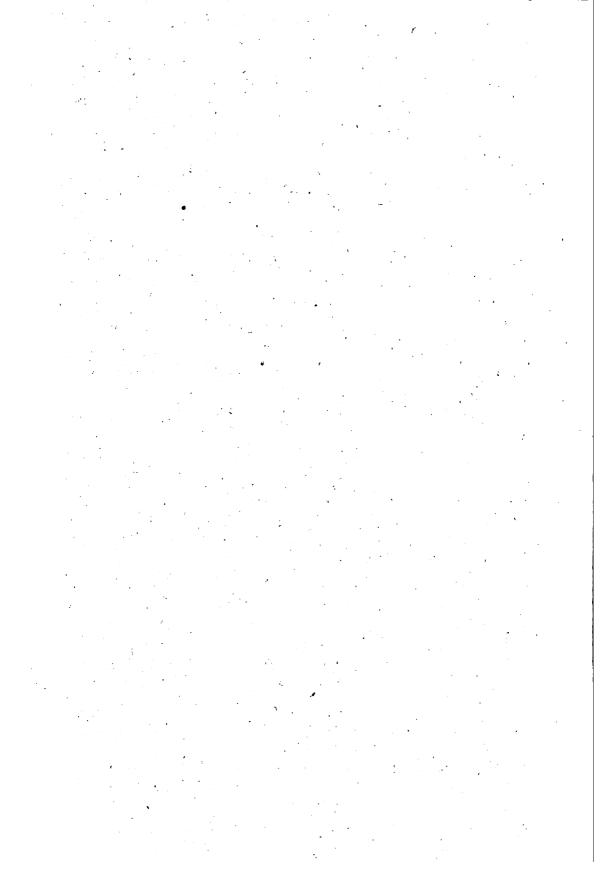
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General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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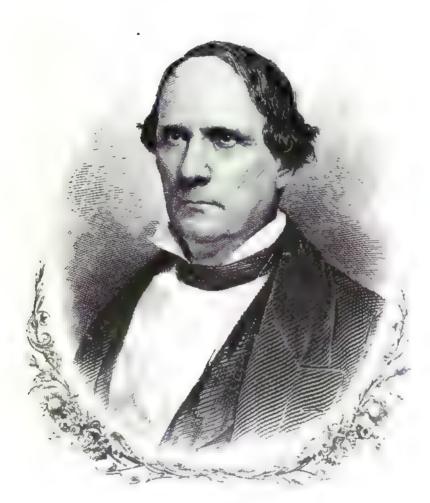
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JAMES GUTHRIE.

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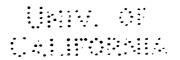
JAMES GUTHRIE

LAWYER, FINANCIER AND STATESMAN The Outline of a Great Kentuckian

BY

GEORGE BABER

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JAMES GUTHRIE

Lawyer, Financier and Statesman

(By George Baber.)

James Guthrie, as lawyer, financier and statesman, deserves a high place in the history of Kentucky, and yet so little has been published about him that even now, after only four decades since his death, there are but few Kentuckians who are familiar with his career. His was a great example of the self-made man who, reared amidst the simplest environments, unaided by the prestige of ancestry and unsupported by wealth, won both fame and wealth by his fortitude, his industry, his selfrespect and his high ambition. His father, Adam Guthrie, migrated from Scotland to America. located first in Virginia and thence came to Kentucky as soon as the new commonwealth was made from the Old Dominion, establishing his home in what became as now the County of Nelson, where James was born December 5th, 1792. Schoolhouses were then scarce in Kentucky, colleges were unknown, and the most ordinary facilities for the acquisition of learning were hard to obtain in the State. But young Guthrie resolutely faced all difficulties, resolved to prepare himself for a career which required both a knowledge of books and fitness for public service. Having studied in a log school room under

the instructions of a Mr. McCallister, he realized the need of money and sought it courageously, making successfully three trips down the Mississippi in a flat boat loaded with provisions for the New Orleans trade; and then, nearing the age of twenty years, he "left the river," and with Charles A. Wickliffe and Ben Hardin, undertook to study law under the great John Rowan, who had set up a law office at the meagre village of Bardstown. Young Guthrie was a hard student. developed rapidly under the teaching of Rowan, was licensed to practice, appeared in a few cases at court, and at the age of twentyappointed Commoneight was wealth's Attorney by Governor Adair. This appointment, with its importance and dignity, caused Mr. Guthrie in 1820 to remove his office to Louisville, a village having more pretensions than Bardstown, as the struggling young "City of the Falls." Thus, Mr. Guthrie's opportunities were both widened and multiplied, and the fidelity with which his official duties were done enlisted the public esteem, which, from that time to the end, never flagged, and which bore him onward to high positions, large responsibilities, geat influence and ample fortune. He acquired repu-

tation as a safe and successful attorney. His practice became lucrative, and falling into the habit of that day, he actively engaged in politics, became a zealous advocate of Andrew Jackson, rose to local prominence in the Democratic party, and was repeatedly chosen to represent Jefferson county in either one or the other branch of the Legislature. There was much strenuosity in the party conflicts of that day. The friends of Andrew Jackson and of Henry Clay, respectively, were severe in the championship of their famous leaders. But it is noteworthy that, whilst Mr. Guthrie was an unquestionable Jackson man, his self-poise and equanimity as a political debater kept him free from bitterness. He was fair toward both parties, thus strengthening the value of his public service; and when he announced his determination to retire from political warfare and devote himself more closely to private interests, three hundred active Whigs of Jefferson county united in an address soliciting him to become once more a candidate for the State Senate in order that the welfare of his constituents might be surely maintained and promoted. To this non-partisan appeal he yielded, and it may be assumed that to this fact is attributable the continuation of a career which had been already well begun, and which brought Mr. Guthrie at last into the high places which he held in connection with the National Government.

Mr. Guthrie foresaw with a clear eye the possible destiny of Louisville as a seat of commerce and as

a center of industrial prosperity, thereby giving impulse to the thrift. not of local interests only, but to those of the whole State. In the early years of Louisville's growth, Mr. Guthrie's life of industry was an inspiration. He was ever active in the development of the city. He was constantly organizing and moving men into action. He gave energetic attention to the educational interests of the place. He procured the first sum of money that was needed to establish the University of Louisville. He promoted the building of churches and the construction of streets at the same time. He illustrated, in fact, the axiom of Beaconsfield, that "a great man is one who affects the mind of his generation," and that other no less striking axiom, from the pen of Don Piatt, that "that man is great who can use the brains of others to carry on his own work." Governed by this principle of co-operation and realizing the need of transportation facilities, he enlisted his fellow citizens in the project of building the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, beginning the task as far back as 1833, in the very dawn of railway construction in America. thus laying the ground of that system of railway building in Kentucky which, having the Louisville Nashville Railroad as its greatest achievement, has proved to be the chief source of wealth and development in the State. In 1837, he was a zealous co-worker with the late William F. Bullock in establishing our common school system, and persistently labored in support of it.

Mr. Guthrie was Kentucky's greatest financier. He sustained a leading part in perfecting legislation which laid the foundation of the banking interests of the State. He framed the charter of the Bank of Kentucky which has uniformly been conceded to be the most carefully and wisely constructed instrument ever written for the creation and government of a banking institution in any State of the Union. It thus appears that Mr. Guthrie was justly entitled to the designation of being a great business lawyer. It was natural, too, that he should have been frequently called by courts and persons to settle complicated questions in the adjustment of large private estates, and that his conclusions were invariably accepted as correct.

Few events in Mr. Guthrie's career can be now more conclusively cited to exemplify his usefulness in dealing with the affairs of Kentucky than his election and service as the President of the memorable Constitutional Convention of 1849, which was called after long and careful popular discussion. He was chosen president of that body by a vote of fifty-seven, as against forty-three cast for Hon. Archibald Dixon, who was an eminent Whig leader intimately associated with Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden, and having the influence of their great prestige. He presided over the convention with consummate ability, displaying a tact as parliamentarian which enabled a body composed of sharply conflicting elements to act with commendable promptitude in solving problems that threatened to produce a prolonged and vexatious agitation in Kentucky. In fact, he was the master spirit in that great representative assemblage.

Perhaps the most interesting period in Mr. Guthrie's public career was embraced in his four years' service as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in the Cabinet of President Pierce from March 4th, 1853, to March 4th, 1857. President Pierce selected Mr. Guthrie for this important position on two accounts, first, because he had long exerted a commanding influence in Kentucky as a Democratic leader, and, secondly, because of his profound knowledge of financial and economic questions. In this selection no mistake was made. Mr. Guthrie as a financier, thus fully tried, is now properly classed with the famous Albert Gallatin who served as Secretary of the Treasury under the successive administrations of Jefferson and Madison. His annual reports, and in fact all his official papers, written in terse and clear English, were notably able; while as an administrative and executive officer he has never had a superior at the National Capital. It has been freely admitted that the greatest members of the Pierce Cabinet were ·William L. Marcy, Secretary of State: James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, and Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. Mr. Guthrie was much beloved among the people irrespective of party who were employed in the Treasury Department, owing to his kind consideration for their comfort and pleasure in the performance of their official duties. In this particular he illus-

trated in a striking degree the greatness and goodness of his character. In this connection the interesting fact is recalled that Kentucky has been honored to an extraordinary extent in the selection of Cabinet Officers since the formation of the Union. Mr. Clay was Secretary of State; William T. Barry, Amos Kendall and Charles Wickliffe were Postmasters-General: John J. Crittenden and James Speed were Attorneys-General; Isaac Shelby and Joseph Holt were Secretaries of War; Judge Bibb, James Guthrie, Benjamin H. Bristow and John G. Carlisle were Secretaries of the Treasury—each and all being great characters in the country's history; and it may be said that Mr. Guthrie was equal to the best of them in their allotted places. Each of them sprang from humble life. but none of them in their laudable ever encountered greater obstacles than Mr. Guthrie in rising from the lowly walks of Nelson county to the high positions to which he was exalted, and which he adorned by his wisdom and patriotism.

In 1860, in view of the country's critical condition, Mr. Guthrie's name was presented to the National Democratic Convention as Kentucky's choice for the Presidency and had he been nominated, thereby averting the controversy between Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckenridge, it is quite probable that he would have been elected and the country saved from the disasters of Civil War. He would have made a grand President, being a man of affairs, an

advocate of material progress, and a believer in the final overthrow \mathbf{of} all that is visionary Utopian.

Mr. Guthrie steadfastly held the attitude of a conversative Unionist, during the Civil War. He fully appreciated the magnitude of the struggle, which he sought to prevent, and was frequently called into consultation upon public matters by President Lincoln who had offered him the Secretaryship of War in his Cabinet as originally

contemplated. Mr. Guthrie was elected to the Senate of the United States, taking his seat in that body March 4th. 1865. He served as Senator a little more than three years, when, owing to poor health, he resigned his seat, returned to Louisville, spent his closing days in quietude among the people he dearly loved, and died at his residence in that city March 13th, 1869. As a Senator Mr. Guthrie was held in great esteem by his colleagues without regard to party, and was considered one of the wisest advisers of President Johnson during the bitter conflicts that occurred between that Chief Magistrate and his antagonists in Congress over the measures of "reconstruction" which, between 1865 and 1868, greatly disturbed the country.

Thus ended the career of a great Kentuckian. It is an interesting incident that his birth was coeval with the admission of Kentucky into the Federal Union in 1792. The period of his public activities from 1820 to 1869 was replete with notable events. It was distinguished also by the appearance of an unusual number of remarkable men in the history of the Statemen whose fame became national and whose services are now historic. It was a time of strong political rivalries inspired by great personal ambitions. Mr. Guthrie was continuously one of the prominent figures of that period. His personality, however, was different from that of his great contemporaries in both temperament and method. Clay and Crittenden, the Moreheads and Marshalls were winning renown by the brilliancy of their powers and the devices of their eloquence, Mr. Guthrie, without the finish of the schools, without the advantages of wealth, and without those gifts of intellect which charm the multitude, was pushing his way to the front by hard work at the bar, and by straightforward, unostentatious deportment in business. He always mastered what he undertook. He knew his cases thoroughly. He controlled juries by the simplicity of his speech. He influenced courts by unvarnished statements of law and His, in fact, was the evidence. eloquence of truth. He gained public confidence by the fidelity with which he discharged every trust, and finally laid down his work as a completed task well done in behalf of the Commonwealth which had affectionately honored him, and by which his name will be cherished for many generations to come.



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HENRY CLAY.

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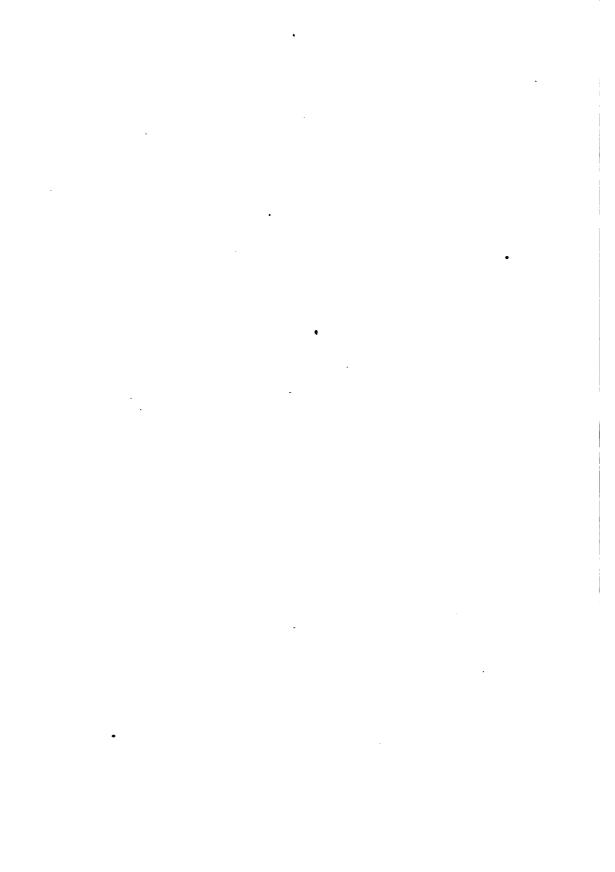
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HENRY CLAY

(1777-1852)

BY

ZACHARIAH FREDERICK SMITH



HENRY CLAY

(1777-1852)

Zachariah Frederick Smith

The life of Henry Clay possesses an interest more individual, suggestive and unique than that of any other American statesman. biography in detail might be read and studied as a resume of the political history of our Government, for his era. During the half century of his public career, he was the recognized leader of forces, the exponent and director of policies, and the master of debate in advocacy and defense of measures—the man at the helm, steering the Ship of State through the rocks and reefs of experimental transition, to constitutional order and stability. moved from Virginia and located at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1797, at the age of twenty years. He had barely passed his majority when he acquired local fame for those forensic powers for which he became universally distinguished. The stormy protest against the Alien and Sedition Acts of the Federal party in power, and the angry cry for States Rights, as set forth in the Kentucky Resolution of 1798, gave occasion for a display, before great audiences of the people, of eloquence such as they had not before heard. The next year, in the election of delegates to frame a new constitution for Kentucky, he as boldly and eloquently advocated a

provision in the new instrument for the extirpation of slavery in the State, in the face of an overpowering opposition. At the bar and in the Legislature to which he was elected in 1803, he added laurels to his reputation as an orator, and as a leader of men and of measures.

In 1806, Mr. Clay, though he lacked at the time three months of the eligible age, was elected to the United States Senate, to fill out an unexpired term; yet no objection made to his taking his seat is of record. For almost half a century he shared the responsibilities of government with the eminent survivors of the Revolution and with later distinguished contemporaries. It was the pride and boast of the ancient Greeks that, within the third and fourth centuries of the Christian era, the golden age of their intellectual development, their country produced seventeen men who were the world's masters in philosophy, in oratory, in science, and in fine art. Our own country can claim that in Washington, Lee, Adams, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, Marshall, Mason, Pendleton, Wythe, Webster, Calhoun, Jackson, Benton and Henry Clay, in the golden age of intellectual development in America, she, in a single generation, produced seventeen

men, not so academic, but as great as the Greek masters in oratory; and as much greater in statesmanship, and in political and judicial science, as were the latter in scholastic philosophy and fine art. Among these men of genius preeminently great in history, Henry Clay was conspicuous for his part in adjusting, without a precedent for guidance, the constitutional functions of government.

Some of the national events of his public career, in which his name appears most prominent as leader and promoter, are engraved on a gold medal presented him by the citizens of New York:

Senator, 1806; Speaker of the House, 1811; War with England, 1812; Treaty with Ghent, 1814; Spanish America, 1821; Missouri Compromise, 1821; American System, 1824; Greek Independence, 1824; Secretary of State, 1825; Panama Instructions, 1826; Tariff Compromise, 1833; Public Domain and Internal Improvement, 1833; Peace with France Preserved, 1835; Compromise Measure, 1850.

On these and other questions of national policy he performed no inferior or obscure part. "From the day he entered the public service to the close of his career, he was never a follower, but always the most conspicuous leader," said Senator Seward.

Henry Clay was born April 12, 1777, in Hanover county, Virginia. His parents were Reverend John and Elizabeth Hudson Clay, the latter the younger of two daughters of George and Elizabeth Jennings Hudson, of English descent, and

also of Hanover county. Elizabeth Hudson married Reverend John Clay in 1765, at the age of fifteen years, and bore him nine children to the time of his death in 1781; only three of whom, John, Henry and Porter Clay lived to manhood age. In 1784 she married Henry Watkins, to whom she bore seven other children, sixteen in all. The impression made upon the public mind by historians and biographers that Henry Clay was born of lowly and obscure parentage, and that his vouthful life was cast in an environment of poverty and toil, is most erroneous and unjust. true story corrects this, as told in the recent "Filson Club Publication," No. 14, of Louisville, Kentucky, entitled "The Clay Family; Part First, The Mother of Henry Clay; Part Second, The Genealogy of the Clays, 1899." The information of this book is derived from authentic records in the possession of the grandchildren of Henry Clay, from genealogical records of the Clay families, and from personal records of intimate friends of the century past. The numerous branches of the Clays of Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama and other states, South and West, trace back three hundred years, to a common ancestor, Sir John Clay of Wales. His son, John Clay, immigrated to Virginia, and located at Charles City, in 1613, with a credit of ten thousand pounds advanced by his He was a captain in the father. King's service, and known "The English Grenadier."

In the line of descent were Charles Clay, the son of Captain John; Henry Clay, the son of Charles; John Clay, the son of Henry; Reverend John Clay, the son of John, and Henry the Great, the son of Reverend John. From the divergent families for three centuries, there has been no generation in which the Clay family was not represented in high public positions, such as senators and representatives in Congress, ambassaabroad, diplomatic commissioners, cabinet officers, chief justices and others of honor and trust. No family of America has been more prolific of eminent public men. "A goodly number of them have filled positions of honor, who would shine more brightly in reputation but for the eclipsing rays of the Great Commoner." The Reverend John Clay, the father of Henry, is known to history as a minister of the Baptist church and a citizen of estimable character, and much dignity of deportment, but of only local reputation. It is said of him that he was "remarkable for his fine voice and delivery." He lived in the years of revolutionary disorders, not a favorable environment for the civilian to achieve fame. He died in 1781, one year before the close of hostilities. Of the brothers of Henry Clay, Porter was Auditor of Kentucky in 1822. He became also an able minister of the Baptist church, and evangelized throughout the then frontier settlements of Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas. At Camden, Arkansas, he died, lamented, in 1850. He is said to have preached the first Protestant sermon west of the Mississippi river. Of his brother John we know but little, except that he was a business man of New Orleans, where he married and died.

Of heredity on the maternal side little or nothing was known, until the recent Filson Club Publication, mentioned. Of the many biographies and histories of the life of Henry Clay, the large majority make no record of even the name of the woman who gave him birth and early rearing; while a few but mention her name, and the names of her parents. Thus the study of this source of the origin and outgrowth of a great character of history has been neglected by omission.

In this instance it is interesting and important; the father died when the child, Henry, was but four years of age, and to the noble mother was left the beginning and fashioning of the son to become illustrious. Left an orphan and widow herself, with three infant children, and two large plantations, and some thirty slaves to manage, she met the task bravely amid the disasters and wreckage of war, not unlike that experienced by the Southern people in the late Civil War. In her extremity, a detachment of Tarleton's Troopers raided her dwelling premises, broke in pieces her furniture, ransacked her bureaus and closets for valuables, and cut open her feather-ticks and threw them out of the windows. They did their devilish work under a torrent of indignant scorn and invective from the spirited woman who knew no fear in defense of outraged rights. She only wept as she beheld an officer, on the departure of the troopers, throw across his saddle and mount upon her wedding gown of rare make, and ride away with the

priceless memento, a bridal souvenir she had treasured with the pride and pleasure of a loving wife. Soon after Tarleton rode up, dismounted and came in. He attempted apology under the merciless fire of the angry woman's tongue, and against her protest, offered indemnity for the damages done. Finding her obstinate, he finally poured out a pile of money upon a table and depart-When he was out of sight she raked the money in her apron and threw it into the fire, exclaiming that "No British gold in her hands should ever atone for British outrage and insult."

The widow Clay afterward married Henry Watkins, ten years her junior. They moved to Kentucky in 1792, and settled in Versailles, where they conducted a hostelry, famous as a typical tavern stand of that day. She led a busy, energetic life within the domestic sphere of pioneer days, and with unfailing cheerfulness and courage, met all emergencies. Her removal to Kentucky no doubt decided her devoted son, Henry, to follow five years later, and to locate at Lexington, thirteen miles away. ardent mutual affection displayed through life between mother and son was beautiful in the characters of both. Some years after her death, he had her remains removed from a country burying ground and re-interred in his own lot in the cemetery of Lexington, erecting at his own expense an imposing monument, on which he ordered the following inscription to her memory: FORMERLY
ELIZABETH CLAY,
BORN 1750; DIED 1829.

THIS MONUMENT, A TRIBUTE TO HER MANY DOMESTIC VIRTUES, HAS BEEN PROMPTED BY THE FILIAL AFFECTION AND VENERATION OF HER GRATEFUL. SON, H. CLAY.

As represented in the recorded reminiscences of aged persons who neighbors and intimate were friends, the mother of Henry Clay was a woman of rare personal attractions. Her comely head and countenance indicated luminous great vigor of mind, which expressed itself in an ardent and sympathetic temperament. Her well rounded and shapely person, of medium stature, betraved unusual energy and endurance.

She unconsciously asserted much

of that imperiousness of will which was a distinguishing trait of her illustrious son. Her individuality was striking. She spoke with authority, yet always with respect and kindness to others. Her ministries of benevolence which were unceasing, made her almost venerated by neighbors and friends. In her home life she was hospitable and kind. She was born of gentle blood, of the old Virginia colonial stock. parents, George and Elizabeth Jennings Hudson, and her grandparents, John and Elizabeth Harris Hudson, back into the seventeenth century, were of what was called under the king's rule, the

"gentry," and were possessed of

lands and slaves, ample to enable them to live in the pretentious style indulged in by our forefathers, of powdered wigs, silk stockings and knee buckles of silver and gold. On both the paternal and maternal sides, the heredity of Henry Clay was as good as the best; yes, Nature was in a lavish mood when the child of Genius was born into the world.

As to the environment of poverty and toil, and sore want, in the days of his childhood and youth, the stories told are mainly apocryphal. We have before us the will of George Hudson, the father of Mrs. John Clay, probated in 1773, bequeathing to his widow and two children his homestead plantation and thirty slaves, besides other lands and personalty. One-half of all went to Mrs. John Clay at the death of her mother, in 1781. We have also the will of Reverend John Clay, probated in 1782, which bequeathed to his widow and children two well stocked plantations, twenty negroes named and allotted, and other negroes unnamed to be equally allotted, besides other personal property. With other evidences, these documents attest that, in the childhood years of Henry, the Clay family was possessed of sufficient estate to enable the members to live in comfort; this was later reduced by the disorders of the times. It is a curious incident unexplained, that in all formal proceedings, and in the court records connected with these wills, the father of Henry Clay is always addressed or mentioned as "Sir John

Clay," the title of the old ancestor, "Sir John," of Wales.

To the age of fourteen, Henry Clay received such instruction in elementary studies as the typical country school afforded.

His worthy stepfather, Captain Watkins, obtained for him a position in the store of Richard Denny in Richmond. His exceptional fidelity and diligence led a year later to his appointment as a subordinate in the office of the High Court of Chancery, of which Peter Tinsley was chief clerk. Those eminent jurists of historic note, Edmund Pendleton and George Wythe, were then chancellors of the court. The neat, legible and accurate penmanship of the youth, together with his engaging and courteous address, won the attention of Judge Wythe. the preceptor in law of John Marshall. Jefferson and other eminent men. Henry Clay became amanuensis for him. A mutual intimacy grew into mutual interest. fatherly and friendly counsel and favors of Judge Wythe decided the young man to study law under Judge Brooke, Attorney-General of Virginia. At the age of twenty years he received his license to practice, and soon after followed his mother to Kentucky. Henry Clay had little or none of academic culture; but he was a diligent and apt student in the school of experiand of character-lessons. ence where he learned much that was serviceable. The most learned men in legal science in Virginia were his tutors and daily monitors, while illustrious statesmen, such as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Mason, Patrick Henry of his own county, Hanover and others as great, were his most constant and familiar ideals. The youthful genius of Henry Clay blossomed in the Garden of the Gods.

That Henry Clay was preeminently a great man, is not questioned, but what were the qualities and measure of that greatness which placed him a conspicuous figure in the front rank of the few preeminently great characters of history? No man has been endowed, or can be endowed, with a wealth of attributes to make him greatest in all things above his fellows. The genius of Heny Clay had its limitations. But, in the gift of true oratory that moved the souls of men, in comprehensive and prophetic vision of statesmanship, in diplomacy to adjust foreign relations, in advocacy of national measures of importance, and in the mastery and control of men and political parties to accomplish ends, he contests with peers in America, and no less with peers of the ancient and modern world, for the honors of the title Primus inter Pares. For a just and impartial view of the great man of history, we would inquire and know in what estimation his name and fame were held, when death, on June 29, 1852, at Washington, closed his long and brilliant career. The enthusiasm of friends was then chastened, and the animosities of enemies were subdued, in the pervading grief of the nation.

On the first of July his remains were borne to the Senate Chamber, where were assembled Congress-

men, the President and Cabinet. ambassadors from foreign countries, officers of the army and navy. and of the civic authorities, to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased. In the many addresses at the Capitol, and throughout the States, upon the mournful occasion. we have a chapter of monumental eloquence unsurpassed elegiac literature of the English language. Tributes were paid by orators and statesmen of more than national repute. The deep grief of our own countrymen, reflected in the sympathetic grief of the friends of liberty and democracy throughout the world, bears witness to the veneration in which Henry Clay was held by his contemporaries. As said by one orator: "The tidings of his death, borne with electric speed, have opened up the fountains of sorrow. Every city, town, village and hamlet will be clothed in mourning. Along the extended coast, the commercial and naval marines, with flags drooping at half-mast, own the bereavement. State-houses draped in black, amid the sounds of minute-guns and tolling bells, proclaim the extinguishment of one of the great lights of the Senate; for amid the greatest of our race, he was always an equal. The nation's lament is a fitting requiem for the illustrious And another in a distant State Capital: "The whole people rose up to pay such honors to his memory, as had never been accorded to any other statesman of this country." The remains were borne in state to Kentucky. As the funeral cortege passed through Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns, the people assembled in thousands to give expression to their veneration in words of lament, and often in tears.

The name of Henry Clay was treasured in the gratitude and affections of oppressed foreign people, whom he had befriended in the days of their struggle for freedom. His speeches of glowing eloquence, in plea for recognition of independence for the Greeks in revolt against Turkish tyranny, and for Mexico and the South American provinces in revolt against Spanish misrule, had been read to the insurgent soldiers in their camps, and cheered to the echo. Addresses of thanks had been voted and ordered sent to him, by the authorities of these young governments, recognizing him as the champion of liberty and self-rule for all peoples throughout the world. When tidings of the death of their friend and benefactor were borne to them on the shores of the Hellespont, in Mexico, and on the slopes of the Andes, flags were again at half mast, and minuteguns and tolling bells gave token that the grief of our own nation found response in world-wide sorrows. No higher evidence of distinctive greatness was ever bestowed on any character of history.

Again, we are interested to know in what light, and in what measure of preeminence, the great tribune of the people was viewed by his colleagues in the councils of the nation. In the words of Senator Underwood of Kentucky, "By his death our country has lost one of its most eminent citizens; and as I

believe, its greatest statesman. No man was ever blessed by his Creator with faculties of a higher order of excellence than those given to Henry Clay."

By Senator Cass of the oppossition party: "He belonged to his country, and has taken prominent part both in peace and war, in all the questions affecting its interest and its honor, I believe he was as pure a statesman as ever participated in the councils of a nation. That he exercised a powerful influence throughout the whole country, we all feel and know, as we know the eminent endowments to which he owed this high distinction." By Senator Hunter: "He had beyond any man known to me the true mesmeric touch of the orator—the rare art of transferring his impulses to others. Thoughts. feelings, emotions, radiant and glowing, came from the ready mould of his genius, and communicated their own warmth to every heart that received them. His was the gift of wielding the higher and intenser powers of passion, with a majesty of ease which none but the great masters of the human heart can employ."

By Senator Seward: "His personal endowments were the elements of the success of that extraordinary man. He was indeed eloquent; all the world knows that. He held the key to the hearts of his countrymen, and he turned the wards with a skill attained by no other man. But eloquence was only an instrument, and one of many that he used. His conversation, his gestures, his very look, were persuasive, irresistible. De-

feat only inspired him with new resolution. He divided opposition by the assiduity of address; while he rallied and strengthened his own ranks of supporters by the confidence of success which, feeling himself, he inspired among his followers. His affections were pure and generous; and chiefest was his love of native country, which rendered him more impartial between conflicting interests and sections than any other statesman who has lived since the Revolution. With versatile talents, and the most catholic equality of favor, he identified every question, whether of domestic administration or foreign policy, with his own great name, and so became a perpetual tribune of the people. He converted this branch of the Legislature from a negative position, or one of equilibrium between the Executive and the House of Representatives, into the active ruling power of the Republic."

By John C. Breckinridge, of the opposition, representing the Ashland District of Kentucky, and like Mr. Clay, an eminent orator, statesman, and leader of his party: "As leader in a deliberative body, Henry Clay had no equal in Amer-

ica. In him intellect, person, eloquence and courage united to form a character fit to command. fired with enthusiasm, and controled with his amazing will, individuals and masses. No reverse could subdue his spirit, nor defeat reduce him to despair. In his long and eventful life, he came in contact with men of all ranks and professions: but he never felt that he was in the presence of a superior. the assemblies of the people, at the bar, in the Senate, everywhere within the circle of his personal presence, he maintained a position of preeminence."

These are only a few impressions of the many notable contemporaries of Henry Clay, who paid tribute to him on the occasion of his death; but all are of the same tenor, and many in terms far more eulogistic. A common sentiment was that, in the endowment of intuitive genius, which, though but human, is nearest akin to inspiration, as orator and statesman, and as leader of men and forces in the advocacy of public measures, Henry Clay was the peer of the greatest in American history, and as well in the world's history, ancient and modern.



LETTER OF MISS LUCRETIA H. CLAY TO HON. Z. F. SMITH

April 4th, 1911.

Hon. Z. F. Smith,

Dear Sir:-

I have read the notice of the last meeting of the Filson Club, and as you have expressed at all times an interest in the Clay family, I am sending you a few extracts from a letter written by Henry Clay's brother, Porter Clay, and published in the New York Tribune many vears ago.

From my earliest youth I had heard this same account, given by older members of the family, but it was not until a few months ago, that I came across the published letter of Porter Clay and the interesting details contained therein. which he states as a fact and not family tradition. This same account of the Clay family was also given to the late Hon. Cassius M. Clay, as stated in a letter from him to one of my brothers, some years ago. And this is the account I have sent with a sketch of my father, to the Lewis Publishing Co., to be used in a history of Kentucky.

You who wrote such an interesting and valuable account of my great grandmother, Elizabeth Hudson Clay, may be interested in knowing that the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison is descended from this same family of Hudsons. According to their account, Ann Hudson, a sister of Elizabeth Hudson, married Captain Isaac Burton, one of the founders of the town of Lynchburg, Va. In a book recently

published, entitled, "The Harrisons of Skimino," sent to me by the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, is an interesting account of Ann Hudson's daughter, who married Samuel Jordan Harrison.

With Porter Clay's account of the Clay family, I will send a little sketch of his life. The Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, of the Baptist Church, said of him a short time ago, that a monument should be erected to him, as he was the most godly man he had ever heard of.

Hoping that you are well, and thanking you for the great interest you have shown in Grandfather Clay and his mother.

> I am Sincerely your friend, LUCRETIA H. CLAY.

P. S.—The mistake which has always been made in regard to my grandfather, is that people have never taken into consideration the conditions existing in Virginia when he began life. We know that a hostile army destroyed everything in that part of Virginia in which he lived. The slaves were taken away from their masters, the live stock driven off, and even household furniture destroyed. In fact, the conditions were similar to existing throughout the South after the Civil War, and Henry Clay had to make his own way in the world, just as hundreds and thousands of Southern boys were forced to do after the Civil War.—L. H. C.

THE REV. PORTER CLAY'S ACCOUNT OF THE CLAY FAMILY

In a letter written to a friend in Franklin county, Maine, March 30th, 1848, and published in the New York Tribune, May, 1859, he

says:

"Your wishes to know something about the history of our family could not be gratified within the limits of a letter. The following concise account must suffice: Among those who came over to the Virginia plantations, were three brothers, sons of Sir John Clay, of Wales, England, who gave them ten thousand pounds (fifty thousand dollars) each. Their names were Charles, Thomas and Henry. They settled on James River near Jamestown. Two of them, Charles and Thomas had large families. Henry had no children. The name Henry has been handed down in both branches of the family with great tenacity ever since.

Cassius M. Clay (of whom you have doubtless heard, for he made considerable stir in the East during the last Presidential canvass) is a descendant of Charles Clay; Henry and myself of Thomas Clay. Thus the two brothers alluded to are the progenitors of all the Clays in the United States. My father as you have heard, was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. He died in early life, leaving seven children—four sons and three daughters, all of whom died without children with the exception of Henry and

myself.

"Our father had one brother, Edward Clay, who married at an early period of life, and moved to South Carolina, where he raised a large family, I think thirteen children. Judge Clay of whom you speak, was one of them. He studied law, became eminent in his profession, was appointed a judge; not long afterwards was converted—was ordained an Evangelist, and was called to the care of the Baptist Church in Boston, previously under the care of Dr. Stillman. He, however, was soon removed from the scene of his labor to the church triumphant."

PORTER CLAY, BROTHER OF HENRY CLAY.

Porter. Clay was in early life a lawyer, practicing his profession in the town of Versailles, Kentucky. In or about 1816, Governor Gabriel Slaughter appointed him Auditor of Public Accounts for the State, with a salary of \$3,000 which office he held for fourteen years. Later in life he became a Baptist minister and was an Evangelist of note, preaching the Gospel of Christ, as some one said of him, "with his old time tenderness and power." He died in 1850, as his great brother wrote, "In the full enjoyment of the Christian hope."

In his published letter, he says of himself, among other things, "With regard to myself, I will merely say I have been all my life a child of God's peculiar providence, etc., etc. In early

life I married an amiable lady, by whom I had six children, three of each sex, who are now all dead. I buried the last, a son, two years after my visit to the East. My second daughter married a full cousin of General Zachary Taylor. She has left me two grand children—a son and a daughter. They

are residing with their father in St. Louis, Mo. My grandson was a soldier with Col. Doniphan, in his three thousand mile campaign in Mexico, losing only one man at the battle of Sacramento." After the death of my first wife, I married the widow of General Martin D. Hardin, etc., etc.

TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION TO HON. Z. F. SMITH

(By W. H. Bartholomew)

John XIV:1-3; Thessl. IV:14-18; Rev. XIV:13; Rev. XXII:14 were read, after which the following tribute to the memory of Brother Smith was feelingly paid by his warm friend and loyal coworker.

"My brethren and friends, we are here this afternoon to pay our affectionate respect to the memory, and our appreciation of the life and work of Brother Smith, our staunch friend and loyal coworker. A prince and a great man has fallen. His ripeness of experience and his richness of service have endeared him to his brethren and fellow-citizens.

He possessed in an unusual degree, intellectual and moral endowments, and these he cultivated to a very high degree. His services to the State were conscientiously and unstintingly rendered, and in the various positions which he filled his identity disappeared that he might present the cause for which he plead upon its own merits. Personal ease and personal advantage were eliminated

from every effort which he put forth. This was especially true at the time he assumed the duties of the responsible position State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Out of chaos brought forth system, and out of disorder, that of order, whatever has come to the State, educationally through organization progress efficiency, was inaugurated by him, and for this his fellow citizens owe him a debt of gratitude.

Perhaps no man was better versed in the history of the State than he. His History of Kentucky is a model of style and accuracy, and it is the consensus of opinion that it is the best history of the State that has thus far appeared.

Brother Smith was an indefatigable worker and omnivorous reader, especially was this true when discussing or writing upon any theme. No work was too difficult when truth and facts were the object of search. He had an abiding faith in the supremacy of truth, right and justice, because these were the expressions of the Divine will, these constituted the foundation upon which he always builded his arguments, therefore they were always forceful and convincing.

But, while our brother has wrought out much for the benefit of this world, the splendor of his character shines forth as a Christian gentleman. His ideals of life and service were inwrought with those Divine precepts enforced by the Scriptures of Jesus Christ.

His loyalty to Christ and His word was characteristic of him in all his dealings with mankind. At the age of twenty-five he was called to the responsible position of an elder, which position he held at the time of his death. This position he filled with remarkable faithfulness, frequently ministering to the congregation of which he was a member, and always to growth in Christian life. The in-

fluence of his Christian service will exert itself in the hearts and lives of men and women in the years to come. So he lived and so he died.

His bright anticipations of a blessed immortality beyond the grave are now fully realized, and he knows what it is to be in that beautiful country, the splendor and purity of which cannot be expressed in human language.

Brother Smith has left his honors to the world, and his redeemed spiritual nature to God.

My brethren, I close this affectionate tribute to my friend and brother by using the touching words of Mrs. Barbauld.

Life, we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy
weather,
"Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear:

Then steal away, give little warning, Choose thine own time; Say not "good night," but in some brighter clime Bid me "good morning."



Patriotic Songs of All Nations

BY

ELLA HUTCHINSON ELLWANGER.

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PATRIOTIC SONGS OF ALL NATIONS

(By Ella Hutchinson Ellwanger)

There are few people so unpatriotic as not to be stirred by some song or story of their native land. If one day more than another brings to mind the patriotic songs of our own free America it is the "Glorious Fourth."

When the order was given to Robert Charles, of London, to cast a new bell for the State House of Pennsylvania, and to contain in well shaped letters around it, the inscription:

"By order of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the city of Philadelphia, 1752."

A order was also given to place underneath this the fateful and prophetic words from Leviticus XXV, 10:

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

We hold but lightly the wonderful possession handed to us from a former generation. We are apt to forget the sacrifices our forefathers made that we may enjoy the priceless blessings of liberty. So let us pause and ponder upon the reason why we celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" in the United States of America.

"Let us gather the fragments that nothing be lost,"
To show the next ages what liberty cost."

Let our glorious flag speak to us of more than mere possession. Let it speak to us of duty done through toil, through sickness, privation and death. Reverence it next to your God, for there is no other standard for which so many men fought and died; for which so many women suffered privation and widowhood.

The old saying: "Let me make a nation's songs and I care not who makes her laws," has been quoted over-much, and yet, when one comes to think of it, what law could ever make a man do what a simple song of country has done? Small wonder that to the strains of "America," or to the "Star Spangled Banner," men have marched to the very jaws of death -yea, and entered in. Of all the songs written and sung no other country has written them because they must. The national anthems of our dearly beloved and dearly bought America have all been written under stress of circumstances that could have sprung from nothing save an inspired Our national anthem has breast. for many years been an agitated question. Opinion is about equally divided between the "Star Spangled Banner," and "America." Several years ago the secretary of the navy decreed that the stirring associated with Francis Scott Key's poem should be played as our national air by naval bands. The army had recognized it as such long before.

The tune of "America" is stately enough to be beloved of such musicians as Beethovan and Weber. It really is that of "God Save the King." Its authorship

has been disputed but it was probably written by Samuel Francis Smith.

The most popular of our national anthems is, however, "The Star Spangled Banner," and there is not a school boy in America who can refrain from yelling himself hoarse when the band plays this air and the ragged street arabs yell and throw up their caps when an old organ grinder reels it out from his battered music box.

It was written by Francis Scott Key, while a prisoner on board an English vessel that rode at anchor off Fort McHenry near Baltimore.

The Brittish general, Ross, had boasted that the Americans would yield in a few hours. After pacing the deck all that night in suspense for the fate that hung over his comrades that immortal song was born in Key's brain in the battle's stress and storm.

Next day, "by the dawn's early light," Key saw the glorious flag of his country still flying from the fort. There in the gray dawn he wrote the words that make the throat of all loyal Americans ache with a laudable desire to cry whenever they hear it.

There are three national anthems that never fail to stir the pulse and warm the blood—the "Marseillaise," the "Watch on the Rhine" and the aforementioned "Star Spangled Banner." All three are chants of defiance to tyranny and oppression and were written in the hour of a nation's peril.

Francis Scott Key was a young lawyer of Georgetown and had rowed out to the British fleet and there was taken prisoner. He wrote the words that will never die on the back of an old envelope and never dreamed of fame. James Lick, the California millionaire, gave \$150,000 for the erection of a handsome monument to Key in San Francisco. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the final verse for the "Star Spangled Banner."

"America" was written by a Baptist minister by the name of Samuel Francis Smith, of Massachusetts. He had written many other songs and hymns but nothing ever equalled his "America." Edward Everett Hale has told the story of how he was walking down Park street as a boy of ten, and followed the crowd into an old church on the Fourth of July when he heard the song of "America" for the first time. It became very popular during the Civil War and will always dispute preeminence with the "Star Spangled Banner" as the national air.

"Hail Columbia" was written by Joseph Hopkinson, LL. D., the son of Francis Hopkinson, author of the "Battle of the Kegs." Previous to this he had little claim to be regarded as a poet, but his "Hail Columbia" brought him instant fame. It was written in the summer when war with France was thought to be inevitable. The contest between England and France was raging and the people of these United States were divided into parties for one

side or the other. Every school lad and lassie knows his or her "Hail Columbia," beginning:

"Hail Columbia! Happy Land! Hail ye heroes, heaven-born band."

"Yankle Doodle" is and always will be popular, but it is undignified and of the "ragtime" vari-

ety of national songs.

"Dixie" was written by Daniel D. Emmett, who lived in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and never was South. The Civil War itself, without the incentive of a prize, produced a plentiful crop of patriotic songs. Chief among them was "Dixie" and is popular despite the fact that it is also ragtime. It was written by Emmett for some minstrels and was first sung in New York City in 1859.

Of all the songs produced during the war of Secession only two deserve to be called poetry. "Maryland, My Maryland," was regarded as the finest poem the war has produced, and this, also, has received the critical approval of Lowell. The author was a professor of English literature in a school near New Orleans, when he read of the attack on the Union soldiers in the streets of Baltimore, his native city. It was first sung by a gathering of ladies and gentlemen of strong Southern sentiment to the tune of a German student song. "Lauriger Horatius" and the Christmas chorus, beloved of Teutons, beginning: "O Tannebaum." It was called Alexander Stephens. President under Jefferson Davis, "The Marseillaise of the Confederacy."

"Marching Through Georgia" was written by a journeyman printer, who was ill and out of work. He began writing war songs that immediately became very popular. He wrote "Marching Through Georgia" in 1864, shortly after Sherman began his famous March to the Sea. It had a most romantic history. author's father had spent four years at hard labor in a Missouri prison, for telling some fugitive slaves which way to go.

"The Battle Cry of Freedom" and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," were written by Dr. George F. Root, of Chicago. Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun, once said that Root "Did more to preserve the Union than a great many brigadier-generals, and quite as much

as some brigades."

It is said that very few patriotic songs of the highest order were ever written by a great poet. The "Watch on the Rhine" was written by a German iron-master named Max Schneckenbuger, of Thalheim. Wurtemburg. The words have often been set music, but only one version, that of Carl Wilhelm, formerly Cappelmeister at Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, has become popular. is full of strong German sentiment as the following verse of English version will prove:

"A cry ascends like thunder crash; Like oceans roar, like sabre clash; Who'll guard the Rhine, the German Rhine To whom shall we the task assign?"

That most stirring of all battle songs, irrespective of country, is the beautiful "Marseillaise," the battle hymn of the French Republic and which has since come to be regarded as the battle hymn of France.

It was written by Roguet de Lisle, a young French soldier stationed at Strasburg. It is contended that the air was taken bodily from the Credo of Holtzman's Fourth Mass, which was composed in the year 1776.

It was called at first the "Chant de Guerre de l'Armee de Rhin" and became instantly popular. Young Lisle was imprisoned for failure to agree with his party in all things, but after the fall of Robespierre he was released. He lived the rest of his life at Paris, where he was pensioned by Louis Phillipe.

He was buried at Choisy in 1836. Besides the "Marseillaise" he was the author of a small volume of poems that had no especial merit, but the writing of a battle hymn that could stir the hearts of men to do the valiant things that the "Sons of France" accomplished should be glory enough for one man.

It is an interesting fact to note that no other country has furnished so much of the world's music as Ireland. Her songs are numberless but they are not, properly speaking, national songs. They are more on the order of "Folksongs" and are written in a sad strain. The ones written in the nature of laments seem to have the strongest hold upon the hearts of the warm-hearted Irish people.

"The Wearing of the Green"

possibly is the most popular and might be considered as the Irish national song. "St. Patrick's Day" and "Garry Owen" are among those best known and sung by all classes.

There is more real romance connected with the popular songs of Scotland than with any other country. Many were the songs and ballads connected and inspired by Bonnie Prince Charlie. One of the favorites being, "Welcome, Royal Charlie," which is a rival of "Charlie Is My Darling," in the hearts of the loyal Scots.

Bobbie Burns has written so many typically Scotch songs, both sentimental and patriotic, that it is no easy matter to make a choice that would suit all readers. Burns' "My Heart's in the Highlands" is full of pathos and carries, as all his verse has a way of doing, a tender sympathy with the writer. Another Scotch favorite is "When the Blue Bonnets come over the Border," but the most inspiring of all the songs of Scotland was that written by Burns as the address of Robert Bruce to his followers before the battle of Bannockburn.

The Swedish and Austrian airs are not so musical nor so pretty as the other national songs and the words do not seem to ring as if written on the impulse of the heart or at the stirring time in their country's history. They do not possess the martial music that generally characterizes other national anthems.

During the war between Great Britain and the Boers in South

Africa the New York Tribune furnished the following about the national war songs of the Boers: "They have no brass bands in the Transvaal, but they know the value of martial music, and, like the Hussites of the fifteenth century, they cheer themselves to deeds of valor by singing their patriotic hymns. Of these they have several, but their Marseillaise is not only the war song of today—it has been advanced to the dignity of the national hymn of the South African Republic. Though it cannot be old its authorship seems to be unknown. translation of the song was made by the Rev. Maurice C. Hansen."

Switzerland, the most picturesque perhaps of any country on earth, is not without her brave heroes in battle. The life and death of brave Winkelreid alone shows the spirit of these hardy home-loving mountaineers. There is no peasant so poor in song and spirit that cannot be heard yodelling his native song as he toils among the mountain fastnesses.

If there is one country more than another that the world is at present interested in, that country is Japan. We have ceased to adas "little mire the Japanese brown men" but, honor them for their bravery, fortitude, skill, and more than all, for the loving abandon with which they lay down their lives for their native land. So, the air that thousands and thousands of men have listened to as they breathed their last and what must have been sweet music to their dying ears will be of interest to all the world.

One writer tells us "that notwithstanding that the music of the Orient is conceived and executed without harmony, it is full of expression and meaning. We have very little music in which the melody, pure and simple, begins to express as much as do these simple Oriental melodies."

Another writer says: "When the Japanese began to remodel their country and place it on equality with other modern nations, they did not omit music. In 1871 they began by placing the art in the public school curriculum."

The music in Japan is printed in vertical rows like all other Japanese literature. Their bands are strong in brass and woodwind, but weak in the string department. In singing the national hymn they usually repeat the one verse three times, singing the melody all in unison. The words of the national song are!

"May our land's dominion last
Till a thousand years have passed;
Twice four thousand times o'er told
Firm as changeless rock, earth rooted,
Mass of ages uncomputed."

If you read the Japanese words in the original you would read them thus:

"Kimi, ga Yowa Chiyoni Yachiyoni Sazareishino Iwahoto Narite Kokeno musu made."

The national air of the Russians is a prayer for "peace" and according to one authority has been the national air since 1799. It is an old story, this crying for peace and preparing for war. It was written by Alexis Lvoff in

1799 and is entitled: "God, the All Terrible."

Speaking of patriotic songs a writer has aptly said: "It is not the Goethes, Hugoes, Tennysons and Poes who have produced the national songs of their people. There is a profound significance in this fact. It shows that the song writer, to reach the people's heart. must be of the people, not dwelling on the heights of Parnassus. reminds me of what happened in old Greece six hundred years before Christ. Sparta. hard pressed during the second Messenian War, consulted the oracle of Delphi and was told to send to Athens for a leader. Athens, unwilling to help the rival city, sent a poor lame schoolmaster. that little schoolmaster was Tyrtaeus the poet, and he composed such stirring war songs that the Spartans were heartened and won the victory." Truly, there was deep wisdom in the sentence recorded by old Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, and above set down, that "if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation."

KENTUCKY'S OWN SONGS.

Strictly speaking Kentucky could not have a national song. But she has a song that is famous—not alone in "Old Kentucky" but in the old world, where the air of Stephen Collins Foster's "My Old Kentucky Home" is as familiar as any native song in any land on this or the other side of the sea.

In Judge Rowan's home, "Federal Hill" near Bardstown, Ky., this song was first written but the manuscript was destroyed when the mansion was burned. Stephen Collins Foster was a poet of the highest order but nothing he ever wrote attained the lasting celebrity of "My Old Kentucky Home."

During the "Home Coming Week" of all loyal Kentuckians there was one day set aside as "Foster Day." On that day a statue to the memory of the author was unveiled. The funds were contributed by the school children of Kentucky.

The words of this deathless song are well known but are given here just as written by the immortal Foster.

"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME."

"The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home;

'Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
The corn-top's ripe, and the meadow's in the bloom.

While the birds make music all the day.

The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,

All merry, all happy and bright;
By-'n-by hard times comes a-knocking at
the door;

Then my old Kentucky home, good night!

Weep no more, my lady
O, weep no more today!
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky
home,
For the old Kentucky home far away.

They hunt no more for the 'possum and the coon.

On the meadow, the hill and the shore; They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon, On the bench by the old cabin door.

The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,

With sorrow, where all was delight;
The time has come when the darkies have
to part;

Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

The head must bow, and the back will have to bend,

Wherever the darkey may go;

A few more days and the troubles all will end,

In the fields where the sugar canes grow. A few more days for to tote the weary load, No matter, 'twill never be light;

A few more days till we totter on the road; Then my old Kentucky home, good night!

> Weep no more, my lady, O, weep no more today;

We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,

For the old Kentucky home, far away."

PAYNE'S "Home Sweet Home."

While there are many national songs that vie with each other for beauty of rhythm, martial air and what not, there is one international song that stands alone in its pathetic sweetness, unrivalled and exquisite in its tender pathos and joining the hearts of all nations by the tribute of a tear that it never fails to bring, when heard far from one's native land. That song is Payne's "Home Sweet Home."

John Howard Payne was born in New York in 1792 and died, while United States consul at Tunis, in 1852.

While a very young man his precocious literary and histrionic talents attracted the attention of prominent men and women to this unusual boy—for he was not yet fifteen when he enjoyed the friendship of the noted men and women of the day both in New York and Boston.

His talents and inclinations indicated a stage career and after the business failure of his father in 1808 he secured an engagement and made his debut at the Park Theater, in New York, in February, 1809.

"For the next fifteen years," says a writer in Scribner's Magazine, "until his return to America, he devoted himself mostly to translating and acting, dividing his time between London and Paris, according to the varied necessities of producing and marketing his wares, and the state of his pocketbook."

In 1823 while in Paris under contract to supply operas and plays to Covent Garden, he wrote the libretto for an operetta, "Clari," the music being furnished by Sir Henry Bishop. A song being required for one scene in the opera, the home-sick Payne wrote "Home Sweet Home" and suggested the music which Bishop so well fitted to the words.

· Several years ago when the noted Band-master Vesella and his famous Italian band were at Atlantic City he was requested by a naval officer to play "Home Sweet Home."

"I'm sorry," the noted director wrote back on the slip of paper, "but the Steel Pier would be emptied of its thousands were I to play that wonderful song."

He was right. That simple melody, so strikingly sweet, so full of haunting memories cannot be heard in castle or hut by an exile from home without tears.

Nearly all great poems or songs have been written under stress of circumstances, and it is more than possible that Payne wrote the song that will live forever, while depressed and miserably homesick and "far frae his hame."

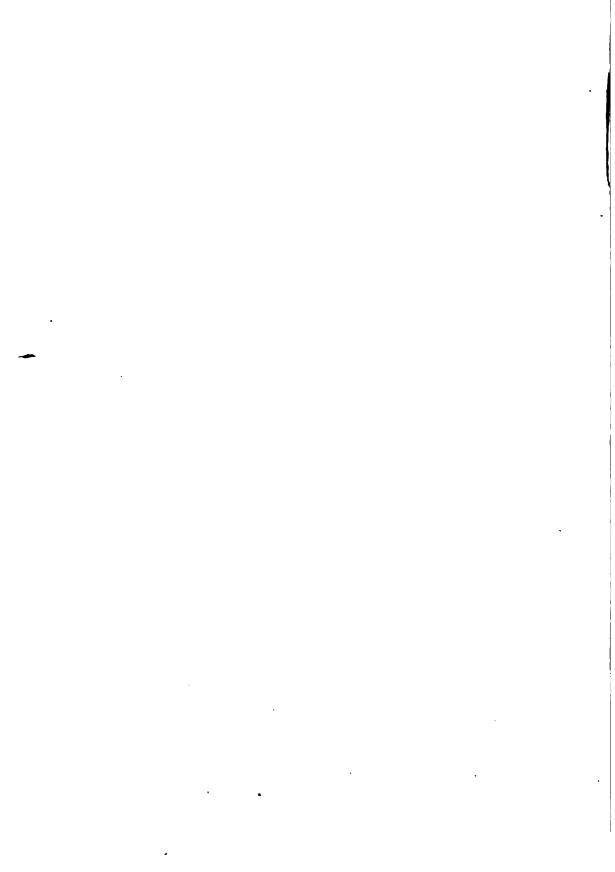
Never was there a song to which so many, irrespective of nationality, have paid the tribute of a tear, as John Howard Payne's "Home Sweet Home."



FIVE HUNDRED KENTUCKY PIONEERS

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY.



FIVE HUNDRED KENTUCKY PIONEERS

(By A. C. Quisenberry)

Twenty years ago I was assigned the duty of searching out, in the archives of the Revolutionary war period that are preserved in Washington, certain data that were required for use in the preparation of a historical work that was to be published by the department in which I was employed. My duties included the examination of the original manuscript documents comprising the private papers of George Washington. Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and other fathers of the republic, and also of the original manuscript documents pertaining to the transactions of the Continental Congress in all its sittings from 1775 to 1783. I was engaged upon this business for months: and in going over those old papers one by one I found many that were of great historical interest on subjects other than the object of my By consent of the custosearch. dian of the papers, I had copies of some of them made, which I have since published in the Virginia Magazine, and other historical periodicals. Among the papers of the Continental Congress I found two petitions from citizens of Kentucky that date back to 1780. The copies I had made of those two old petitions were mislaid soon afterwards, and have only recently been found again: and I now make them the theme of this article.

The two petitions have an aggregate of about five hundred and fifty signatures, but there are duplications of some of them,—that is,—about fifty men signed both petitions. This leaves about five hundred people whose residence in Kentucky at that early date is officially authenticated by their signatures to these petitions.

The petitions originated just five years after the first permanent settlement of Kentucky at Boonesboro in 1775; and date back to a time (1780) when the entire population of Kentucky probably did not amount to three thousand people all told, men, women and children, white and colored; so it may be assumed that they were signed by at least one-sixth of the total residents of Kentucky at that time, all the signers being apparently heads of families. Many of those signers still have numerous descendants in the State who may thus fix with close approximation the date of the arrival of their ancestors in Kentucky. Many of the signers also have descendants of distinction, socially and in other ways, in Kentucky and elsewhere. For instance, there is the signature of Thomas Hart to one of the petitions, and it is altogether probable that he was the same Thomas Hart (then living in Kentucky) who was the grandfather of Thomas Hart Benton, one of the most eminent statesmen our country has produced.

Some of the names signed to the petition are evidently misspelled, and it was almost impossible to decipher many of them.

The first petition is not dated, but it is briefed on the back, by one of the clerks of the Continental Congress: "Petition of the Inhabitants of Kentucke. Read August 23, 1780."

It is as follows: (Original spelling and capital letters preserved, but the names arranged in alphabetical order by me for the convenience of the readers of The Register who may wish to seek out the names of their ancestors among them):

"To the Honourable Continen-

tal Congress:

"The Petition of a number of the true and loyal Subjects of the United States of America at large

most humbly sheweth:-

"That your Petitioners having heretofore been Inhabiters of the different States of America since the commencement of the contest with Great Britain for the common cause of Liberty, have ventured their lives in a wild uncultivated part of the Continent on the Western Waters of Ohio, called by the general name of Kentuckey, where they have made improvements on what they allowed was King's unappropriated Lands before the commencement of the said contest. and that in the face of a Savage Enemy, with the utmost hardships, and in daily geopardy of being inhumanly murdered.

Your Petitioners further allowed that the Honourable Congress would allow them a Reasonable Retaliation in Lands for the Services vour Petitioners did in defending and Settling on their own expence the Country aforesaid, to the weakening of the Enemy and the Strengthening of the United States whenever the common contest with Britain should be desided in favour of America. the full assurance of which your Petitioners Sold all their livings in the Settled parts of the Continent and have removed with their Wives and families and all their effects to the Country aforesaid, in order to take possession of their aforesaid. improvements when they came found almost all their Improvements granted away by a Sett of men which acted or pretended to act under the late Act of Virginia, which act also allows large grants without any reserve of Settleing and improving the same. By which means almost the whole of the Lands in the Country aforesaid are Engrossed into the hands of a few Interested men, the greater part of which live at ease in the internal parts of Virginia, while your Petitioners are here with their wives and children daily exposed to the murders of the Savages, to whom sundry of their Acquaintance have fell a sacrifice since their arrival, though as yet but a short time. the late Acts of Virginia require your Petitioners to take a new Oath of Allegiance to that State. renouncing all other

Princes and States, and be true to the State of Virginia only, and the prospect of Military Government taking place shortly in this place gives your Petitioners the greatest apprehension of the most severe usage, unless they comply with their Mandates.

"Your Petitioners, considering all those grievances, would gladly return into the Settled parts of the Continent again, but having come seven hundred miles down the River Ohio with the Expence of the greater part of their fortune, find it impracticable to return back against the Stream with their wives and children, were they to suffer the most cruel death.

"Your Petitioners, being drove to the extremity aforesaid, have but three things to chuse. One is to tarry in this place, take the Oath of Allegiance to Virginia, and be true to that State only, and also become Slaves to those Engrossers of Lands and to the Court of Virginia. The other is to remove down the River Ohio and land on some part of Mexico, and become Subjects to the King of Spain. And the third is to Remove themselves Over the River Ohio, with their wives and children and their small Effects remaining, which is now in possession of the Savage Enemy, to whom they are daily exposed to The two former ap-Murders. pearing to your Petitioners to have a Tendency to weaken the United States and, as it were, Banish the common cause of Liberty, Humbly Pray the Honourable Continental Congress to grant

them the liberty of taking the latter choice, and removing their wives and families and Effects to the Indian side of the Ohio and take possession of the same in the name of the United States of America at Large, where your Petitioners suppose to support themselves in an Enemy's Country at their own risque and Expence, which they humbly conceive will have a tendency to weaken the power of the Enemy, strengthen the United States at Large, and advance the common cause Liberty.

"Your Petitioners further pray the Honourable Congress to allow them the liberty of making such Regulations among themselves as they shall find necessary to govern themselves by, being subject to the United States at Large, and no other States or power whatsoever.

"Your Petitioners humbly pray the Honourable Continental Congress to consider their case and grievances in its true light, and grant them such Relief as they in their great wisdom shall see meet. "And your Petitioners as in

"And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray."

(Signed):-

John Adams, John Ainwin, James Anderson, Thos. Applegate, Hankerson Ashby, William Armstrong, Harrison Averill, John Averill, William Averill.

John Bailey, Thos. Bamfield, Frederick Bamford, Albert Banta, Cornelius Banta, Jacob Banta, John Banta, Benjamin Bayard, David Beach, William Bennett. John Beson, Hugh Biggerstaff, Charles Bilderbach, Jacob Bilderbach, Charles Black, George Black, Reuben Blackford, Cornelius Bogard, Abraham Bonta, Squire Boone, Joseph Booth, Peter Bordmess, Isaac Boulden, James Boyer, Thomas Boyd, Henry Brenton, David Brinton, Jacob Brockman, John Brookill, James Brown, Joseph Brown, Robert Brown, William Brown, Robert Brusler, James Burke, William Burness, Comfort Busler, Peter Buzzard.

Gerard Campbell, Henry Camp-- bell, James Campbell, John Camp-- bell, John Capps, Meshech Carter, Conrad Carito, Reuben Cass, Benj. Casselman, John Catlett, Moses Cave, William Chraven, George Clark, Jesse Clark, William Clave, Benjamin Cleaver, Joshua Cleaver, John Clem, Wm. Clenwell, John Cline, Spencer Collings, William Collings, Thomas Collins, James Colmore, Martin Colmore, Joseph Conaway, George Corn, Jacob Coseman, Coselman. Thomas Benjamin Covet, Theophilus Coxe, Andrew Coyne, George Craventon, Samuel Criss, George Crist, John Cross, - Charles Crump, Wm. Cummins, Thomas Jonathan Cunningham, Cunningham, George Cuward.

Charles Davis, David Davis, Dennis Davis, James Delaney, Peter Demaree, Jacob Denning, Thomas Dillon, Andrew Dodds, John Dongan, Jacob Doom, John Dorland, Benjamin Doslie, Jacob Dosson, James Dougherty, Thomas Dowdall, Dennis Downing, William Drennon, James Dunbar, Charles Duncan, Samuel Dunn, Zachary Dye.

William Ewing.

John Felty, John Finn, Frederick Fox, James Foye, Amasa Frisel, Isaac Froman, Paul Froman, John Fugas, Jacob Funk.

James Galloway, John Galloway, William Galloway, Ephraim Gilding, George Gilmore, Robert Gilmore, Samuel Gilmore, John Glasher, Samuel Glass, Patrick Gordon, Samuel Gordon, Andrew Grady, Herman Greathouse, John Greathouse, William Greathouse, John Green, Joseph Green, John Greenhaw, Jasyrk Greenwalt, Allen Griffin, Joseph Griffinwalt, Adam Grounds, George Grundy, John Grundy, Joseph Grundy.

David Hamilton, James Hamilton, John Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, Smith Harborough, Jeremy Hardese, Thomas Hargis, Jonathan Harned, William Harker, James Harris, John Grahue Harris, S. Harris, Samuel Harris, Stephen Harris, Elijah Hart, John Hart, Thomas Hart, Aden Harten, John Hase, Henry Haughlan, David Hawkins, Ulrich Hevenbunk, Ezekiel Hickman, Lewis Hickman, Hardy Hill, George Hinch, David Hockins, Zachariah Hold, Robert Holmes, Benjamin Hook, Matthias Hook, Henry Hoos, William Hopkins, John Houghland, William Houghland, James Huard, John Huewes, Chris. Huffman, Jacob Huffman, Randolph Huffman, Paul Humble, John Hunt, John Hunter.

Joseph Inlow, Robert Insworth,

Edward Irwin, John Irwin, William Irwin.

Hugh Jackson, Matthew Jaferes, John Jail, Daniel James, John James, Richard James, Anthony Jenkins, David Johnson, James Johnson, John Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Jeremiah Johnston, John Johnston, James Judy.

John Keith, Samuel Kelly, John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, Michael Kintner, Michael Kirkham, Joseph Kirkpatrick, David Kirkwood, Martin Kurtz.

David Langhead, William Lawrence, Charles Lecompte, John Lee, Samuel Lee, John Light, Benjamin Linn, William Linn, Edward Liston, John Liston, John Little, Joseph Little, Michael Little, William Little, James Logan, John Logan, Matthew Logan, William Logsdon, William Look, Peter Lover.

John McCann, Joseph McClintock, James McColloch, James Mc-Elharton, James McKee, James McLoughlin, David McQuale, Se-McRakin. John Martin. Charles Mason. Philip Mason. Samuel Mason. John Massev. Charles Masterson, Joseph Matthews, Gabriel Melted, Anth. Miller, James Miller, John Miller, Samuel Miller, John Mitchell, William Mitchell, Adam Money, John Moore, Richard Moore, John Morris, Joseph Mounts.

George Neal, James Neavill, John Nelson, James Newkirk, Peter Newkirk, Tobias Newkirk. Joseph Oldham, William Onie. Arthur Parks, Benjamin Patten, Thomas Patten, Michael Paul, Peter Paul, Thomas Phillips, Peter Pohene, George Pomer, Edward Poomer, Abraham Powell, Thomas Powser, Henry Prayter, John Pringle, John Province, Joseph William Province, John Puck, James Purse, Dennis Pursell, Thos. Pursell, John Purseley, Thomas Putnam.

Elijah Quartermus, James Quartermus.

Aaron Rawlings, George Ray, Adam Raymond, Francis Reach, Gerardis Rekid, George Reading, Solomon Resiner, Edward Rewalno, John Rice, William Rice, Henry Richards, John Ridley, Thomas Roach, Matthew Rogers, Adam Rowe, John Ruth.

Jacob Salmon, Thomas Sanderson, Chris. Schultze, Matthew Sellad, John Sellers, Nathan Sellers, Valentine Sewall, John Shaw. -John Sigwald, Hector Simpson, John Skaig, Edward Skidmore, Daniel Spears, Jacob Spears. Moses Speed, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Stansbury, George Stewart, James Stewart, Basil Stockton, Thomas Stone, Jesse Stuart, John Stuart, Martin Stull, Joseph Sullivan, John Sumet, William Sutherland, William Sweden, Robert Sweeny.

Thomas Talbott, George Taylor, Mike Tedenham, Jonathan Thickston, John Thickston, Robert Thirkman, Samuel Thirkman, Michael Thomas, James Thompson, John Thompson, Nicholas Thurley, Mikel Titties, Benjamin Tomlinson, Jesse Tomlinson, John

Tomlinson, John Townsend, Jeremiah Trefar, Joseph Tumblestone, Isaac Tune, John Turner, Edward Tyler, John Unsel.

Jacob Vanmeter, John Vantress, Cornelius Vorheis.

Henry Wade, Samuel Wadmes, John Wager, Adam Wall, Josiah Wallis, Henry Wasson, Samuel Watkins, Edward Welch, Thomas Welch, William Welch, Samuel Wells, William Wellwood, Charles West, John West, Jakob Westeroeb, Burgess White, Isaac White, John White, Thomas Whithedge, John Wilkerson, Daniel Williams, John Williams, John Williams, John Williams, John Williams, John Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, John Williams

The second petition is neither dated nor briefed, but it states that "in the spring of the year 1780" the signers settled in Kentucky. Further along it refers to the peace that had been established between the United States and Great Britain, and as the treaty of peace between the two countries was concluded on September 3, 1783, this petition was evidently gotten up subsequent to that date. It is as follows:

To the Honourable President and Delegates of the Free United States of America, in Congress Assembled.

"The Memorial and Petition of a number of Inhabitants of Kentuckey Settlement, of Low Dutch Reformed Church persuasion, in behalf of themselves and other intended settlers, Humbly Sheweth:

"That in the Spring of the year 1780 they moved to Kentuckey with their families and effects with a view and expectation to procure a Tract of Land to enable them to settle together in a body for the conveniency of civil society and propagating the Gospel in their known Language. When they arrived there to their sorrow and disappointment they were, thro' the dangerousness of the times, by a cruel savage enemy oblidged to settle in Stations or Forts in such places where there was the most appearance of safety. Notwithstanding all their precautions, numbers of them suffered greatly in their property, several killed and others captivated by the enemy. Living in such a distressed confined way, always in danger, frequently on military duty, it was impossible for them to do more than barely support their families with the necessaries of life, by which means they are much reduced, and what adds more to their disappointment and affliction is that contrary to their expectation before their arrival and since, the most or all of the Tillable Land has been located and monopolized by persons that had the advantage of your Memorialists by being acquainted with the country, vour Memorialists strangers and confined as aforesaid; and being so reduced are unable to purchase Land at the advanced price, and especially in body conveniently togeather, agreeable to their wishes.

Whereas, Providence has been pleased to prosper and support the virtuous resistance of the United States in the glorious cause of Liberty, which has enabled them to obtain an Honourable Peace whereby they have obtained a large extent of unappropriated Territory; and whereas, it is currently and repeatedly reported amongst us that Congress has broke or made void Virginia's right or claim to Land in Kentuckey Settlement.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray in (behalf of themselves and other intended friends of that persuasion) the Honourable Congress would indulge them with the grant of a Tract or Territory of Land in Kentuckey Settlement, if the Virginia claim thereto should be made void, or otherwise in the late ceeded land on the northwest side of the Ohio river whereto there is not any prior legal claim, to enable them to settle in a body together, on such reasonable terms as Congress in their wisdom and prudence shall see just and reasonable, they complying with and performing all reasonable conditions required, to enable them to put their intended plan and purpose in execution, they having principally in view the Glory of God, the promotion of civil and religious society, educating and instructing their rising generation in the principals of religion and morality, hoping the Honourable Congress will give all due encouragement to such a laudable undertaking. The premises duly considered, your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray; etc." (Signed):—

David Allen, William Armstrong.

Abraham Banta, Abraham Banta, Jr., Albert Banta, Cornelius Banta, Daniel Banta, Hendrik Banta, Henry Banta, Jr., Jacob Banta, John Banta, Peter Banta, Jr., Samuel Banta, Richer Bersley, John O. Bleanes, John Bodine, Cornelius Bogart, Henry Bogart, Samuel Bogart, Daniel Brewer, Jr., John Brewer, Daniel Brewer, Sr., (Illegible) Brinkehoff, George Brinkerhoff, Gilbert Brinkerhoff, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Luke Brinkerhoff, Samuel Briten, George Burnett.

Peter Carmichel, Samuel Cock, Henry Comminger. John Comminger, Andrew Conine, James Cook, Cornelius Cosine, David Cossaart, Francis Cossaart, Jacob Cossaart, Bergen Couert, John Cownover, Cornelius Cozine, Jr., Derrick Cozine, John Cozine, John Cozine, Jr.

Catherine Darling (widow), John Darling, Lambert Darling, Abraham DeBaen, Joseph DeBaen, Abraham DeGroff, Wilhelm DeGroff, Cornelius Demaree, John Demaree, Peter Demaree, Peter Demaree, Jr., Samuel Demaree, Samuel Demaree, Jr., Samuel Demarest, Albert Durie, Marga Durie (widow), Samuel Durie.

George Hall, Daniel Harris, John Harris, Abraham Hooghtelin, Hezekiah Hooghtelin, Wilhelmus Hooghtelin. William Jewell, Abraham Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Thomas Johnson.

Barney Kipp, John Kipp, John Knight, John Conrad Knight, Derrick Kooesen.

Conrad D. Lowe, Gilbert Lowe. Peter Monfort, Jr., Francis Monfoort, Jacobus Monfoort, John Monfoort, Lawrence Monfoort, Peter Monfoort, Sr.

Martin Nevius.

John Obercow, Adrian Oten, Cornelius Oten, John Oten.

John Persyl.

Aaron Rawlings, John Ryker.
David Seabourn, George Seabourn, Peter Seabourn, William Seabourn, Johanna Seabourn (widow), Henry Shiveley, Andrew Shoe, Mattis Shoe, Benjamin

Sloat, Barney Smock, Jacob Smock, Matthis Smock, Bergen Spader, James Stagg.

Cornelius Tueb, Laurens Tueb. John Vanarsdal, Lucas Vanarsdal, Simon Vanarsdal, John Vanarsdale, Gerritt Vanarsdalen, Simon Vanasdal, John Vancleve, William Vancleve, Peter Vandyke, Tunis Vanpelt, Charles Vantine, Thomas Vantine, Jaquish Vantyne, James Voreis, John Voreis, Sophia Voreis (widow), Albert Vorheis, Cornelius Vorheis, John Vorhis, Luke Vorhis, Rulef Vorhis.

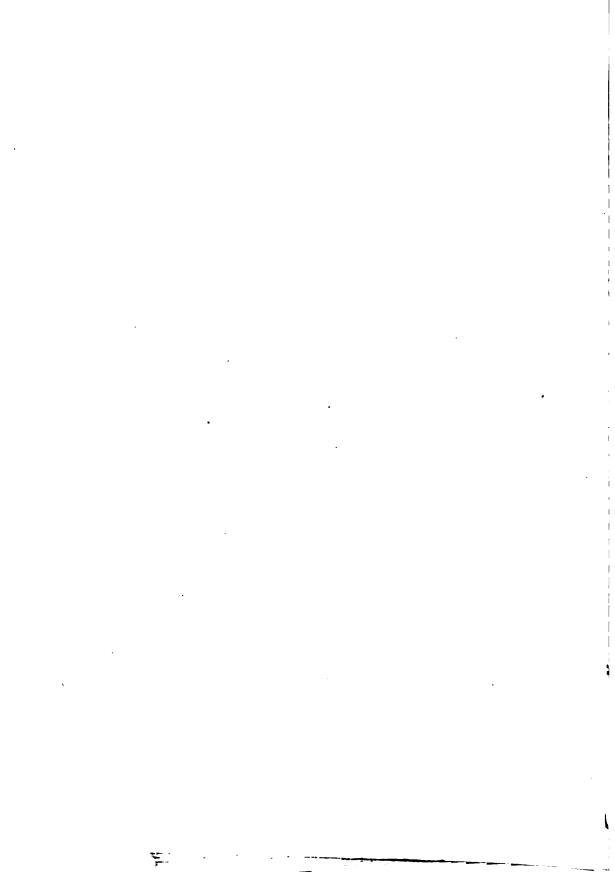
James Westervelt, Mary Westervelt (widow), Samuel Westervelt, Geo. Williamson, Peter Wyckoff, Benedick Yurey, Heinrich Yurey.



MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AT THE CAPITOL,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.



MEETING OF THE

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AT THE CAPITOL,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Executive Committee met in the Library of the Historical Department, promptly at 2 p. m. Hon. H. V. McChesney, Chairman of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order. Full attendance.

The reports of the Secretary-Treasurer were laid before the committee as approved by the Executive Committee, the Governor and the Curator, and published in pamphlets, to be laid before the General Assembly of 1912. These reports were endorsed by the committee.

Mrs. Miles moved, and her motion was seconded by Prof. G. C. Downing, that "Mrs. Morton now as Regent, be empowered hereafter as formerly, to act for the society, and in future, purchase for its benefit, whatever in her judgment will be for the good of the society, and enlargement of its influence, throughout the State of Kentucky." Motion carried unanimously.

Mrs. Morton thanked the committee and said: "From these reports is seen what we have acquired to lend value to the State and interest to the society. The Register has lengthened its subscription list and broadened its scope of influence, until now it is

solicited by the leading Historical Societies of this country Europe as an exchange. The Register, bound for the year 1910, is before you, and those for 1911 are being bound. Renewing my thanks for the new honor you have conferred upon me, and the hope, that as your Regent now, as well as still your Secretary and Treasurer, I may be able to keep your approval and confidence in the future as in the past, I remain faithfully and truly yours."

Miss Sally Jackson then presented her type-written copy of the list of the books and pamphlets received since June, 1910. This list was too long to read, and the Librarian who carefully compiled it for publication, could only present the volume to be seen. She made the estimate of the number of visitors to the society—since 1910—as ten thousand (10,000). Many schools, colleges and excursion parties that could not register by name, gave the number of their parties, from one hundred to one thousand, making by estimate, as well as by registered names, about ten thousand persons. Miss Jackson's report was very gratifying and accepted with congratulations. Lists of new members and subscribers to Register were omitted, as the time was limited.

Mr. Longmoor, Curator, read the following letter from Dr. Bruner, which is filed herein.

Office of SECRETARY OF STATE,

September 22, 1911.

Mr. Woodford W. Longmoor, V-President and Curator,

Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky,

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the September number of The Register, published by The Kentucky Historical Society. It is a handsome magazine, and does much credit to those in charge of the society.

Further, I desire to congratulate you, and all associated with you, on the splendid service you are rendering the State, in the management of the society. The historical interest in future years in the preservation of the relics kept by your society, will be of much value to the coming generations. I assure you, that you shall have my earnest support and hearty cooperation, in your efforts to make the society a success.

Most sincerely,
BEN L. BRUNER,
Acting Governor of Kentucky.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the board for the ensuing year.

The meeting then adjourned to the Hall of Fame, where the open annual meeting was held, and an interesting program was carried out.

The thanks of the society were tendered Mr. Quisenberry for his time honored silver watch, now framed and hanging in the large souvenir case. Also to all persons who had contributed relics of any kind, gold, silver, books, musical instruments. Not the least attractive among the gifts are the lovely fans, showing the fashion of these delightful breeze-catchers for more than a hundred years.

The splendid new piano and the magnificent harpsichord, both purchased for the benefit of the society, were the special new objects of delight. In future they will afford inspiration to our musicians when open meetings are held, or special concerts given in the historical rooms.

SONNETS

BY

F. W. EBERHARDT

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SONNETS

(F. W. Eberhardt.)

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE.

To James Lane Allen.

A lilt of nature love the pagan knew;
The sensuous charm exhaling from the breast

In Bacchic glory, carnally expressed— Hymettus honied, nectared through and through

Is then this song of phantom singers true? Or like the painted "Butterflies," in toils Of gorgeous fancy caught, or serpent coils Of glamoured vice the unwary soon must rue?

What is this Hellene worship of the man— The unveiled man however fair and great But lustful homage to the grosser Pan? How far removed from even Plato's state! So fair it seems, yet all too rash and bold For nature's truest message to unfold.

-F. W. Eberhardt.

THE KENTUCKIANS.

To John Fox, Jr.

Seer of our mountains rude and strong, Prophet of the children of our hills. Where justice knows no law, but strikes, and kills.

And shows no mercy, palliates no wrong.

Clean and pure the highland air we breathe
Through the rhododendron purpled page,
Unfolding visions of a primal age
E'er the vengeful blade men learned to
sheathe.

Be thou the prophet of our sensuous plain; Strength of oak into our veins infuse;

Virile honesty of heart and brain— Our languid blood with ruddier heat suffuse Till welding fire of kindred love shall flame To make "Kentuckians" a peerless name.

-F. W. Eberhardt.

THE POET.

٠,

To Robert Burns Wilson.

Poet, come out to the fields and sing again. Sing as of old, when evening's solemn hush Wooed thee from painted scenes to leave thy brush

And canvas in the gloom, to wake the strain
Of fervent song in nature's sacred choir.
String up thy lute and thrill us with its fire;
We miss the vibrant hymns and glad refrainOf passion pure—of greed, the high disdain.
Sing of the great white dog-wood flowers
among

The cedars on the Elkhorn hills; in song Breathe the breath of the fruitful earth, inspire

Anew our souls to life and high desire.

O, poet-voice, the world hath need of thee!

The gift is thine, we claim the penalty.

-F. W. Eberhardt.

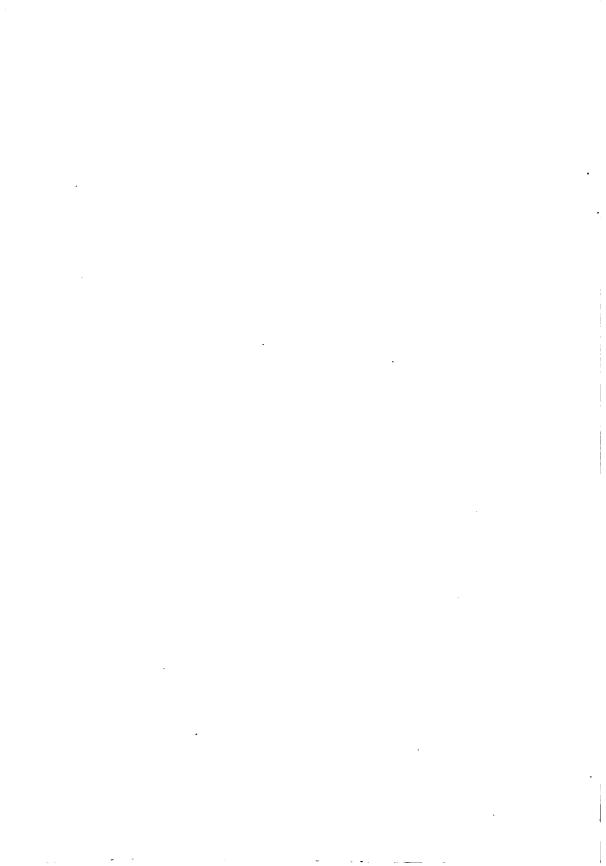
THE OLD FOUNTAIN.

A Picture by Paul Sawyer.

As when the waves of ocean smite the shore,

And all too soon take toll of places dear,
And one by one old land marks disappear
In Neptune's Caves, to greet us nevermore:
So do the tides of time, forevermore
Take toll of forms beloved by many here;
And oft for them we drop the longing tear,
And sigh for power their presence to restore.
How fine that gift which can anew create,
And give us back in pictured whole
This vanished fountain's form! environed
true:

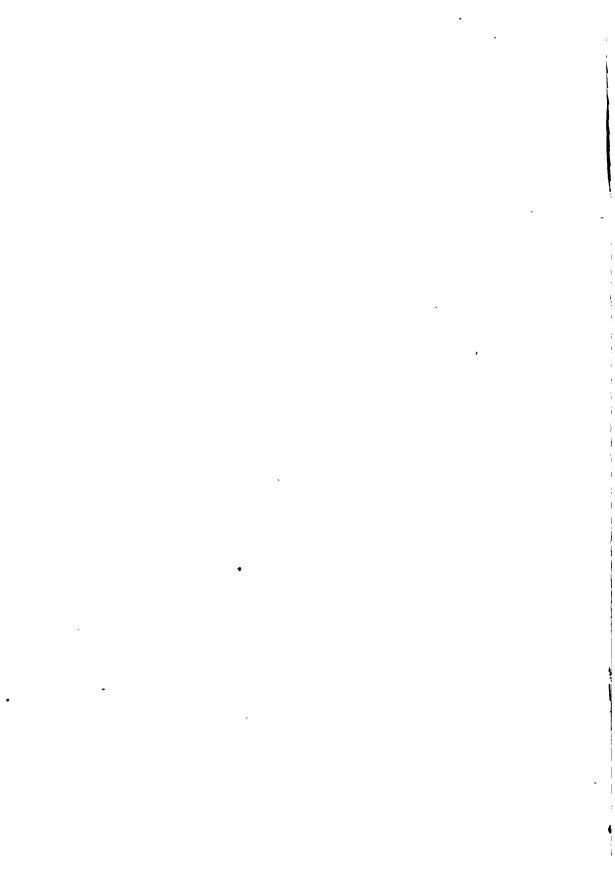
But lovelier now, thus making fortunate
Our loss, a charm abiding ever new—
The fairy's jewel, showing beauty's Soul!
—F. W. Eberhardt.



Department of Paragraphs and Clippings

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Department of Paragraphs and Clippings



PARAGRAPHS AND CLIPPINGS

GOVERNOR JAMES B. McCREARY

The editors of the Register heartily endorse every tribute to Governor McCreary. As a statesman, as a friend and as a citizen he is an honor to Kentucky. man of wide information, a judicial mind, cultured and eminently wise -and, added to his fitness for his position as Governor of Kentucky he is a Christian gentleman. His name leads the list of the distinguished men of world-wide reputation, as will be seen from the World's Work for February, 1911 -thus: "That America has the leadership in the world's peace movement, I have shown by reference to the achievements of such distinguished Americans as James B. McCreary (of Kentucky) and Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, etc., etc." (Register May, 1911.)

Governor McCreary has had in his election a second time to the gubernatorial chair, a magnificent endorsement from the people, one alike honoring to the Commonwealth and to himself as "the man who has come to the kingdom for such a time as this." Read the following from the Frankfort News-Journal:

GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

"Just thirty-six years ago James B. McCreary, a native of Madison county, was elected Governor of Kentucky, by the Democrats of the State. He defeated, at that

time, John M. Harlan, who recently died, at a ripe old age, as one of the most distinguished justices of the highest court in our land.

"Yesterday this same James B. McCreary, looking but little older and feeling but little older than he was in 1875, was again elected Governor of Kentucky. The Democrate again elected bire.

ocrats again elected him.

"Governor McCreary has been through a grilling campaign in which he has covered the entire making one and speeches every day. He has stood the strain remarkably well and is as active and vigorous as any vounger man who accompanied him on his trip. His vitality has been shown to be wonderful. Age does not seem to have touched him at all and he will take up the reins of government with as firm a hand as over a third of a century ago. He will bring to the office this time a mature judgment and a sounder reason than he had when he was first Governor. In the years that have elapsed since he sat in the Governor's chair he has been in Washington as Congressman and Senator for many years. He has served in other positions of responsibility and these things have taught him more than any man could have learned in his own state. Kentucky will have the benefit of this experience and it means that the State will have a

splendid Governor. Governor Mc-Creary always has been wise and prudent but now more than ever he has those qualities that go to make a Governor of the people who will look to the interest of the people.

"Governor McCreary is known all over the United States. He will attract attention to Kentucky and will aid the State in making rapid strides to prosperity and its prop-

er place in the nation."

GOV. McCreary Tells Plans— Will Earnestly Endeavor To Carry Out Platform Pledges.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

Governor elect James B. Mc-Creary has issued the following statement regarding his victory in Tuesday's election and his course when he becomes Governor of Ken-

tucky.

"I am very grateful to the voters of Kentucky for the large majority given me for the high office of Governor. I consider the majority given me and to other Democrats on the State ticket as an endorsement of the time-tried and time-honored Democratic party and the principles for which it has fought with courage and sincerity for so many years.

"The platform on which I asked the support of the voters of Kentucky represents my views on public questions therein presented, and I will earnestly endeavor to carry out its pledges with the

assistance of the members of the General Assembly.

"I am in favor of progress, improvements and advancement. and it will be my ambition to make Kentucky the most progressive State in the Union, and I will endeavor to advance its interests in every line and try to bring prosperity to the State and happiness to the people. To the chairmen and members of the Democratic Campaign Committee I present my sincere thanks for the successful management of the campaign, and I am thankful to my associates on the ticket and to the Democratic press of Kentucky and to the speakers from this and other states for their valuable splendid assistance.

"I am gratified to know that this splendid victory was won without receiving contributions from any corporations, lobbyists or other persons who might desire or ask for any special privileges or favors. I am also pleased to believe that the victory in Kentucky is a forerunner of a great national Democratic victory to be achieved next year in the election of a Democratic President."

Governor McCreary's Inauguration.

The inauguration of a Governor is always an event of great interest, but the recent inauguration of Governor McCreary occasioned even greater interest than usually attaches to this combined governmental and social function. This

is doubtless attributable, in large measure, to the unusual event of an ex-Governor taking the Executive Chair after a lapse of thirtysix years since his first inaugural. This added quite a bit of sentiment to the occasion.

Another factor in the development of the interest in the event was the fact that Governor Mc-Creary is a Confederate veteran. The public felt that in all probability this was the last occasion upon which they would see this signal honor conferred upon a follower of the Lost Cause. recent unveiling in Lexington of the equestrian statue of General John H. Morgan, under whom Governor McCreary was a gallant officer, still further heightened this particular interest. All this culminated in the gathering at the Capital of a large number of ex-Confederates, who marched in the parade with as light hearts as the "Boy Scouts," even though their steps may not have been quite so elastic.

Still another feature of interest was the "reorganization" of the "McCreary Guards" for the occasion. As many of this famous military organization of the seventies as could be mustered marched in the parade and attracted much attention.

Many other things combined to make the Inaugural a great success, not the least of which was Governor McCreary's popularity, not alone with his own party, but with the whole people of the Commonwealth.

So auspicious an inaugural presages a successful administration, and the Register desires to express its best wishes to this end.

We give below some extracts from Governor McCreary's Inaugural Address:

"Fellow Citizens—Called a second time to the office of Governor of Kentucky by the suffrages of a generous and patriotic people, I, with sincerest pleasure, express my profound gratitude to the people of my native State for the honor conferred upon me.

In assuming this important trust I am deeply sensible of its vast responsibility, as well as its honor, and I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to discharge its duties faithfully, fearlessly and impartially.

I shall be Governor, not of any particular class or section, but of all the people of our great Commonwealth, and I will have no individual schemes to advance, and no personal aspirations to promote, and I will endeavor in every proper way to uphold and advance all that will bring prosperity to the State and happiness to the people.

Relying upon the support of free, brave and patriotic Kentuckians, and entreating the aid and protection of "The Lord of Hosts—great in councils, and mighty in works," I pledge whatever ability or energy I possess to the faithful support and maintenance of the Constitution and the laws.

We live in an age of progress and development, and we should have united, aggressive efforts for industrial and commercial supremacy, and Kentucky should forge to the front as one of the leading States of the Republic, in education, in agriculture, in development, in internal improvements, in manufactures, in mining, and in all the varied interests of a great people inhabiting a great State.

The inestimable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be secured to all per-Upon the maintenance of these rights depends the prosperity of the people, and the preservation of our institutions. end law and order should be rigidly observed. The law should be the shield and armor of every person, and I shall use all power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth to preserve law and order. In this I earnestly ask the co-operation of all persons, regardless of past political affiliations.

I know of no State that is more prosperous, or whose citizens are happier and freer than ours.

My countrymen, we have one republic, with one Constitution, and one destiny. Kentucky is a component part of the great Federal Union, one State in a confederation of States. That which effects liberty in one State will ultimately effect liberty in other States. That which increases the prosperity of one State will in time be beneficial to other States. That general law which is oppressive or injurious in one State will

be oppressive or injurious in other States, therefore our State shares its part of the honor or dishonor, the blessings or burdens of the Republic, and I desire our Commonwealth to be in full accord and harmony with her sister States in supporting the Constitution and in striving to advance the best interests of the whole country, and in endeavoring to add to the grandeur and glory of a wonderful destiny.

On this great occasion my heart is full of admiration and hope for my country and love and gratitude to the people of my native State, who have elected me twice by the largest majorities given in fifty years to a Governor of the State of Kentucky.

I shall by fidelity to duty and obedience to the Constitution and the laws strive to merit the confidence reposed in me by the electors of the State of Kentucky.

I succeed an honorable and patriotic statesman, who, according to his view has been a faithful and an efficient Governor, and I wish him during his retirement to private life success and happiness.

Earnestly invoking the blessings of Almighty God on our State and on our people, I appeal to my fellow-citizens, regardless of their political sentiments, to co-operate with me in conducting an honest, impartial and economical administration, which will uphold justice, freedom, education, progress and righteousness and advance the interests and maintain the integrity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

TO USE OLD INKSTAND

WHICH WAS HIS WHEN HE WAS GOVERNOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS AGO—STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LOANS GOV. McCreary Interesting Relic of the Past.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

Days of the past, when he was Governor the first time, were recalled pleasantly to Gov. Mc-Creary yesterday afternoon when he was "loaned" by the Kentucky State Historical Society, the cutglass inkstand which he used when he was Governor thirty-two years ago. The inkstand was presented to the Historical Society by Gov. McCreary when he went out of office thirty-two years ago. It has been carefully preserved, as one of the most valuable relics of the society, ever since. Yesterday the inkstand, mounted on a silver tray, was presented to Gov. McCreary.

JUST "LOANED."

The presentation was made by the officers of the society, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Miss Sallie Jackson, Miss Eliza Overton, Wood W. Longmoor and Harry V. McChesney. Mr. McChesney made a short speech, telling of the history of the inkstand and the value that attaches to it. He said to the Governor that it was only "loaned" to him, for use dur-

ing the next four years, as the Historical Society wants it back, to preserve for future generations of Kentuckians.

With the inkstand, was presented a handsome gold fountain pen, with a silver rest for it. Gov. McCreary said he was deeply touched by the thought which prompted the preservation of the inkstand and the "loaning" of it to him for four years. He said he would use it on his desk during his term as Governor.

PRESENTATION SPEECH.

"Your Excellency: As an officer of the Kentucky State Historical Society, and speaking by its authority, I wish to assure you of the delight with which we greet you as its President. There are many reasons why this affords us great pleasure, but there is one very special reason, and that is, that you were the society's first president, during your former administration as Governor. There are some of the officers of the society present here today, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, our distinguished Regent and Secretary, and Miss Sally Jackson, our Librarian, who recall, not only that you were the society's first president, but that you were one of its warmest and most faithful friends; and many of us know that you have so continued throughout all the years of its historv.

"As an evidence of your regard for the society, when you retired from the office of Governor, thirtytwo years ago, you presented it with a souvenir of your administration—the inkstand which you had used during your term. That you may know how deeply the gift was appreciated, we have called today to show you that we have preserved it. And as a token of our esteem, we now propose to loan it to you for four years, and to present you this pen, pen rest and tray, and ask that you honor the society by using them.

"And, again speaking for the society, let me assure you of our very best wishes for the success of your administration, and of the happiness we shall derive from your association, counsel and ad-

vice."

THE PRESIDENTS.

There was nothing new in the visit of President Taft to the city of Frankfort, for the unveiling of the Lincoln Statue, on the 8th day of November, 1911. We, as the people of Frankfort, are accustomed in our day to visits of the most distinguished statesmen. writers, artists, poets of the world. In our recollection, Hays, Grant, and Arthur have been here. How long they were here we do not know, or whom they visited. in early days, 1794, 1797, 1821, we had Louis Phillippe, afterwards King of France, as visitor for some time. He went from here to Bardstown to teach school, where he remained (incognito) until recalled to France. (See Register, Jan. 1909, Department Inquiries and Answers.)

We had President Monroe, President Madison and Andrew Jackson. Just before Jackson came, we learn, it was feared he would receive a sound whipping for his invidious remarks about the Kentuckians at the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. But when hearrived he was received kindly. He was then regarded as one of the great war generals of the world and a prospective candidate for President of the United States, which he became at the next election.

James Buchanan lived in Elizabethtown, Ky., and was often in "pretty little Frankfort." General Zachary Taylor had the warmest reception and most honoring of any of the Presidents. The old newspapers of 1849 are filled with accounts of his triumphal entry into the city, and the honors paid him during his stay. He was then on his way to Washington to his Inauguration on March 4, 1849. So it will be seen that Frankfort is used to great men and great occasions.

We understand President Taft thought Frankfort "a cold little town." Doubtless, he forgot for the while, he came on a funeral occasion, the unveiling of a monument to the dead. The conduct of the people of Frankfort was merely in harmony with the spirit of

the occasion.

WHY KENTUCKY IS THE MOST REMARKABLE OF THE EARLY STATES.

INVENTORS

Kentucky was the home and burial place of at least three of the earliest inventors of steamboats—John Fitch, James Rumsey and Edward West. The latter was born in 1757 in Virginia, and removed in 1788 (one account says in 1785) to Lexington, where he died August 23, 1827.

He was the first watchmaker there, was a gunsmith by trade. and a man of great inventive genius. He constructed a steamboat on a small scale, which in 1794, in the presence of hundreds of citizens, he had the proud satisfaction to see move through the water with great velocity, in an experimental trial on the town fork of Elkhorn, previously damned up near the center of Lexington for the purpose. This miniature steamboat had no fly-wheels: but to overcome the dead point, the piston-rod was made to strike metallic springs at every return motion given by the steam. The identical engine—or rather the cylinder, piston-rod, frame work, supply and escape pipe—were preserved for more than fifty years in the museum of the Adelphi Society of Transylvania University. and have since been transferred to the museum of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

On July 6, 1802, Mr. West received a United States patent for his steamboat invention. Why he delayed until then obtaining a patent, we have not learned. On the same day he was awarded three other patents—for a gunlock, for a nail cutting machine, and for a nail cutting and heading machine*—the first ever invented, and which the celebrated English traveler, F. A. Michaux, in 1805, said cut, in twelve hours, 5,320 pounds of nails, and the patent of which "he sold at once for \$10,-Lexington, shortly after, actually exported nails of her own manufacture to Louisville, to Cincinnati, and even to Pittsburgwhich is now the most extensive nail manufacturing point in the United States, if not in the world.

April 28, 1816 (only four and a half years after the first steamboat in the West), a steamboat made by Bosworth and West, on Mr. West's model, left the mouth of Hickman creek, on the Kentucky river, in Jessamine county, for New Orleans. This boat, an edi-

^{*}Letter from Prof. Geo. C. Schaefer, U. S. Patent Office.

torial notice in the Kentucky Gazette says, was upon a plan distinct from any other steamboat then in use, and on a trial against the current of the Kentucky river, at a high stage, more than answered the sanguine expectations of her owners (a company of Lexington gentlemen), and left no doubt that she could stem the current of the Mississippi with rapidity and ease. She did not return.

In 1796, Nathan Burrows (who had settled in Lexington four years before, and died in 1846) introduced into Kentucky the manufacture of hemp-being the pioneer in that branch of manufactures; but unworthiness through the agents, he never reaped from it any advantage, although he invented a machine for cleaning hemp. He afterward introduced the manufacture of mustard, and manufactured an article which has been famous for fifty years—even taking the premium in England, at the World's Fair in 1851, where it was shown by his relative and successor, Captain Samuel Davies Mc-Cullough, who was still manufacturing it when he died January 11, 1873.

Dr. Joseph Buchanan, while studying medicine in Lexington, in 1805, invented a musical instrument producing its music from glasses of different chemical composition, and originated the conception of the *Music of Light*—to be executed by means of harmonific colors luminously displayed. The invention was never put in operation.

About 1803, John Jones* (who died in Lexington in 1849, aged 90) invented a speeder spindle; and also a machine for sawing stone.

Thomas Harris Barlow—born August 5, 1789, in Nicholas county, Ky., and died June 22, 1865, in Cincinnati, Ohio—was the most ingenious and celebrated of Lexington inventors. His education was limited. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, in Colonel Richard M. Johnson's regiment. He built a steamboat at Augusta, Bracken county. After his removal to Lexington, he built in the winter of 1826-7, a steam locomotive, with car attached, for two passengers, and with power to ascend an elevation of eighty feet to the mile. In May, 1827, it was opened to the public for exhibition, in a large room over Joseph's Bruen's machine shop, where an oval track around the room was constructed, and the first "train" in western America put in motion. General Leslie Combs, Dr. Wm. S. Chipley, and other old citizens are still living who took a ride at fifty cents a ticket. Samuel Robb purchased the novelty for travel—visiting Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans, at which latter place it was burned while on exhibition. In 1827 he built another locomotive and sold it to a party who found it profitable to travel and exhibit In 1835 another locomotive with two upright cylinders and lever beams, both engines attached to one engine, with crooks at right angles and upright boilers—

^{*}Ranck, page 185.

was built by Joseph Bruen, for the new railroad from Lexington to Frankfort, constructed of strapiron rails spiked down to stone sills, which proved to be as unsubstantial as its advocates claimed it would be substantial.

In 1845, in the silversmith shop of his son, Milton Barlow, he made a small rude planetarium, to illustrate the motion of the heavenly bodies in teaching his grandchildren. The idea grew as he studied and labored, and his son and William J. Dalsem aided him in working out such combinations of gearing as produced the minute fractional relative revolutions of the planets. After three years patient labor, the first fine instrument was completed, and sold in 1849 to Girard College, Philadelphia. Other instruments were built during the next ten years, and after the exhibition of one at the World's Fair in New York, in 1851, sold for \$2,000 each; two of the larger size to Congress for the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and one to the city of New Orleans—besides a number of smaller ones to colleges and public institutions. Thus has Kentucky the honor of presenting to the scientific world the only perfect instrument to show the motions of the solar system—the dates of all eclipses, of the transits of Mercury and Venus, and every other suggested problem during hundreds of years, that scientific men were curious to test it. It is one of the most exact and

wonderful combinations of machinery ever made.

In 1840, Mr. Barlow had invented a rifled cannon, and made a model, but laid it aside. In 1855, encouraged by the liberality of. Congress, in buying two of his planetariums, he obtained for his gun a patent, with the most comprehensive claims. Congress appropriated \$3,000 for an experimental gun-which was cast at Knapp and Totten's great foundry in Pittsburg, and taken to Lexington to be rifled and completed by the father and son. It weighed finished 6,900 pounds, was five and a half inches bore, and twisted one turn in forty feet. It then was sent to Washington navy yard to be tested, and developed greater accuracy and range than was expected. Although neglected for awhile by our own government, it attracted the attention of foreign ministers and agents, and is believed to have originated or suggested most of the rifled guns of Europe and the United States.

Previous to this Mr. Barlow invented an automatic nail and tack machine, which capitalists eagerly purchased. About 1861, a stroke of paralysis, from which he recovered but partially, cut short Mr. Barlow's usefulness as an inventor. His son Milton, on returning from the Confederate army in 1865, gathered up 'the fragments of \$9,000 worth of planetariums built for educational institutions in the South—which could not reach them on account of the Civil War, and which were broken to

pieces or scattered by the malicious destructive spirit of some Federal soldiers—and finished two in elegant style. One of these, by the liberality of the Kentucky Legislature, he was enabled to exhibit at the World's Exposition in Paris, France, in 1867—as Kentucky's contribution to that grand collection of the products of all civilized nations. It received the highest premium awarded to any illustrative apparatus. (Collins' of Kentucky. History Volume Second.)

LONG AGO

IN THE PIONEER DAYS WHEN THE FIRST CHURCHES FORMED IN KENTUCKY, AND HARRODSBURG FIGURES LARGELY IN THEIR ORGANIZATION—A CHOICE BIT OF HISTORY.

(Harrodsburg Republican.)

An article on the oldest churches in Kentucky, published last week by A. C. Quisenberry, the historian, contains some things very interesting to Harrodsburg people. He says that the first organized church in the State was of the Baptist denomination. It was formed by a colony from Orange county, Virginia, who started out to settle at Boonesboro, taking their "letfrom Pamunky Baptist ters' church. Meeting up with Rev. Robert Elkin, a Baptist preacher, just beyond what is now the border of the State, they formed

themselves into a church, making him their minister, and marched forward into the new country carrying their church constitution with them, and built Old Providence church in Clark county. This was in 1781, but there had of course, been divine services held in the State before, though no denominational congregation had been formed. 'Squire Boone, a brother of Daniel Boone, was a Baptist minister, and as early as 1776 Rev. Thomas Tinsley was preaching regularly at Harrodsburg.

This historian says that as far back as he can verify the first Presbyterian church was organized in 1783 by Rev. David Rice. affectionately called "Father Rice," at Danville. The same year he established two other Presbyterian churches, one at Cane Run in Mercer county, and the other at the Forks of Dix river. He preached longest at Cane Run. and is buried in the graveyard adjacent to the church.

The first Catholic church was organized in Nelson county in 1787 by Bishop Whalen, sent out by the Bishop of Baltimore for that purpose. In 1783 the first Methodist "class" was organized in a neighborhood about six miles from where Danville now stands, but the first regular church was not established until 1790 at Masterson's Station, in Fayette county.

This historian states that the two branches of the Christian church developed in Kentucky after 1804. The "Newlights," followers of Barton W. Stone,

erected their first church during that year at Cane Ridge, in Bourbon county. In 1825 the "Campbellite" branch, or the adherents of Rev. Alexander Campbell, established a church at South Elkhorn, and the two branches united into one body at a meeting in Lexington on January 1, 1832.

The first regularly organized. Episcopal church was what is now Christ Cathedral, in Lexington and it was formed in 1809 with Rev. James Moore as the first rec-However, as early as May, 1775, there is a record that Rev. Mr. Lythe, an Episcopal minister, was a delegate from Harrodsburg to a legislative assembly, opened at Boonesboro on that date, and he preached to the people here. Rev. Mr. Lythe is generally conceded by historians to be the first minister who ever held divine service in Kentucky, as he preached "under a magnificent elm tree at the settlement at Harrod's Fort." In the records of the Boonesboro assembly is still to be seen this statement: "Rev. Mr. Lythe, one of the delegates from Harrodsburg, obtained leave to bring a bill to prevent profane swearing and Sabbath breaking."

It is also an interesting fact that the sect known as "Soul Sleepers" sprang up in Mercer and Boyle counties in 1782 under the ministration of Rev. Wm. Terhune. The principal articles of their faith was that the soul sleeps with the body after death until the resurrection; that God is material; that Jesus was the first created being and that baptism is essential to salva-

tion. The Soul Sleepers built a church several miles from Harrodsburg, not far from Nevada, which stood for many years after the sect had died out, and was only torn down a few years ago.

ZACHARIAH FREDERICK SMITH

Author; b. Henry Co., Ky., Jan. 7, 1827; s. Zachariah and Mildred (Dupuy) S.; ed. Bacon Coll., Ky.; m. Sue Helm, of Shelby Co., Ky., Jan. 27, 1852; 2d, Anna A. Pittman, of Louisville, June 5, 1890. Engaged in farming; pres. Henry Coll., New Castle, Ky., during Civil War; Sup. Pub. Instrn. of Ky., 1867-1871, and author of postbellum sch. system of Ky.; originator, and pres. Cumberland and Ohio R. R. Co., 1869-73; engaged in ry. constrn. in Tex.; 4 yrs. mgr. of a dept. for D. Appleton & Co., pubs., New York; one of founders and 12 yrs. pres. Ky. Christian Edn. Soc.; a curator of Ky. (now Transylvania) U., Lexington, since 1858. Mem. Ky. Hist. Soc., Ohio Valley Hist. Soc. Club: Filson. Author: History of Kentucky: Memoirs of the Mother of Henry Clay; School History of Kentucky, 1889: Battle of New Orleans: History of the Reformation of the 19th Century, Inaugurated, Advocated, and Directed by Barton W. Stone, of Kentucky, 1800 to 1832. W. Broadway, Louisdress: 127ville, Ky.

This biographical sketch above appears in a book called, "Who's Who," in Chicage.

COMPLIMENT OF EDWARD W. BOK, TO THE SOUTH.

For the Christian Observer.

"THE HEART OF AMERICA."

By REV. W. W. MOORE, D. D., LL.D.

The following delightful tribute to the South and the Southern people by Mr. Edward W. Bok, the distinguished editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal," appeared sometime ago, but it is worthy of reproduction from time to time:

"The most wholesome American ideas, those ideas upon which our government rests, are nowhere so prevalent as they are at present in the South. * * * They do not question Divine laws in the South; they accept and perpetuate them. Intellectual progress there goes hand in hand with strict adherence to the accepted beliefs of religion. The Southern mother does not explain the Bible to her children in the light of so-called 'modern teachings.' She places it in their hands as her mother gave it to her. And with the fundamental principles of religion the Southern child is taught patriotism and a love of country; hence religion and patriotism stand side by side in the education of a Southern child.

"The Southern people believe in progress, but progress along healthy, rational lines. Theories, which mentally upset, find no sympathy with them. They are content to move slowly, but sanely and surely. And some day when the

vast majority of us who live in other portions of this country get through with our camping-out civilization, when we drop our boastful manners, when we get old enough to understand that there is stronghold of conservatism which stands between tyranny and anarchism, our eyes will turn towards the South. And we will see there a people who are American in ideas and in living; a people worshipful, progressive, earnest, courageous and patriotic—a people who have made of their land. against defeat and prejudice, 'the heart of America."

Richmond, Va.

CONFEDERATES WHO SLEEP AT ARLINGTON.

HISTORY OF THE CARE OF THEIR GRAVES—REMOVAL OF SOURCE OF SECTIONAL BITTERNESS—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S AID.

Arlington, once the home of Robert E. Lee, now a national military cemetery, years ago became a shrine for the people of the North, owing to the nearly 16,000 Union soldiers buried there; and likewise in late years of the people of the South in love and honor of General Lee, and the Confederate soldiers having graves in the Confederate section. The Lee mansion

has become an imposing memorial, the grandest in that vast field of monuments. And the most notable and beautiful site of graves in the entire area of 400 acres is the Confederate section.

The Southern visitor to Arlington at once seeks the mansion, and as he reverently treads its stately halls and apartments, and stands within the eight pillars of its Doric porch, his thoughts naturally turn to reflection upon the purity of life and character and the wonderful military genius and career of General Lee.

Arlington was the home with which he was most closely identified, and his name can no more be disassociated from it than can be George Washington's from Mount Vernon. His name and fame will cling to it as long as there is a tree or a stone left to mark the historic spot. The extensive grove of druidical oaks surrounding the mansion, the multitude of monuments and white headstones resting under the wide-spreading branches: the historic Potomac flowing at its base, broadening out for many miles in fair view: the beautiful city of Washington, with the Washington Monument, the Capitol, the White House and other public buildings, and the parks, all in majestic panorama, make the outlook from the Lee mansion supremely impressive and beautiful.

From the city of Washington, on the farther side of the Potomac river, Arlington appears as an elevated plateau immersed trees of mature growth; from the summit of the approach gleams the exceedingly simple classic facade of the renowned mansion, reminding one of a Greek temple. A pantheon at which Americans assemble with patriotic pride and reverence to heroes from all sections of the country.

These familiar facts are recited here to emphasize the notable change in sentiment that has come in respect to Arlington since the year 1868, when Federal soldiers with fixed bayonets tore from the graves of the Confederate soldiers the wreaths of flowers which had been laid upon them by their relatives and friends, and compelled those patriotic men and women to leave the burial grounds at point of bavonet.

It is the story of this change and the manner in which it was brought about that I wish to make better

known to your readers.

Soon after Colonel Robert E. Lee left his home in April, 1861, to espouse the cause of his native State, the Federal authorities took possession of these admirably situated broad lands for military uses, and so held them until January, 1864, when they were caused to be sold for non-payment of war taxes, the Federal government becoming the purchaser at a nominal valuation. After the death of his mother, in 1873, George W. Custis-Lee brought a suit in ejectment. and successfully contested the legality of the title of the Federal government under the tax sale. But on these lands had been established a military cemetery in 1864, a graveyard for soldiers of the Federal army, together with negra

contrabands, refugees and Confederate soldiers who had died in hospital and prison in the District of Columbia, designated as rebels. In time this graveyard became a sort of Walhalla for Union soldiers, and for a long period a large number of the people of the North seemed to find some grim satisfaction in the fact that the old home of the Lee family had been perverted forever to such purposes. On the other side, the Southern people felt that great outrage was being done. They had borne without murmur the hardships of war. but thought it more than unseemly that the government should misuse in this way the home of the Lee family.

Under these irremediable circumstances General Custis Lee was prevailed upon to consent to a forced sale to the United States government. Accordingly, the United States Congress in 1883 appropriated the sum of \$150,000 for the purpose, and General Lee, perforce, made conveyance of these broad lands, most eligibly located, of more than 1,100 acres, thus being ruthlessly wronged of his rightful inheritance.

The Southern people will ever hold that the Lee family have been despoiled by the Federal government, but they have come to recognize the fact that this action of a past generation of the Federal government is a deed accomplished, and beyond recall, repair or remedy. Since the scattered remains of Confederate soldiers have been brought together in an appropriate plot and the graves suit-

ably marked, many Southern people visiting Washington, journey to the Confederate section to honor the memory of those valiant soldiers; and once each year, thousands go there to strew flowers over those beloved dead; and after performing that sacred duty, flowers are placed at the base of the monument erected to the unknown Union dead. How and by whom was this great change in sentiment brought about? Certainly generous-minded and patriotic men on both sides must have joined in the accomplishment of a result so praiseworthy.

Twelve years ago, Dr. Samuel E. Lewis, a generous and sympathetic Confederate soldier veteran, and and some of his comrades of Washington, District of Columbia, began an investigation to ascertain the number and condition of the graves of Confederate soldiers in Arlington and in the District of Columbia. At this time, it was the general belief of the Southern people that not exceeding a half dozen Confederate dead were left in Arlington, two hundred and forty-one bodies having been removed to the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina in the early seventies. Lewis and his associates pursued their search among the seventeen thousand graves in the cemetery and, after considerable labor and difficulty, finally located one hundred and thirty-six graves of Confederate soldiers interspersed with those of Union soldiers, negro contrabands, refugees and other civilians. There was nothing on the

plain headstone-slabs to indicate that they were graves of Confederate soldiers, or soldiers at all. nor to distinguish them from negro contrabands, nor did the registry of the dead in Arlington, which was kept by the superintendent, concerning furnish anv data them, except their names and that they were Confederate soldiers. The existence of many of these graves was unknown to the superintendent of the cemetery, although he had been in charge of the grounds for seven years.

When this thorough and exhaustive investigation was completed at Arlington, the same gentlemen proceeded to locate all the graves of Confederate soldiers in the District of Columbia, and found an additional number of 128, which were finally brought to Arlington, making the total number recovered 264, and then the military record of each of the dead soldiers was. as far as possible, looked up and made a matter of public record. Dr. Lewis and his comrades had been engaged in this work four or five months when President Mc-Kinley made his speech of December 14, 1898, at Atlanta, Ga., in which he said that the time had come for the people of the whole country to share in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers. Shortly after this time the Broadway Rouss Camp of Confederate Veterans was organized by Dr. Lewis and others for the purpose of carrying on this work, and a committee of the camp at once petitioned President McKinley to have a suitable plot of ground in

Arlington set apart where all of Confederate dead in that cemetery and in other cemeteries in the District of Columbia might collected and their graves marked bv appropriate head-This petition was most stones. kindly received by Mr. McKinley, resulting in a site being selected and platted, but there being no law under which the bodies could be removed and no appropriation to pay the expense of such removal, an appeal was made to Congress for the necessary legislation.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, a brave and fair-minded ex-Union general, was at this time Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. and when he learned through his friend, General Marcus J. Wright, the condition of these graves, he readily agreed to give the matter prompt attention. A statement of the facts, in writing, and an estimate of the probable cost were furnished the proper Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, by Dr. Lewis and General Wright. At the request of Senator Hawley, Dr. Lewis, and General Wright, prepared a suitable bill providing for remedial measures to be laid before Con-This bill was introduced gress. and passed both Houses and a law. It authorized became the Secretary of War to have reburied in some suitable spot in Arlington Cemetery and the graves marked with proper headstones, the bodies of the Confederate soldiers in Arlington and in the District of Columbia, and appropriated a sufficient sum of money to cover the necessary expenses.

The bodies were all carefully disinterred and reburied in the presence of a committee of the Broadway Rouss Camp, of which Dr. Lewis is the commander, and each grave was properly marked with a white marble headstone of distinctive shape to distinguish Confederate graves from those of negro-contrabands and others, inscribed on it the name of the soldier, his company, regiment and State, and the letters "C. S. A.," signifying Confederate Army. The ground in the Confederate section was laid off and beautifully improved by grading, constructing driveways and planting of trees and by raising of a mound in the centre of the section. All of this work was done in the kindest and most considerate manner by or under the direction of the officials of the War Department, and under the observation of a committee of the Broadway Rouss Camp.

Each year, on the Sunday following the birthday anniversary of Jefferson Davis, appropriate and impressive ceremonies are conducted in the Confederate section. Orations are delivered by prominent speakers, Southern airs are sung by selected choirs, and instrumental music is rendered by a military band, acting under orders of the Secretary of War. When these ceremonies are concluded a Southern cross is formed of young women on the ground; then they and others proceed to decorate all of the graves. Large crowds of Southern people participate in

these services, and in these assemblies may always be seen many interested and sympathetic men who were Union soldiers.

Following the reburial of the Confederate dead in Arlington, Dr. Lewis undertook an investigation of the locations and conditions of the 30,000 Confederate graves in the Northern States, and caused to be introduced a bill in Congress for an appropriation for remedial measures regarding the same. The appropriation was made in 1906, and that great work is now in process of accomplishment.

Thus has been removed a great source of sectional bitterness existing since the downfall of the Confederate government.

MONUMENT NEAR LOUIS-VILLE TO VICTIMS IN FLOYD'S DEFEAT

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

In the yard of the Silas Duncan residence at Eastwood, near Louisville, is the monument erected by the State to commemorate the death of fourteen of the pioneers who fell in Floyd's defeat and are buried in a nearby ravine. The monument gives date of 1783, but authenticity times the disaster as September, 1781.

Some twenty-five or thirty men, commanded by Col. John Floyd, were en route to bury the dead and avenge the Long Run massacre, which had occurred the previous day. Maj. Bland Ballard, who was of the party, and who had com-

manded during the massacre of the previous day, advised the precautionary measure of sending out scouts to locate the enemy. His advice was disregarded, however, and before reaching Long Run, sixteen of their number fell at the first fire of the Indians, who were ambushed in the rayine.

The late Dr. Robert W. Pearce, of Louisville, stated to the writer that "near the sink where were buried the fourteen pioneers, a tree was standing marked by fourteen tomahawk chops." He was at one time owner of the land whereon the fight occurred.

An incident connected with the tragic event was the reconciliation of Col. Floyd and Samuel Wells, a boy of fourteen years.

For some time previous to the defeat there had existed most strained relations between Col. Floyd and Wells. When the Long Run expedition was forming, Floyd ordered Wells to join the party.

"I have no horse," replied the

"Then take one," commanded the officer and was doubtless surprised that the youth promptly obeyed by seizing the bridle of the horse on which Col. Floyd was mounted. What immediately followed is not recorded, but Isaac Boone, an eyewitness, related the following incident bearing on it:

"During the retreat, Col. Floyd, a large, fleshy man, was afoot and almost exhausted. Wells discovering his condition, dismounted, urged and assisted him to mount the horse and walked beside him

until they reached a place of safety.

"Colonel, that brought you to your milk." remarked Boone.

"He is a noble boy and has saved my life," was Floyd's response.

Subsequently, Samuel Wells was awarded the military promotion.

THE LONG RUN MASSACRE.

At Lynn Station two prospective bridal parties awaited the coming of a minister, and Maj. Bland Ballard, with another, had started to Brashear Station to secure the services of the Baptist divine, John Whitaker.

On the way, Ballard, discovering the trail of a large body of Indians evidently destined for Boone Station, immediately returned to Lynns, sent a messenger to Beargrass Station and hastened to warn the settlers at Boones—"Painted Stone."

A council was held and for some anknown reason 'Squire Boone, his family, including Enoch, the first male child born in the Kentucky wilds, and a few other families, decided to delay until the second day their departure for the more secure Lynn Station.

Those who refused to remain had reached the bed of the stream, Long Run, when they were attacked, front and rear, by a large body of Indians.

Maj. Ballard rushed to the several points of attack, to and fro, bravely aiding in the defense of the women and children, but all in vain; many were massacred, of

whom were the Misses Hansborough and 'Squire Boone's sister-in-law, Mrs. Van Cleave, whose severed hand was later recognized by the rings upon it.

The fighting was close and des-

perate throughout.

Maj. Ballard had just placed a Mrs. Cline upon a horse and struck the animal a blow with his riding switch when an Indian snatched a sack from the animal's back. Ballard killed the savage and rushed to the rescue of others.

Much plunder and some captives were taken by the savages; of those massacred—about 100—was a McCarty, brother of Mrs. Richard Chenoweth.

Some ten days later 'Squire Boone and party safely arrived at Lynns, where he remained some months. At the close of the year he returned to his station, which was attacked in 1782 by Simon Girty and Indians. In 1783 he transferred the command to Col. Lynch, after which this station, on Clear creek, near present Shelbyville, was known as Lynch Station—formerly Boone's Station or Painted Stone.

LOU CATHERINE CLORE.

PRICELESS GIFTS TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ABTICLES SENT BY A. C. QUISENBERRY AND ADDED TO COLLECTIONS.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.) ton, the Reg The State Historical Society has State Histor received the following valuable the following:

gifts from A. C. Quisenberry, of Hyattsville, Md., and they have been placed in the priceless collections of antiquities in the Historical Society rooms at the State House.

An antique silver watch, with description attached. It is 181 years old, having been made by John Harrison the great London watchmaker in 1730.

Copies of two petitions of Kentucky to the Continental Congress in 1780 and 1783. These contain the names of many of the early pioneers not found on any other list and are invaluable records for the society.

A letter from the Navy Department relative to the Kentuckians who fought on Perry's ship in battle of Lake Erie.

Mr. Quisenberry is considered a most valuable member of the Historical Society. He is a patriotic Kentuckian whose pen is ever ready to defend his State and polish brighter her escutcheon with the half-forgotten names and deeds that gave her world-wide fame.

RARE RELIC IS SECURED.

FOR STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY— THE FAMOUS MOBGAN HARPSI-CHORD.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

In response to enquiry about the celebrated harpsichord, Mrs. Morton, the Regent of the Kentucky State Historical Society, writes the following:

"The harpsichord is now in the 'Hall of Fame,' where it will remain on exhibition until after the meeting of the Historical Society on the 3rd of October. After that day it will be removed to the Reading Room to take its place beside the time-honored spinnet, violin, guitar and splendid new piano.

"This harpsichord is one of the exclusive five harpsichords made for this country—longer ago than the historian can date—but in 1830 it was brought to Lexington, Ky., the property of the Morgans. It had been in that family until Mrs. General Basil Duke (who was Miss Morgan, of Lexington) died some years ago, when she bequeathed it to the Albert Sydney Johnson Chapter of the U. D. C., Louisville, of which chapter she was a member. From its efficient President, Mrs. Andrew Sea, it was purchased for the Kentucky State Historical Society. It is a magnificent relic. and represents the musical culture of the elegant, wealthy people of that day in Lexington.

"This harpsichord was loaned by Mrs. Duke to the Kentucky Building at the Chicago World's Fair, and attracted the wonder and admiration of the thousands who visited the Kentucky Parlor. It is hoped it can lend the old-time sweetness of its musical strings as soon as it can receive the attention of a harp tuner, but it is 'a thing of beauty' and a treasure as a relic, for it once, like

"The harp that once thro' Tara's halls The soul of music shed." "The harp is of great antiquity. Only three kinds are known in history—David's harp, the Assyrian harp, and the harpsichord. This last style of harp suggested the piano to a German musician, now about two hundred years ago. Since its introduction, the harpsichord (more difficult and expensive than the piano) has passed to rich collectors of rare musical instruments as valuable antiques.

"We think the State Historical Society is to be congratulated upon the possession of one of the rarest musical instruments known and especially as it adorned once an old Kentucky home, now distinguished in history as the 'Morgan home in Lexington.'"

SONG DREW HIM

"My OLD KENTUCKY HOME"
BROUGHT A FILIPINO BOY TO THIS
STATE.

Because hearing the song, "My Old Kentucky Home," made him think Kentucky would be a good place to live, Primitivo Deleon, of Ylog, Occ Neg., Philippine Islands, came to this State, and registered as a student at Kentucky State University. He will take a course in agriculture, and make a special study of the culture and cure of tobacco, and when he has graduated he expects to return to the Philippines and engage in the tobacco industry. He is nineteen years old, and for three years has been a student at the University of California.—Ex.

STICK TO IT.

Wanamaker. John the big Philadelphia merchant, says: "Advertising is not an enterprise for a quitter. If there is one enterprise on earth a quitter should leave alone it is advertising. make a success of advertising one must be prepared to stick like a barnacle to a boat's bottom. should know before he begins that he must spend money, lots of it. Somebody must tell him that he can not hope to obtain results commensurate with his expenditures early in the game. Advertising doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day and year by year until it exerts an irresistible power."-Ex.

FIRST AMERICAN NEWS-PAPER.

The first newspaper published in America was issued in Boston on September 25, 1690. It was "printed by R. Pierce for Benjamin Harris." In the first issue the publisher promised that the paper "shall be furnished once a moneth (or if a Glut or Occurrences happen, oftener) with an account of such considerable things as have occurred unto our notice; to give a faithful relation of all such things, and to enlighten the public as to the occurrents of Divine Providence." It gave a summary of the important news of the time and was quite readable if not exactly spicy. To us it would appear a very harmless sheet; but the authorities of that day were very rigid in their censorship of the press, and after a few issues Mr. Harris' paper was suppressed because "it came out contrary to law, and contained reflections of a very high nature."—(Ex.)

INTERESTING ISSUE OF HISTORICAL REGISTER.

The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society for September is just out, and its table of contents insures to the reader an unusual amount of fine reading. Judge Samuel M. Wilson and A. C. Quisenberry each contributes an interesting article upon Kentucky's part in the War of 1812, with special reference to "Perry's Victory." These articles are of unusual interest just now, in view of the coming "Perry's Victory Centennial," to be held at Put-In-Mr. Quisenberry's article embraces the first completed list ever published of the Kentuckians who participated in that famous naval battle. This list of names adds much value to the splendid article.

The picture and biographical sketch of the late Hon. Z. F. Smith occupy the first page; there is also an interesting article from the pen of Dr. Thos. Pickett, of Maysville, and the second installment of the Randolph-Railey Genealogy, with a picture of the author, Wm. E. Railey, also, the Morton Genealogy, by Miss Morton, of Birmingham, Alabama; there is also

a picture from "The Lady of the Quill" of the Regent of the State Historical Society, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, with an account of the interesting proceedings in connection with the conferring of this title.—(Frankfort News-Journal.)

WAS EQUAL TO THE OCCA-SION.

The elder Southern, the creator of the Lord Dundreary fame, was extremely sensitive to interruptions of any sort. Seeing a man in the act of leaving his box during the delivery of one of the actor's best speeches he shouted out: "Hi, you sir, do you know there is another act?" The offender was equal to the occasion, however; he turned to the actor and answered cheerfully: "Oh, yes; that's why I'm going!"—In Lighter Vein.

MAN'S MANY WANTS.

How many ways there are in which our peace may be assailed, besides actual want! How many comforts do we stand in need of, besides meat and drink and clothing! Is it nothing to "administer to a mind diseased"—to heal a wounded spirit! After all other difficulties are removed, we still want some one to bear our infirmities, to impart our confidence to, to encourage us in our hobbies (nay, to get up and ride behind us,) and to like us with all our faults.—Hazlitt.

A PEDANT AT DEATH.

Malherbe, the French poet, on account of a delicate ear and refined taste, and a habit of criticising everything that he saw or heard, was called "the tyrant of words and syllables." When dying, his confessor, in speaking of the happiness of heaven, expressed himself inaccurately. "Say no more about it," said Malherbe, "or your style will disgust me with it."—A. P. Russell, Characteristics.

MUST KNOW HOW TO COOK.

CHRISTIANA, Sept. 14.—A bill before the Norwegian Parliament providing that no marriage shall be performed unless the prospective bride has previously obtained a certificate attesting a satisfactory knowledge of cooking, laundry and dressmaking.

What two women can do is shown by the present splendid condition of Kentucky State Historical Society and its collection of relics of interest to the people of the State. Mrs. Jennie C. Morton and Miss Sally Jackson practically have done all this by themselves. It is a great work that they are doing for future generations of Kentuckians and their names will go down to fame as a part of the present history of the State.—Ex.

markable company of cavalry. In the procession were many Confederates of other commands, also a number of Federal officers and soldiers—with bands playing stirring martial music—as they marched down Main street to the Court-House.

The Daughters representing the delegates from the different chapters of the U. D. C. came in elegant automobiles, provided by the citizens—each one bearing a flag with the nature of her chapter. It was a magnificent pageant in honor of the immortal "John Morgan and His Men."

The unveiling took place after the oration of E. Carlton Lee. which was one of the finest efforts of this orator. The cords were drawn with graceful ease by Miss Frances Breckenridge Steele, a granddaughter of General John C. Breckenridge—and two little girls. one a granddaughter of General Duke—the intrepid staff Bazil officer of John Morgan, and the other a granddaughter of General John B. Castleman.

When the veils were drawn aside, and the statue, bathed in the glory of the evening sun, stood before the rapt spectators such a shout of enthusiastic applause rent the air, as was never heard in the old city-since the days when "John Morgan and His Men" dashed in thrilling triumph through its streets, unheralded

and unexpected as streaks of lightning from a clear sky.

> The monument, the hero's name, Is now the legacy of fame.

W. W. LONGMOOR WILL REP-RESENT KENTUCKY.

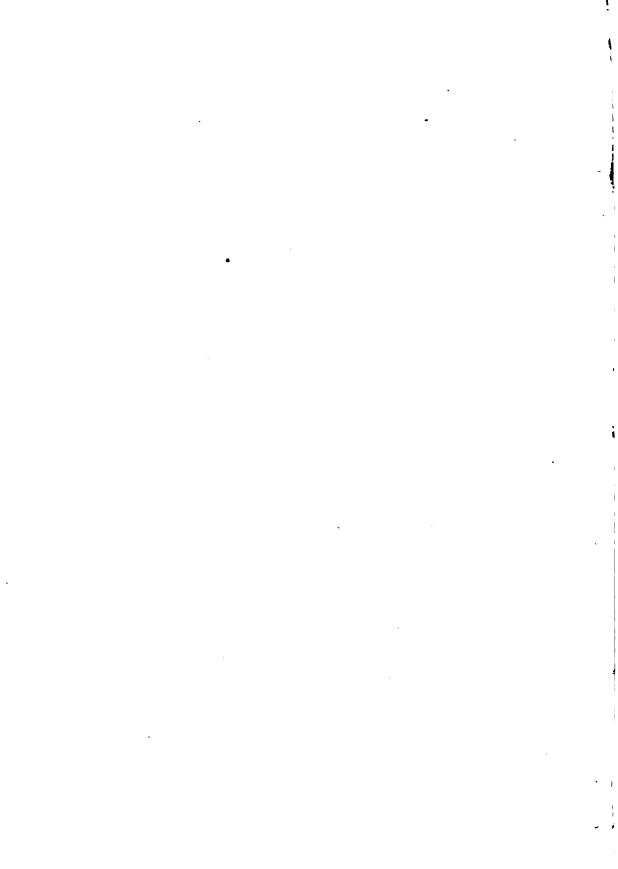
AT CELEBRATION OF CENTENNIAL OF RIVER NAVIGATION ON THE OHIO.

(From Frankfort News-Journal.)

The fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Historical Association will be held at Pittsburg, October 30 to November 1, inclusive, to celebrate jointly with The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the City of Pittsburg, the centennial of the launching and sailing of the "New Orleans," October 20, 1811. This was the first steamboat on Western waters. and its advent was the wonder and admiration of that time, opening up as it did great possibilities for transportation and shipping throughout the vast territory of the Ohio and Mississippi.

[W. W. Longmoor, of Frankfort, Ky., is Vice-President and also Curator of the Kentucky State Historical Society and is sent by the society to represent Kentucky at this unique celebration. He is Vice-President of the Ohio Valley Historical Society also-and is on a committee of five who have had charge of the program for this The program includes many interesting papers on steamboats.—Ed. The Register.]

Department of Inquiries and Answers



DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

QUESTION EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

Why do you not write editorials about the newspapers of the day? It seems to me if I had your ability and your courage, to say and write as you think and please to, about other things, I would touch them up on their stunts, and scandalous items. "B."

Answer.—It is not the province of the Register to reprove the newspapers for their lawlessness, their license and their liberties, with what the Scripture tells "should not so much as be mentioned among you." They are the local collectors of the news and inspectors of the people and the events of the day. It seems to us the best way to remedy the conditions you speak of is to improve the people, and thus change the events. When a physician is called to heal one who is ill he inquires into the conditions that led to the illness. He removes these and the patient is speedily restored to So it is with our people health. and our country. The newspapers point out the conditions of evil. The evils must be abolished by the physic of enforced laws. Then we will have refined and healthy newspapers. We deplore as you do the

want of refinement in much of the literature of the day. We do not buy books for our library, where the sentiment of the book is not for Christian refinement in act and We are trying to conversation. teach the heathen, and yet it is said the heathen laughs at the idea of our religion, that permits such books and newspapers to be published, and such crimes and immoralities to be committed. They do not permit commercial activities to interfere, or control social refinement and literature. So they say to the missionary: "Your people must reform their morality to conform to their religion." They are critics of our Christianity and our civil government. It is with the Christian people to reform the newspapers and literature of the day. If they were not bought they could not long be published. And if crime and scandal and immorality were punished severely it would cease.

The sprinkling of the streets and rock roadways of Kentucky with oil has proved a successful treatment to avoid dust. The highways and thoroughfares of the cities become intolerable from dust in the summer notwithstanding they were watered heavily morning and evening by hose. The oil has solved the problem. Good roads are everywhere, and many of them are sprinkled copiously with oil—which renders the drives in carriage and automobiles now delightful—without the stain of dust, or its suffocation in summer.

When subscribers do not receive their magazines, it is usually found they have not renewed their subscriptions to the Register. The same is true of members whose yearly dues have not been paid. We cannot continue over the second year by courtesy, sending the Register, unless the annual dues are paid.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Newspapers, Magazines, Books and Pamphlets

1.4

5

NEWSPAPERS.

The Frankfort News-Journal.
Louisville Times.
Harrodsburg Republican.
Maysville Bulletin.
The World.
The Woodford Sun.
The Farmers' Home Journal.
The Kansas City Times.
The Lexington Herald.

MAGAZINES.

The World's Work, New York. Report of Library of Congress. The Watchman, Sample Copy, Nashville, Tenn.

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

Wisconsin Women in the War, by Ethel Alice Hurn; Wisconsin Historical Society; The Chattanooga Campaign, by Fitch, Madison, Wis.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly.

The Appalachian Exposition (Pamphlet), Knoxville, Tenn.

Bulletin of the New York Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Scribner's Magazine, The Century.

The American Magazine.

America, &c., Karl W. Hiersenann.

Sherwood's Books—Leipsic Germany, New York City, Maiden Lane.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1908, two volumes.

Annual Report of the Smith-

sonian, Washington, D. C.

"The Confederate Veteran," Nashville, Tenn. We like to read this faithful journal—so true to the South and true to its lost cause. It is published monthly—and has in each issue a list of creditable publications.

"Historic Letters, West Chester, Penn." Principal Normal State School. Thanks for this valuable souvenir.

Vol. II. Report of the American Historical Association, Washington, D. C.

of The Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Penn.

The History Teacher's Maga-

zine, Philadelphia, Pa.

Splendid Book. The Commission of Achives. Presented to the State Historical Society by Sub-Committee. Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., J. Pierpont Morgan, LL, D.

The Quarterly Journal of the

University of North Dakota.

Publication Volume 2. No. 4. of the University of California. The Portola Expedition of 1769-1770. Diary of Miguel Costanso, Berklev. Cal.

Historia, Magazine of Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City,

Oklahoma.

University of California Bulletin, September 1, 1911. Third Series, Vol. V, No. 3.

The New England Historic Genealogical Magazine, October 1, 1911.

The Quarterly of Texas State Historical Society, Austin, Texas.

The Empire, Magazine of the Royal Colonial Institute, London,

England.

The October number of the Towa Journal of History and Politics. Much enlarged—full of interesting information.

Seventeenth Biennial Report of the State Historical Society of

Kansas.

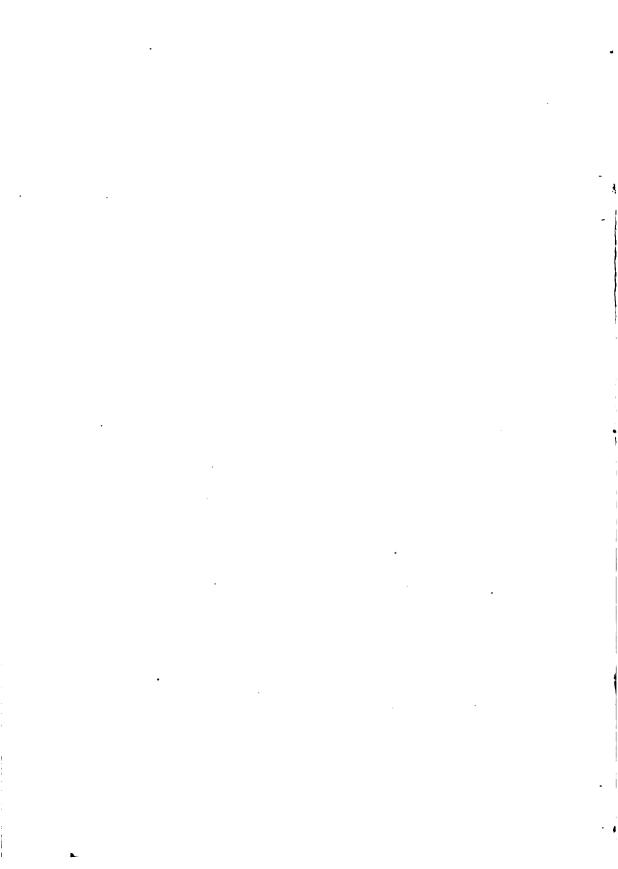
The Missouri Historical Review. Edited By F. A. Sampson, Columbia. Mo.



Railey-Randolph History and Genealogy

CONCLUDED

CHAPTER III



RAILEY-RANDOLPH HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

CHAPTER III

THE RANDOLPH-RAILEY GENEALOGY.

With this issue of the 1912 Register, this fine historical and genealogical chapter of two remarkable families, is concluded. scendants in any part of the United States. Canada and England, if these have not been subscribers to the Register since last May when the first chapter was publishedcan have copies of the magazine which was enlarged to supply the unusual demand for this history and genealogy of one of the famous families of America. All orders promptly attended to at the stated price-25 cents single copies.-Ed. Register.

Through the indulgence of the Editor of the "Register," to whom I am so deeply indebted for numerous favors. I want to make a request of the relatives. I have earnestly endeavored in my long and patient effort to get my family record correct in every detail, but I recognize the fact that with such a multitude of notes to run over for verification it is possible that a few minor errors may have crept in. If you find such to be the case I will thank you to advise me of it that I may correct my manuscript, as I shall preserve it. I will also request that you continue the record of names and dates of marriages, births and deaths as they occur in your particular lines so that if at some future period any relative concludes to publish in a more elaborate way a history of these people, the additional data will be more easily obtained. I already have my manuscript prepared with that object in view, giving to each descendant a short sketch. Many of those sketches are already written in my manuscript.

To facilitate the work and relieve me of so much correspondence I urgently request that each relative who subscribed for the Register make me up a list of all descendants of whom they have any knowledge telling me what business each male is engaged in, his religious tenets, political affiliations and other matters of interest. Do likewise as to the husbands of female descendants. In this way I can complete my work in a short while and have it ready for publication on short notice should any of the relatives conclude to publish it. In this way you could also compensate me for my long and expensive labor of love in placing before you your several lines of ancestry covering a period of more than two and a half centuries. hope that future generations will not lower the standard of veneration to God and respect for manly

men set by our ancestors.

In conclusion I will say that the descendants of Thomas Railev and Martha Woodson, Isham Railey and Susanna Woodson and William Railey and Judith Woodson come from Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph, while those of Anna Railey and Mathew Pleasants and Randolph Railey and Martha Randolph Pleasants come from Tarlton Woodson and Ursula Fleming. Tarlton Woodson was the uncle of Col. John Woodson. In order that you may know all about your Woodson relatives I will suggest that you will make no mistake in subscribing for "The Woodson Family" soon to be published by Mr. H. M. Woodson of Memphis, Tenn. He goes into full detail about the Woodsons while I merely bring down the direct line. He has spent twenty years on the work and I am sure it will be worth having. Very truly and affectionately your kinsman.

WM. E. RAILEY. September 12, 1911.

ANNA RAILEY

Fifth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Mathew Pleasants. Their descendants:

John Railey 1 -Elizabeth Ran-

dolph.

Anna Railey, 2 born September 16, 1759; died 1826.

Married Mathew Pleasants,

February, 1784.

Susanna Pleasants, born December 2, 1785; died 1865.

Caroline Fleming Pleasants, ³ born July 27, 1787; died February 21, 1852.

Married William Mayo, 1808.

Dr. Addison F. Mayo, 4 born December 6, 1809; died

Married first Francis St. Clair September 7, 1831; married second Susan M. Wilson, June 19, 1840.

Addison F. Mayo, Jr., ⁵ born October 18, 1841.

Married Catherine Gertrude Hands, September 30, 1862.

William Frederick Mayo, 6 born June 1, 1865.

Edward Everitt Mayo, ⁶ born September 24, 1866.

Married Louise Willoughby,

June 30, 1908.

Francis Gertrude Mayo, 6 born April 1, 1869.

Married Rufus Edgar Turpin, January 5, 1889.

Catherine Randolph Mayo, born July 28, 1871.

Thomas Jefferson Mayo, 6 born February 4, 1874.

Anna Lillian Mayo, 6 born July

4, 1879.

Married William Henry Tharp, September 4, 1902.

Georgianna Mayo, born April 11, 1813; died October 16, 1840.

Married Dr. William P. Harriman, January 12, 1837.

Dr. William P. Harriman, Jr., 5 born May 28, 1838.

Married Elizabeth Russell, April 5, 1866.

William Peyton Harriman, born December 28, 1866; died May 8, 1883.

Russell Harriman, born March 24, 1868.

Married Josephine Stephens, 1906.

Russell Harriman, Jr., ⁷ born January 31, 1907.

Albert C. Harriman, ⁶ born November 22, 1870.

Married Hortense Adams, April 10, 1900.

Mary Margaret Harriman, ⁷ born July 3, 1903.

Albert C. Harriman, Jr., ⁷ born September 14, 1905.

William Adams Harriman, ⁷ born April 6, 1909.

Elizabeth Belle Harriman, 6 born January 20, 1872; died May 18, 1908.

Married William C. Ross, June 1, 1892.

Margaret Ross, ⁷ born September 7, 1903.

Georgianna Harriman, ⁵ born April 30, 1840; died June 27, 1902.

Married J. F. Rodgers, December 31, 1861.

Frank Rodgers, ⁶ born February 22, 1869.

Married Emma Thro, November 28, 1893.

Etta Rodgers, ⁶ born April 7, 1872.

Married A. J. Fluke, January 26, 1899.

George Fluke, born June 16, 1900.

Vivian Fluke, born October 21, 1903.

Frederick E. Mayo, 4 born January 8, 1816; died.

Married first, Mary Rankin; second, Mary McDowell.

F. E. Mayo, Jr. 5

Peyton Randolph Mayo, born May 9, 1818.

Married, first, Mary James; second, Caroline Prentice.

Caroline L. Mayo, 4 born March 6, 1825; died January 7, 1873.

Married Dr. William P. Harriman, May, 1849. (Her brother-in-law.)

John Hulsey Harriman, ⁵ born November 25, 1851.

Married Mollie Briggs, May 19, 1874.

Robert S. Harriman, ⁶ born May 25, 1875.

Married Jennie Stites, June 29, 904.

Lucile Harriman, ⁷ born May 31, 1905.

Jennie Harriman, ⁷ born December 31, 1907.

Joseph Halsey Harriman, ⁷ born May 14, 1910.

Leslie M. Harriman, ⁶ born March 25, 1878.

Married Mabel Chamberlain, June 11, 1900.

Briggs Harriman, ⁶ born September 30, 1886.

Married Iva True, March 28, 1910.

Belle Harriman, ⁵ born 1853; died 1866.

Jennie Harriman, ⁵ born February 27, 1854.

Married Joseph A. Thompson, October 19, 1876.

Carolyne Thompson, ⁶ born January 8, 1879.

Married B. S. Buckridge, October 19, 1901.

Mary Elizabeth Buckridge, ⁷ born March 4, 1903.

Carolyne Buckridge, ⁷ born September 19, 1906.

Josephine Thompson, ⁶ born December 5, 1881.

Married Edward T. McDavid, November 9, 1904.

Emma Catherine McDavid, ⁷ born April 3, 1907.

Gertrude Thompson, ⁶ born December 6, 1891.

Robert L. Harriman, ⁵ born March 12, 1856.

Married Rosa Stephens, February 13, 1883.

Louise Harriman, 6 born June 30, 1884.

Married Wilbur Wallace, March 21, 1906.

Helen Harriman, 6 born July 16, 1890.

Regis A. Harriman, ⁵ born September 18, 1858.

Married Grace McCutchen, April 24, 1889.

John McCutchen Harriman, 6 born February 11, 1890.

Grace Virginia Harriman, born December 19, 1898.

Caroline Mayo Harriman, ⁵ born November 22, 1862.

Married John D. McCutchen, November 8, 1885.

Louise McCutchen, 6 born December 1, 1886.

Married Griffin Olson, May 15, 1907.

John Olson, ⁷ born February 5, 1908.

Isabella McCutchen, ⁶ born July 23, 1893.

John D. McCutchen, Jr., ⁷ born August 9, 1898.

George Woodson Pleasants, born July 1, 1789; died 1812.

Peyton Randolph Pleasants, born April 19, 1791; died 1817.

Married Ann Catherine Humphries. (No issue.)

Pauline Pleasants, ³ born July 16, 1793; died 1816.

Married Robert Johnston.

Jane Johnston, 4

Married, first, William Agin; second, John T. Lyle.

Pauline Lyle, ⁵ died, aged 14 vears.

Annot Mary Lyle, ⁵ died, aged 16 years.

John Lyle, 5 died young.

Robert Lyle, ⁵ died, aged 12 years.

Benjamine Franklin Pleasant's, born November 10, 1795; died June 2, 1879.

Married Isabella McCalla Adair, February, 1817.

Pauline Pleasants, born December 13, 1817; died, June 23, 1829.

Ann Catherine Pleasants, 4 born May 29, 1820; died, September 5, 1880.

Married Rev. Mason Noble, 1836. Rev. Joseph Franklin Noble, ⁵ born August 25, 1837.

Married Emma M. Prime, June 4, 1862.

Mary Noble, ⁶ born September 22, 1863.

Married Frederick R. Dudley, June 8, 1892.

Margaret Adair Dudley, ⁷ born April 23, 1895.

Isabella Pleasants Noble, 6 born December 22, 1864.

Married Henry McKeag, August 16, 1893.

Catherine McKeag, ⁷ born July 21, 1894.

Catherine Pauline Noble, ⁶ born July 5, 1872; died January 23, 1878.

Henry Prime Noble, 6 born May 27, 1874.

Married Letitia M. Demarest, October 12, 1905.

Henry Prime Noble, Jr., ⁷ born January 30, 1907.

Bertha Demarest Noble, born

January 19, 1909.

Alice Noble, ⁶ born May 24, 1878. Married Francis M. Ball, November 28, 1906.

Francis M. Ball, Jr., born

August 29, 1907.

Rev. Mason Noble, ⁵ born September 12, 1842.

Married Mary E. Adams, September 12, 1867.

George Adams Noble, 6 born June 23, 1868.

Katherine Pleasants Noble, born February 2, 1870.

Rose Noble, ⁶ born September **6**, 1872.

Mason Noble, 6 born October 16,

Married Minnie Carter, 1906. Mary Elizabeth Noble, ⁷ born August 31, 1907.

Mason Noble, Jr., ⁷ born May 9, 1909.

John Adair Noble, 6 born December 30, 1879.

Carl Noble, 6 born December 26, 1881.

Joseph Franklin Noble, ⁶ born August 20, 1885; died August 22, 1887.

Rev. George Pleasants Noble, ⁵ born January 4, 1844.

Married Elizabeth T. Ketcham, September 15, 1868.

Dr. Henry T. Noble, 6 born Janmary 27, 1870.

Married Caroline Leslie Place, **December 30, 1896.**

George Pleasants Noble, born November 4, 1897.

Rosalind Noble, born March 17, 1900.

Franklin Pleasants Noble, 6 born March 25, 1872.

Married Jennie Francis Backhoven, June 18, 1898.

Jean Noble, ⁷ born April 23, 1899.

Enid Noble, ⁷ born June 30, 1901.

Elizabeth Noble, ⁷ born April 2, 1906.

Fannie Ketcham Noble, ⁶ born October 10, 1873.

Charles Noble, ⁶ born January 8, 1877.

Married Grace Charlick, October 22, 1902.

Manly C. Noble, born April 25, 1907.

George Pleasants Noble, ⁶ born May 29, 1881.

Rev. Charles Noble, ⁵ born December 3, 1847.

Married first Alice Thomas, January 24, 1874, no issue; married second Mary S. Carlisle, June 16, 1886.

Judge George W. Pleasants, 4 born November 24, 1823, died October 22, 1902.

Married Sarah Bulkley, January 30, 1850,

Adair Pleasants, ⁵ born April 8, 1850.

Married Sarah Mary Crawford, May 2, 1888.

Dorothy Pleasants, ⁶ born March 18, 1889.

Mathew Pleasants, 6 born February 21, 1892.

Nannie Buell Pleasants, ⁵ born January 8, 1858.

Married Samuel A. Lynde, August 27, 1879.

Cornelius Lynde, ⁶ born February 20, 1881.

Married Bertha L. Pollock, November 25, 1908.

Margaret Émily Lynde, born September 13, 1909.

Isabel Adair Lynde, 6 born Octo-

ber 9, 1883.

Married John Francis Dammann, Jr., November 16, 1909.

George Pleasants Lynde, ⁶ born March 13, 1887.

Isabel Adair Pleasants, ⁵ born April 13, 1860.

Married Benjamine Ford Orton, April 10, 1888.

Elen Adair Orton, 6 born December 12, 1890.

George B. Pleasants, ⁵ born June 26, 1867.

John Adair Pleasants, 4 born May 17, 1826, died November 19, 1893.

Married Virginia Cary Mosby,

May 6, 1852.

Mary Webster Pleasants, ⁵ born February 21, 1853, died March 13, 1854.

Louise McLain Pleasants, ⁵ born October 24, 1855.

Catharine Noble Pleasants, 5 born April 8, 1857.

Married Judge Edmund Chris-

tian Minor, April 18, 1877. Louise McLain Minor, 6 born

March 3, 1878, died May 27, 1880. Catharine Pleasants Minor, 6

born November 5, 1879, died September 30, 1887.

Virginia Adair Minor, 6 born

July 19, 1882.

Married Edward Gilchrist, September 8, 1907.

Catharine Gilchrist. 7 born.

Edmund Christian Minor, 6 born January 10, 1885, died October 22, 1890.

Caroline Minor, ⁶ born August 19, 1887.

Anna Hyde Minor, 6 born December 3, 1890.

Lydia Mosby Pleasants, ⁵ born May 14, 1860.

Married Benjamine Ladd Pur-

cell, April 14, 1893.

Martha Webb Purcell, 6 born March 26, 1894.

John Adair Purcell, ⁶ born May 13, 1900.

Lydia Mosby Purcell, ⁶ born May 9, 1902.

Benjamine Ladd Purcell, Jr., born July, 1903.

Rosaline Harrison Pleasants, born September 6, 1864.

Married William Wharton

Archer, May 24, 1893.

Adair Pleasants Archer, ⁶ born
August 31, 1894.

Sheppard Archer, ⁶ born January 19, 1898.

William Wharton Archer, Jr., born June 13, 1902.

Edmund Minor Archer, 6 born September 28, 1904.

Mathew Franklin Pleasants, born September 17, 1829; died November 2, 1906.

Married Lydia Mosby, October 6, 1852.

Isabella Adair Pleasants, ⁵ born October 21, 1853.

Married Reginald Gilham, October 16, 1888, no issue.

Virginia Mosby Pleasants, born January 10, 1856.

L. McLain Pleasants, ⁵ born June 21, 1860; died June 29, 1903. Married Hester Roberta Kyle, April 12, 1893.

Mathew Franklin Pleasants, 6 born March 4, 1894.

Roberta Kyle Pleasants, 6 born

November 30, 1896.
Catherine Cellers Pleasants,

born September 25, 1898.

Mathew Pleasants, 5 born July 22, 1865; died September 24, 1867.

John Adair Pleasants, 5 born May 14, 1870; died January 7, 1904.

Elizabeth Randolph Pleasants, ³ born January 9, 1796; died December, 1881.

Married Douglass Young, 1835. Susanna Railey Young, 4 born March 31, 1836.

Married Dr. T. K. Layton, December 2, 1856.

Jennie Layton, ⁵ born August 27, 1857.

Married Andrew Wallace, July 19, 1888. (No issue.)

Elizabeth Layton, ⁵ born September 16, 1859.

Married John M. Garth, January 28, 1879.

Jefferson Garth, ⁶ born February 15, 1880.

Mattie Garth, born June 28, 1882.

Belle Garth, ⁶ born December 3, 1884.

Susama Garth, 6 born February 3, 1887.

David W. Layton, ⁵ born June 14, 1861.

Married Maude Vance, May 25, 1892.

Kelby Vance Layton, 6 born March 3, 1893.

Barbara Layton, ⁶ born February 15, 1896.

Francis Layton, ⁶ born January 2, 1899.

David W. Layton, Jr., 6 born February 7, 1903.

Annie Layton, 6 born February 14, 1906.

Edward S. Layton, 6 born February 16, 1908.

Whitney Layton, ⁵ born May 9, 1864; died April 27, 1907.

Married Ida Yeaman, February 26, 1890.

Douglass Young Layton, ⁵ born October 27, 1866.

Married, Zadah McCulloch April 12, 1894.

Benjamine Pleasants Layton, 6 born May 20, 1896.

Douglass Young Layton, Jr., 6 born August 4, 1900.

Thomas K. Layton, Jr., 5 born February 28, 1869; died July 5,

Nannie Layton, ⁵ born September 18, 1871.

Married Charles J. Crabb, April 27, 1893.

Charles Layton Crabb, 6 born March 3, 1894.

Elizabeth Crabb, 6 born January 9, 1897.

Susan L. Layton, ⁵ born March 20, 1874.

Married Marshall B. Reid, August 7, 1895.

Marshall B. Reid, Jr., 6 born August 21, 1897.

Oscar L. Reid, ⁶ born February 12, 1900.

Hugh P. Layton, ⁵ born January 18, 1877.

Ambrose Young Layton, ⁵ born May 8, 1880.

Thomas Jefferson Pleasants, born March 6, 1798; died 1817.

Mathew Pleasants, ³ born February 14, 1800; died 1818.

Anna Railey was the fifth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Ran-"Stonehenge" dolph born on farm in 1759. She married Mathew Pleasants, third of John Pleasants of "Pique-nique" and Susanna Woodson. Mathew Pleasants was an uncle of Gov. Pleasants, of Virginia, and of Martha Randolph Pleasants, who married Randolph Railey, hence Anna Railey became by marriage the aunt of her brother Randolph Railey, and Mathew Pleasants, by marriage was the brother-in-law of his neice Martha Randolph Beside this, Pleasants. Anna Railey and Martha Randolph Pleasants were first cousins, their mothers being daughters of Col. Isham Randolph of "Dungeness,"

Susanna Woodson, the mother of Mathew Pleasants, was daughter of Tarleton Woodson and Ursula Fleming from whom the Venables, Bates and many other prominent Virginia families sprung, and she was a first cousin of Col. John Woodson, who married Dorothy Randolph, another daughter of Col. Isham Ran-The three Woodson girls who married three of the brothers of Anna Railey were daughters of Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph, and hence the three Woodson girls married their first cousins; and it follows that they were second cousins and sistersin-law to Mathew Pleasants, and first cousins and sisters-in-law of Mathew Pleasants' wife, Anna Railey.

Mathew Pleasants and his wife came to Kentucky from Virginia, about 1800 and settled in Woodford county, in the old Railey neighborhood where he died in 1816. His daughter Caroline Fleming Pleasants married William Mayo, the seventh son of Col. William Mavo and Catherine Swann of Richmond, Va., This couple moved to Cooper county, Mo., about 1846. Their son, Dr. Addison F. Mayo practiced medicine for many years in Kentucky. His descendants are now residents of Colorado.

George Anna Mayo, sister of Dr. Addison F. Mayo, married Dr. William P. Harriman. Their son Dr. Wm. P. Harriman, Jr., is interested in the banking business in Missouri, but has a winter residence in San Antonio, Texas, where he and his wife, who is related to the Throckmortons of Kentucky and Virginia, spend much of their time. Quite a number of this line are in the banking business in Missouri and Oklahoma.

Peyton Randolph Pleasants, fourth of Mathew Pleasants and Anna Railey married Ann Catharine Humphries. He died a few years after his marriage. If they had children I have not been able to get a line on them. His widow afterwards became Mrs. Knight, of Louisville, Ky.

Benjamine F. Pleasants, the sixth of Mathew Pleasants and Anna Railey married Isabella

Adair, daughter of General John Adair who served a term as Governor of Kentucky. Benjamine F. Pleasants lived at Harrodsburg. Ky., for many years after his marriage and was appointed to a position in the Treasury Department of the United States about 1830 under President Jackson's administration and moved his family to Washington City, where he made his home until his death Many Kentuckians and in 1879. Virginians who visited the Capital City prior to the Civil War made his hospitable home headquarters. Benjamine Pleasants and Isabella Adair had four children. daughter and three sons who married and reared families. three sons all adopted the profession of law and were successful lawvers. The daughter, Ann Catherine Pleasants, born at Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1820, married Rev. Mason Noble, a Presbyterian minister, in the City of Washington in 1836. He was a chaplain in the United States Navy for many years. Four children were born of this union all of whom, like the father, studied for Joseph Franklin the ministry. Noble, Mason Noble, Jr., and Charles Noble, being of the Congregational persuasion, George Pleasants Noble adopted the Presbyterian faith. The Rev. Charles Noble is President of the Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa. Carl Noble, son of the Rev. Mason Noble, Jr., is a lawyer at Jacksonville, Fla.

George W. Pleasants, third of Benjamine F. and Isabella, married Sarah Bulkley and settled in Illinois where he was elevated to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench and served consecutively for thirty years. His son, Adair Pleasants is now practicing law at Rock Island, Ill., and Nannie Buell Pleasants, daughter of Judge George W. Pleasants married Samuel A. Lynde, a lawyer of Chicago. They have two sons who are lawyers in Chicago.

John Adair Pleasants, fourth of Benjamine F. and Isabella, married his cousin, Virginia Cary Mosby, a descendant of Tarleton Woodson and Ursula Fleming. They settled at Richmond, Va., where he practiced law until his death in 1893. Their daughter Catharine Noble Pleasants married Judge Edmund Christian Minor, of Richmond, Va., where she and her sisters now reside.

Mathew F. Pleasants, fifth of Benjamine F. and Isabella, married his cousin, Lydia Mosby, sister of the wife of his brother John Adair Pleasants. He, too, settled at Richmond, Va., where he also practiced law until his death in 1906. To their daughter, Virginia Mosby Pleasants, I am very much indebted for assistance in tracing the line of her grandfather, Benjamine F. Pleasants. She and her sisters and brothers are residents of Richmond, Va.

Elizabeth Randolph Pleasants, the seventh of Mathew Pleasants and Anna Railey, was born at Richmond, Va., in 1796. She came with her parents to Kentucky when a mere child. She married Douglass Young in 1835 at Ver-

sailles, Ky., and resided on the old Jackson farm near Versailles, Ky., until they reached an advanced age. Only one child blessed this union whose name was Susan Railey Young. She married Dr. T. K. Layton and they raised a large family of children who have done well their part in life. Mrs. Andrew Wallace, of Versailles, Ky., is the only one of this line left in Kentucky, her brothers and sisters being residents of St. Louis, Mo., and neighboring towns.

Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph Young was an interesting old lady with a thorough knowledge of family history and traditions, and as a boy I learned much from her conversations that has been of great assistance to me in this work.

WILLIAM RAILEY

Sixth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Judith Woodson. Their descendants:

John Railey, ¹ Elizabeth Ran-

dolph.

William Railey, ² born February 26, 1760; died February 8, 1818.

Married Judith Woodson, March, 1793.

William Randolph Railey, * born February 4, 1794; killed at the battle of the "River Raision."

Sarah Railey, 8 born March,

1796; died August, 1862.

Married, first, Thomas Railey, Jr., 1820; second, Parham Walhn, 1829.

William Randolph Railey, 4 born 1821; died 1840.

Judith Ann Walhn, born June, 1830; died August, 1862.

Married Dr. William Steele

White, March 18, 1853. Dr. Thomas Phillip White, ⁵

born June, 1855; died 1902.

Married Eugene Dillman. (No issue.)

Judith Woodson Railey, ⁸ born March 15, 1799; died October 31, 1842.

Married P. I. Railey, August 21, 1817.

Martha Woodson Railey, born February 10, 1820; died March 18, 1837.

Richard Henry Railey, 4 born April 26, 1823; died October 3, 1888.

Married Catherine Keith Hawkins, February 25, 1852.

William Edward Railey, ⁵ born December 25, 1852.

Married Annie H. Owsley, May 26, 1886.

Jennie Farris Railey, ⁶ born June 28, 1887.

Bertha Hontas Railey, ⁵ born April 26, 1854.

Married, first, Chas. Randolph Darnell, 1882; second, P. D. Mc-Bride, 1892.

P. Woodson Railey, ⁵ born July 24, 1864.

P. I. Railey, Jr., 4 born August 25, 1829.

Married, first, Sarah E. Frazier, October 22, 1851; second, Rebecca Gough, 1861; third, Seville Church, 1898.

Josephine Railey, born Septem-

ber 22, 1852.

Married Robert Ward Macey. November 21, 1872.

Pattie Railey Macey, 6 born March 24, 1876.

Sadie Macey, 6 born June 9, 1877.

Robert Ward Macey, Jr., 6 born October 8, 1879.

Railey Woodson Macey, 6 born August 30, 1881.

Thomas Jefferson Railey, 4 born August 10, 1831; died August 18, 1851.

Laura L. Railey. 4 born August 20, 1832; died August 24, 1847.

William Railey, the sixth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, was born at "Stonehenge," Chesterfield county, Virginia, February 26th, 1760. He came to Kentucky about 1784 and settled on a farm near Versailles, Ky., that he called "Liberty Hall." Railev's Station on the Louisville Southern Railway is located on the border of this farm. He built one of the first brick houses erected in Woodford county and it is standing today, more than one hundred and ten years after its completion. After getting everything in shape for a useful, busy and prosperous life he returned to Virginia, where in 1793 he married Judith Woodson, tenth born of Col. John Woodson and Dorothy Randolph. He raised but three children, one son and two daughters. His son William enlisted in the War of 1812 and was killed in battle at "The River Raision." He never recovered from this shock and died from grief a few years later. His descendants are but few and the most of them reside in

Kentucky. There has been but one professional man in this line, Dr. Thomas Phillip White who was educated in Paris, France. He located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he built up a lucrative practice, but death ensued when his usefulness was at its meridian height.

P. I. Railey, Jr., is the only living grandchild of William Railey and Judith Woodson and he has passed his eightieth birthday. His brother Richard Henry Railey died in 1888 and the tribute of the late Daniel M. Bowmar, Sr., in the columns of the "Woodford Sun" of that year is worth more than a towering shaft of marble. It is reproduced here:

"RICHARD H. RAILEY."

"'Alas, poor Yorick, I knew him well." The trite quotation is not unmeaning, for we did know him well, and he was, as Yorick was, a 'fellow of infinite jest.'

"Richard H. Railey was the son of P. I. Railey, Sr., and his wife Judith Woodson Railey, of whose children, P. I. Railey, Jr., is now the only survivor. Richard was born April 26, 1823, on land settled by his maternal grandfather, adjoining the farm now owned by Logan Railey. He died at Rich Hill, Mo., on October 3, 1888, and was buried in Versailles, Ky., on the fifth inst. His wife and three children, Wm. E. Railey, Bertha Railey and Woodson Railey survive him.

"A kinder heart than Railev's never animated a human breast. A sunnier nature never brightened the rugged pathway of life. Gifted with a superb physique, reared amid plenty, if not luxury, a descendant of the Raileys, Randolphs and Woodsons of Virginia, a kinsman of Jefferson, he was a gentleman by instinct, and his joyous laugh was as natural as the song of a bird. He married one of Kentucky's uncrowned queens, Miss Catherine Hawkins, a lady who would adorn a palace or a thatched cottage with equal grace.

"Fortune smiled upon him more than once, not with her 'winsome smile,' but rather as if in mockery. At once generous and improvident, money was to him contemptible dross. Judged by the world's standards he was not a successful man, but if to illumine his own home with sunshine, to scatter gladness wherever he went, to inspire his children to noble aims be success, then the beautiful flowers which decorated his grave were laurels fairly won. His closing years were brightened by a steadfast faith in the promises of God."

"D. M. B."

No one knew Richard Henry Railey better than did Daniel M. Bowmar, Sr., as they had been friends for a lifetime. The wife of Richard H. Railey is complimented by Mr. Bowmar also. Catharine Keith Hawkins was the great granddaughter of the Rev. James Keith and Mary Isham Randolph, hence she was a fourth cousin of her husband, both of his

great grandmothers being daughters of Colonel Isham Randolph. Richard H. Railey's eldest son, Wm. Edward Railey, was one of the very few Raileys so foolish as to engage in the undesirable game of politics. Soon after reaching majority he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the tucky House of Representatives in which capacity he served for about ten years, then accepted a position in the National House of Representatives at Washington. Afterwards he served four years in the Internal Revenue service and was four years postmaster at Midway, Ky. By Kentucky's bighearted and whole-souled Gov. Luke P. Blackburn, he was honored with a commission as Colonel on his staff. Realizing after thirty years of loyalty to his friends and unwavering service to his party that there was more bitterness than pleasure or profit in politics he abandoned that enticing game and is devoting his time to other pursuits.

William Railey's two brothers, Charles and Randolph, and his sister, Jane, accompanied him and his wife to Kentucky in 1793. "Liberty Hall," their home, was always open to relatives and friends.

JAMES RAILEY

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Seventh born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Nancy Watkins. Their descendants:

John Railey, ¹ Elizabeth Randolph.

James Railey, ² born April 16, 1762.

Married Nancy Watkins, May,

Joseph Randolph Railey, ³ born February 14, 1792; died July 18, 1824.

Married Nancy Mayo, July 13, 1809.

Amanda Malvina Railey, ⁴ born July 22, 1810; died January 12, 1888.

Married James Mount, August 30, 1847.

Joseph Railey Mount, ⁵ born December 22, 1849.

Married, first, Carrie Alsop, September 1, 1871; second, Annie McRoberts, November 1, 1876.

Bessie Mount, ⁶ born June 16, 1872.

Married Shelby L. Allen, April 20, 1898.

Caroline Hobson Allen, born August 12, 1899.

Shelby L. Allen, Jr., born November 26, 1903.

Dorothy Railey Allen, born November 26, 1903.

John McRoberts Mount, ⁶ born August 14, 1877.

Married Jean Lynn, June 12, 1907.

Margaret Mount, ⁶ born December 31, 1882.

Jo Ann Mount, 6 born June 14,

John James Mount, ⁵ born June 20, 1852.

Married Ruth Morris, January 8, 1878.

Robert Morris Mount, ⁶ born December 4, 1878.

Married Bessie Berry, June 29, 1903.

Ruth Berry Mount, ⁷ born. October 2, 1904.

Alice Holmes Mount, born September 26, 1906.

Mary Maude Mount, 6 born February 20, 1881.

Charlotte Amanda Mount, 6 born May 31, 1889.

Ella Morris Mount, ⁶ born December 3, 1903.

Sara Railey Mount, ⁶ born October 5, 1906.

Lavinia Harrison Railey, born July 4, 1813; died September 18, 1899.

Married Camden Montague Ballard, March 29, 1831.

Joseph James Ballard, born December 25, 1831; died December 23, 1861.

Married Sallie Hillyar, June 29, 1857.

Emma Louise Ballard, 6 born October 22, 1858.

Married George S. Graves, September 15, 1881.

Ruth Graves, born March 24, 1885.

Edna Elizabeth Graves, born December 20, 1888.

Julia Graves, born October 5, 1895.

John Thomas Ballard, ⁵ born January 6, 1834.

Married Effie Winlock, September 7, 1854.

Camden Winlock Ballard, ⁶ born December 31, 1856.

Married, first, Susan Reynolds, November 4, 1878; second, Varnette Gregg Reynolds, December 16, 1899.

Fielding Edward Ballard, ⁷ born October 20, 1881.

Married Hattie Thompson Weakley, December 30, 1903.

Victoria Reynolds Ballard, ⁸ born October 30, 1904.

Susan Mary Ballard, ⁸ born January 15, 1908.

Camden Winlock Ballard, ⁸ born August 6, 1909.

Nancy Peyton Ballard, born January 25, 1859.

Lavinia Harrison Ballard, born December 3, 1860.

Married George Robert Blakemore, May 25, 1887.

Effie Carrie Blakemore, born August 20, 1888.

Thomas Ballard Blakemore, born September 12, 1890.

Fielding Winlock Blakemore, born June 8, 1896.

Edmonia Blakemore, born December 30, 1897.

George Robert Blakemore, Jr., ⁷ born October 11, 1900.

Fielding Montague Ballard, 6 born August 31, 1862.

Married Grace Winnall, October 23, 1901.

Mary Peyton Ballard, born August 10, 1902.

Nancy Winlock Ballard, born October 27, 1907.

Florence Effie Ballard, 6 born January 1, 1865.

Addison C. Ballard, ⁵ born May 8, 1840.

Married Helen M. Varry, June 28, 1860.

Lavinia Ballard, 6 born April 9, 1861.

Married James Robert Clark, April 9, 1878.

Mildred Campbell Clark, born January 10, 1879.

Married James Dudley Russell, November 16, 1898.

Mary Clark Russell, ⁸ born June 20, 1902.

Stuart Heth Clark, born February 29, 1881.

Joe Ballard Clark, born September 5, 1882.

James Robert Clark, Jr., ⁷ born December 16, 1889.

Anna Belle Ballard, 6 born October 11, 1862.

Married Kirby Smith Collier, July 12, 1888.

Clarence Calvert Collier, born December 15, 1894.

Helen Elizabeth Collier, born December 11, 1898.

Joseph James Ballard, born March 16, 1864.

Married Anna Lee Hogsett, October 24, 1895.

Anna Lee Ballard, born September 5, 1898.

Jonathon Young Ballard, born March 7, 1901.

Joseph James Ballard, Jr., born August 7, 1908.

Effie Winlock Ballard, 6 born November 12, 1866.

Married Samuel Simms Wilhoyte, December 19, 1888.

Allen Sims Wilhoyte, born June 18, 1892.

Norval Joseph Wilhoyte, born October 12, 1901.

Anna Florence Wilhoyte, born January 29, 1909.

Margaret Ballard, 6 born July 16, 1870.

Married Jeptha Montgomery Tharp, December 7, 1888.

Ballard Montgomery Tharp, born February 7, 1891.

William Ely Tharp, ⁷ born September 26, 1892.

Graham Ely Tharp, born Sep-

tember 1, 1895.

Rachael Mayo Tharp, born November 3, 1898.

Elizabeth M. Ballard, 6 born

October 15, 1872.

Married, first, Robert Emmet Blakemore, September 4, 1895; second, John William Paulger, November 15, 1904.

Robert Emmet Blakemore, Jr.,

⁷ born February 15, 1896.

Helen Verry Paulger, born February 22, 1908.

John Norvil Ballard, born November 5, 1875.

Caroline Varry Ballard, 6 born May 6, 1878.

Married Samuel Franklin Sibert, October 1, 1898.

Samuel Franklin Sibert, Jr., 7 born July 29, 1899.

Elizabeth Armstrong Ballard, 6 born February 9, 1886.

Married Julius Morris, July 5, 1903.

Margaret Reid Morris, born November 8, 1905.

Ballard Emmanuel Morris, born January 17, 1907.

Frank Sidney Morris, born June 17, 1909.

William Jordan Ballard, ⁵ born July 22, 1845.

Married Mary B. Moody, December 13, 1865.

Curtis Warren Ballard, 6 born October 13, 1868.

Married Fannie L. Williamson, July 15, 1911.

John Allen Ballard, 6 born February 17, 1870.

William James Railey, 4 born September 14, 1816; died April 18, 1863.

Married, first, Edna C. Blakemore, November 22, 1848; second, Sarah Ann Verry, July 21, 1859.

Sina Keene Railey, ⁵ born April 1, 1851; died August 6, 1896.

Charles Randolph Railey, ⁵ born November 9, 1852.

Married Elizabeth Belle Bailey, December 19, 1878.

Cecil Railey, ⁶ born March 9, 1880.

Loula Railey, 6 born March 30, 1885.

Joseph Lewis Railey, ⁵ born August 28, 1854; died March 2, 1890.

Sarah Catharine Railey, ⁵ born September 22, 1861.

Married William Ford, 1910.

Ann Catharine Railey, born March 7, 1819; died February 10, 1883.

Married Thomas S. Blakemore, February 21, 1837.

Henrietta Blakemore, ⁵ born July 4, 1838; died December 2, 1855.

Joseph William Blakemore, ⁵ born March 6, 1840; died December 28, 1905.

James Marcus Blakemore, ⁵ born October 3, 1842.

Married Elizabeth Taylor Armstrong, March 30, 1869.

William Thomas Blakemore, 6 born August 12, 1872.

Robert Emmet Blakemore, born August 12, 1872.

Married Elizabeth Ballard, April 14, 1895.

Robert Emmet Blakemore, Jr., ⁷ born February 15, 1896.

Annabine Blakemore, 6 born

December 28, 1874.

Married Frederick M. Craven, June 20, 1906.

Virginia Hill Blakemore, ⁶ born May 31, 1877.

Married Garnett S. Morris, November 27, 1895.

Garnet Elizabeth Morris, born

September 1, 1896.

Margaret Nelson Morris, born December 1, 1898.

James Scearce Morris, born January 26, 1903.

Marcus Blakemore Morris, ⁷ born January 12, 1907.

William Emmet Morris, born

September 1, 1908.

Edmonia Blakemore, ⁵ born December 20, 1844; died July 2, 1878.

Married George W. Sparks, No-

vember 3, 1864. (No issue.)
George Robert Blakemore,

born March 5, 1852.

Married Lavinia Harrison Ballard, May 25, 1887.

Effie Carrie Blakemore, 6 born

August 20, 1888.

Thomas Ballard Blakemore, born September 12, 1890.

Fielding Winlock Blakemore, 6 born June 8, 1896.

Edmonia Blakemore, 6 born December 30, 1897.

George Robert Blakemore, Jr., ⁶ born October 11, 1900.

Joseph Jordan Railey, 4 born January 12, 1812; died May 16, 1898.

Married Anna E. Barnes, September 29, 1849.

Oretta Virginia Railey, ⁵ born May 14, 1853.

Married Dr. Charles A. Riley, February 18, 1869.

Clarence A. Riley, 6 born February 21, 1870.

Married Elvie C. Hampton, December 1, 1890.

Kenneth Riley, born August 4, 1896.

Ben Carleton Riley, ⁷ born August 25, 1906.

Courtland Riley, 6 born April 16, 1873.

Married September 18, 1895.

Gipson Railey Riley, born December, 1891.

John Gipson Railey, ⁵ born December 25, 1854.

Married Julia Garner, October 18, 1886.

Joseph Jordan Railey, ⁶ born October 14, 1888.

Married Nellie Wagner, December, 1909.

J. Garner Railey, ⁶ born June 28, 1891.

George Alfred Railey, ⁶ born August 5, 1893.

Janette Railey, ⁶ born August 28, 1902.

Anna Barnes Railey, ⁵ born February 19, 1857.

Married J. O. Barbour, May 12, 1881.

Joseph Railey Barbour, ⁶ born August 21, 1882.

Peachey Lee Railey, ⁵ born April 20, 1860.

Married A. P. Wilson, May 14, 1884. (No issue.)

Elizabeth Railey, ³ born June, 1793; died January 28, 1853.

Married John Railey, June 4, 1807.

John Woodson Railey, 4 born October 4, 1812; died September 30, 1874.

Married Nancy Farris Nunn, October 4, 1832.

Caroline Railey, 5 born March 3 1835.

Married William Cary, May 18, 1854.

Evaline Cary, ⁶ born March 13; 1855.

Julia Ann Cary, ⁶ born September 27, 1856.

Married, first, Allen Kendrick Walker, July 26, 1874; second, James S. Copeland, March, 1885.

Edna M. Walker, born December 10, 1875.

Married John Chappell, September 20, 1893.

Elmer Louis Chappell, ⁸ born April 20, 1895.

Dean Jennings Chappell, ⁸ born January 3, 1897.

Walker Chappell, 8 born September 22, 1899.

James Chappell, ⁸ born January 2, 1901.

Minnie N. Walker, born October 4, 1877.

Allen J. Walker, born July 24, 1880.

Married Mary Cunningham, April 19, 1906.

Julia E. Walker, ⁸ born February 3, 1907.

Frank Kendrick Walker, ⁸ born July 17, 1908.

Hallie N. Walker, ⁸ born August 15, 1910.

Bessie N. Copeland, ⁷ born February 6, 1886.

Susie S. Copeland, ⁷ born August 29, 1888.

Robert W. Copeland, born September 26, 1890.

Ella W. Copeland, born August 2, 1892.

Jesse J. Copeland, born December 30, 1893.

John Herbert Copeland, born December 30, 1893.

Joseph F. Copeland, born April 23, 1895.

Mary E. Cary, ⁶ born November 12, 1858.

E. Elmore McAfee, July 27, 1884.

Charles Elmore McAfee, born January 9, 1886.

Married Bertha Railey, April 28, 1910.

William Leroy McAfee, born February 13, 1889.

Viola A. McAfee, born February 17, 1891.

Lady Rachael McAfee, born February 3, 1893.

William Woodson Cary, 6 born November 16, 1862.

Susan Ann Railey, ⁵ born June 9, 1837; died February 9, 1839.

Isham Tarleton Railey, ⁵ born December 18, 1840.

Married Loretta M. Bailey, December 2, 1869.

Annie Farris Railey, 6 born September 18, 1870.

Married W. L. Herndon, November 24, 1891.

Clara Herndon, born October, 1892.

Mary Elizabeth Railey, ⁶ born September 29, 1872.

Married F. R. Martin, September, 1889.

Laura Martin, born July 2, 1890.

Annie Woodson Martin, ⁷ born March 1, 1894.

Ernest Martin, born November 4, 1898.

N. P. Railey, 6 born March 23, 1875.

John A. Railey, 6 born March 30, 1879.

Married Nannie Griffith, February, 1905.

John A. Railey, Jr., ⁷ born January 7, 1906.

Robert Woodson Railey, born September, 1907.

Aubrey Lee Railey, born Sep-

tember, 1909.

Louis Railey, 6 born October 17,

Married Martha Ecton, January 22, 1909.

Woodson Tarleton Railey, born May 4, 1884.

Joseph W. Railey, 6 born April 3, 1887.

Edward T. Railey, 6 born January 16, 1890.

Robert L. Railey, 6 born March 2, 1894.

Isabella Railey, ⁵ born August 4, 1845.

John Randolph Railey, born March 4, 1850.

Married Margaret French, February 23, 1881.

Haydon W. Railey, 6 born December 13, 1881.

Married Lee W. Symms, October, 1906.

Bertha Railey, 6 born February 25, 1883.

Married Charles Elmore Mc-Afee, April 29, 1910.

Estelle Railey, 6 born July 25, 1886.

Mattie Railey, born July 10, 1889.

Married Rector Herndon, March, 1910.

Boone Railey, ⁵ born August 20, 1852, died August 8, 1871.

Caroline Railey, 4 born August, 1815, died, 1850.

Married first Dr. Joseph Wilson, 1833; married second Rev. W. E. Milam, 1837.

Elizabeth McCormick Wilson, 5

born 1834, died 1845.

James Railey, 7th of John Railey, and Elizabeth Randolph, remained in Va., and married Nancy Watkins in 1791. The date of his birth was April 16, 1762, and he died about 1795. A few years after his marriage, his eldest son, Joseph Randolph Railey, came to Kentucky about 1812, and settled on a farm near Lagrange, Oldham county, where he died in 1824. Before he left his native State, and while yet a youth he married Nancy Mayo, 6th of Col. William Mayo and Catharine Swann. She was a younger sister of the two Mayo girls who married Martin and Charles Railey, uncles of Joseph Randolph Railey, and also a sister of William Mayo, 7th of Col. William Mayo and Catharine Swann, who married Caroline Fleming Pleasants, a first cousin of Joseph Randolph Railey, hence Joseph R. Railey was a brother-inlaw to two of his uncles and also to his first cousin. His oldest daughter, Amanda Railey, married James Mount in 1847, and their son, Joseph Railey Mount, represented Oldham County in the Legislature during the memorable

session of 1900, the exciting incidents of which brought about the assassination of Governor Goebel. The large families of Ballards. Blakemores and Raileys of Oldham. Trimble and Shelby Counties descend from Joseph Randolph Railey and Nancy Mayo. His son, Joseph Jordan Railey, married Miss Anna Barnes, and for many years was engaged in business in Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo., raised a family of children. who are residents of Missouri. Some years ago he retired from active business, after which he resided with his son-in-law, A. P. Wilson, a banker of Sweet Springs. Mo. At the home of Joseph Randolph Railey the latchstring was always on the outside and during the early part of the last century the home was noted for the number of social gatherings and the hospitality and cordiality dispensed; and those characteristics seem to have been a part of the inheritance that has come down to each generation. I know of no branch of the Raileys who are more cordial and hospitable. Elizabeth Railey, the second daughter of James Railey and Nancy Watkins, married her cousin, John Railey, and their descendants were sketched under Isham Randolph Railey, fourth of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. I know of but two professional men, Dr. Charles A. Railey, of Missouri, and Jo Ballard Clark, a lawyer of LaGrange, Ky., in the line of James Railey and Nancy Watkins. There may be others. Curtis Warren Ballard resides at Jeffersonville, Ind. He was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1904 and before his term expired was elected circuit clerk. Was elected again in 1910—the only man ever re-elected to that office in Clark County, Indiana.

JANE RAILEY

Eighth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Aaron Darnell. Their descendants:

John Railey 1-Elizabeth Ran-

dolph.

Jane Railey, 2 born August 9, 1763; died July 16, 1824.

Married Aaron Darnell, Jan-

uary 21, 1797.

Elizabeth Pope Darnell, ⁸ born April 30, 1798.

Married Aaron Mershon, May

30, 1820.

Jane Railey Mershon. 4
Married Randolph Darnell Mershon. 4

Lavinia Mershon. 4
Married Ross Reed.

Mattie Reed. ⁵
Fannie Reed. ⁵

Ella Reed. 5 ·

Benjamin Mershon, 4 killed at the battle of Rome, Georgia.

Virginia Mershon. 4

Married Orlander Mershon.

Minerva Mershon.

Married James Booker. Elemander Mershon. 4

Randolph Railey Darnell, ⁸ born February 12, 1800; died December 29, 1860.

Married Attalanta Whittington, October 9, 1827. Aaron Darnell, 4 born September 23, 1828.

Married, first, Catharine Hawkins, November 7, 1850; second, Sarah E. Pepper, 1857.

Judge Isham Randolph Dar-

nell, ⁵ born August 26, 1851.

Married Macie Carter, August 25, 1887.

Catharine Darnell, ⁶ born January 2, 1892.

Shapley Darnell, 6 born April 23, 1903.

Ruth Elizabeth Darnell, ⁶ born October 19, 1907.

Samuel Pepper Darnell. 5

Married Ruth Chandler, November 25, 1885.

Mayme Darnell, ⁵ born November 2, 1887.

Married J. R. DeRoulac, November, 1908.

Mahala Darnell. ⁵

John Robb Darnell. 5

Married Bessie Davidson. John R. Darnell, Jr. ⁵

Sarah E. Darnell. 5

Aaron H. Darnell. ⁵

Married Nellie Northop.

W. W. Darnell, 4 born March 19, 1830.

Married Sarah Taylor.

James S. Darnell. ⁵

John Darnell. ⁵

Randolph Darnell. 5

John R. Darnell, 4 born March 2, 1832.

Married Susan Cotton.

Ann Elizabeth Darnell. 5

Southey Darnell. 5

Charles Darnell. 5

Dunlap C. Darnell. ⁵

Married Mrs. Mary E. Lucas, May 5, 1910.

Dr. Mathew Cotton Darnell. ⁵
Married Ermina Jett, April 27,
1910.

Southy W. Darnell, 4 born August 31, 1839; died September 4, 1890.

Married Harvey Randolph Dar-

nell. ⁵

George Lewis Darnell. ⁵ Varsalina Darnell. ⁵

Virginia Darnell, 4 born June 20, 1841.

Married Thomas J. Jett.

Attalanta Darnell, 4 born April 9, 1843.

Married Thomas W. Edwards. Charles Eugene Edwards. 5
Virginia Pearl Edwards. 5
George Randolph Edwards. 5
Wiley Edwards. 5

Charles Randolph Darnell,

born September 26, 1845.

Married B. H. Railey.

Virginia Darnell, ³ born August 26, 1845.

Married John Markley.

Maria Louise Markley, 4 born 1838.

Married F. C. Blankenship, 1858.

Caroline Blankenship. ⁵ Ferdie C. Blankenship. ⁵

Married Robinson L. Ireland, 1885.

Ann Randolph Markley, 4 born 1840.

Married William A. Givens, 1865.

Agnes Givens, 5 born 1866.

Married Edward J. Meyers, 1901.

Virginia Givens, 5 died 1905.

Jane Railey was the 8th born f John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Born in Virginia at the old homestead "Stonehenge" in 1763. She came to Kentucky with her brothers Charles and Repudolph Railey about 1793. Enroute they were joined by Aaron Darnell, a Virginian, who was making his way to Kentucky alone. Aaron Darnell had served through the Revolution as a drummer boy and was used to such hardships and dangers that one must of necessity encounter in overland travel in those days.

The destination of the Raileys was Versailles, Kly., and as Mr. Darnell had no particular point in view he remained with the party until \mathbf{thev} reached Woodford county, where he, too, settled. In the course of the long journey he made himself very agreeable and companionable, telling many thrilling incidents of the Revolution. For several years after reaching Kentucky he made it a point to see Jane Railey, notwithstanding the protests of her brothers, and finally in 1797 they were married and became residents of Woodford He practiced medicine. county. The most of their descendants have been engaged in agricultural They are residents of pursuits. Kentucky and Missouri. I only know of two professional men in this line, Judge Isham Randolph Darnell is a lawyer and resides in Nebraska. Dr. Mathew C. Darnell is a resident of Woodford county, Kentucky.

I am sorry not to give more dates and information concerning these people, which I would have gladly done if I could have gotten them sufficiently interested. I hope

that some one among these families will yet secure the missing dates and send them to me that I may complete my manuscript which I propose to hold for future generations to have access to.

MARTIN RAILEY

Ninth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Elizabeth Mayo. Their descendants:

John Railey ¹-Elizabeth Randolph.

Martin Railey, ² born October 27, 1764; died December 28, 1810.

Married Elizabeth Mayo, February 27, 1794.

Daniel Mayo Railey, ³ born October 20, 1796; died March 23, 1858.

Married Jane Elizabeth Watson, November 26, 1816.

John Martin Railey, 4 born November 29, 1821; died May 21, 1902.

Married Elizabeth Jane Steele, October 6, 1842.

Sadie Railey, ⁵ born October 27, 1847.

Married H. C. Cockrill, October 6, 1870.

Rev. Egbert Railey Cockrill, born April 2, 1872.

Married Dura Brokaw, May, 1897.

Dura Louise Cockrill, born September 30, 1905.

Louise Mayo Cockrill, 6 born November 19, 1873; died 1893.

Married G. B. Richardson, June 7, 1891.

Beverly Randolph Richardson, born July 14, 1894.

Henry Clifton Cockrill, born November 30, 1884; died 1899.

Pocahontas Cockrill, born August 19, 1886.

Married J. A. Hedger, June 3. 1907.

Harry Hedger, 7 born November 22, 1908.

Hampden Pleasants Railey, 5 born February 3, 1850.

Married Katharine Payne, April,

1875.

Elizabeth Railey, 6 born October 1, 1877.

Married Luke Cowan, August 1903.

Jennie Railey, 6 born 1882.

Erastus Williams, August, 1905. Eva Williams, born August, 1907.

Ella Railey, 6 born January,

Married Charles King, September. 1908.

John Martin Railey, born August 14, 1886.

Married 1906.

Martin Railey, 7 born August,

Sadie Railey, 6 born November 21, 1888.

Hampden Pleasants Railey, Jr., ⁶ born October 6, 1890.

John Watson Railey, 5 born February 22, 1852.

Married Anna Turner, October 6, 1875.

Arthur Railey, 6 born August, 1876.

Martin Railey, 6 born August, 1880.

Oliver Daniel Railey, 5 born June, 1857.

Married Emma Matthews, 1881.

Oliver Railey, 6 born December.

Charles Railey, 6 born February. 1885.

Jerry Railey, 6 born November.

Married Elizabeth Stewart, January, 1910.

Pocahontas Railey. March 1, 1860.

Married Richard Jacquimin. October 6, 1878. (No issue.)

Eva Railey, 5 born October 27. 1863.

Married E. A. King, January, (No issue.)

Pocahontas Railey, born September 10, 1824; died June 3, 1882.

Married Joseph V. Parrott, Nocember 4, 1846.

Ella Parrott, ⁵ born 1850: died 1873.

Elizabeth Jane Railey, 4 born December 25, 1827; died June 30, 1902.

Married T. D. S. McDowell. May 26, 1853.

Alexander Railey McDowell, 5 born December 2, 1856.

Jane Randolph McDowell, 5 born September 13, 1866.

Egbert Railey, 4 born June 6. 1830.

Married Mary E. McAdon, September 5, 1854.

Bertie Railey, 5 born November 18. 1858.

Married John Hardesty, February 17, 1881.

Egbert Hardesty, 6 born December 3, 1881.

Married Minnie Allison, June 20, 1906.

Frank Hardesty. 7

Bert Hardestv. 7

Louis Hardesty. 7

Shortridge Hardesty, born April 13, 1884.

Married Della Terrill, September, 1910.

Mayo Hardesty, born September 15, 1891.

John Hardesty, • born April 9, 1896.

Dixie Railey, 5 born March 15, 1861.

Married Joseph E. Mayo, 1881. Railey Mayo, 6 born August 12, 1882.

Married Maude Newman, September 21, 1905.

Daniel Railey, ⁵ born December 16, 1863.

Married Anna Alderson, March 17, 1887.

James Railey, ⁶ born December 29, 1887.

Egbert W. Railey, 6 born July 5, 1889.

Annabell Railey, 4 born June 28, 1833.

Emma Railey, 4 born May 20, 1836.

Henry Heath Railey, 4 born July 17, 1838; died November 1, 1861.

Beverly Randolph Railey, 4 born February 25, 1843; died December 5, 1864.

Catharine Railey, ⁸ born May 7, 1798; died February 27, 1881.

Married Anderson Shefflett.

Mary Jane Shefflett. 4

Married Benjamin Sneed.

Edward Sneed. 5

John A. Sneed, ⁵ died July 27, 1885.

Married Jane Price Railey, December 15, 1874.

H. R-8.

Lula Gordon Sneed, born July 24, 1876.

Cary Anderson Sneed, born August 3, 1878; died November 27, 1900.

John Price Sneed, born August 19, 1883.

Married Nellie Fitzhugh, January 20, 1906.

Louise Price Sneed, born August 4, 1907.

Charles Sneed. 5

Alice Sneed. 5

Horace Sneed. 5

Noble Sneed. 5

Lilburn Shefflett. 4

Married Lavinia Gentry.

John Martin Railey, ⁸ born November 27, 1800; died January 13, 1835.

Married Mary Watson, 1825.

Carter Henry Railey, 4 born February 3, 1826; died October 12, 1884.

Married Mary Jane Tanner, November 9, 1849.

Branch Railey, ⁵ born July 24, 1850.

Married Caroline Frick, June 9, 1880.

Randolph Railey, 6 born April 6, 1881; died unmarried.

Branch Railey, Jr., 6 born May 1, 1883.

Pocahontas Railey, ⁵ born June 23, 1852.

Grace Churchill Railey, ⁵ born November 18, 1854.

John Randolph Railey, ⁵ born September 4, 1856; died November 1, 1900.

Carter Harrison Railey, ⁵ born July 2, 1859; died June 7, 1887.

Married Ida Blanche Keith, January, 1881.

Charles Keith Railey, 6 born December 11, 1882.

James Faulkner Railey, 6 born February 28, 1884.

Edwin Railey, 6 born January, 1887.

Sterling Price Railey, ⁵ born October 1, 1860.

Married Cecelia Jane Parker, December 26, 1887.

Sterling Anglairs Railey, ⁶ born November 3, 1893.

Mary Cecelia Railey, 6 born February 28, 1896.

Earl Bacon Railey, 6 born May 12, 1903.

John Randolph Railey, ⁶ born June 10, 1906.

Cabell Breckinridge Railey, ⁵ born July 2, 1862.

Married Emma Percival, September 2, 1886.

Cabell Percival Railey, 6 born March 6, 1890.

William Montgomery Railey, 4 born June 1, 1828; died July 28, 1909.

Mary Elizabeth Railey, 4 born September 8, 1830; died July 28, 1904.

Martha Virginia Railey, 4 born August, 1832.

Married M. A. Moseby.

Arthur Moseby. 5

Lilburn Rogers Railey, ³ born April 26, 1804.

Married Lucy Jane Burks, January 28, 1825.

Elizabeth Railey, 4 born April 12, 1826.

Married Thomas Bowman, October 11, 1854.

Lucy Railey Bowman, ⁵ born October 21, 1862.

Lilburn Edward Bowman, ⁵ born December 5, 1856.

James Pleasants Railey, 4 born August 28, 1827; died July 21, 1908.

Married Cornelia Burnley, December, 1864.

Carrie Pleasants Railey, ⁵ born November 13, 1865.

Married William A. Beale, December 5, 1885.

Cornelius William Beale. 6

Married Mary Elizabeth Graham.

Ruth Burnley Beale. 7 William Stuart Beale. 7

Lilburn Burnley Railey, ⁵ born June 4, 1870.

Married Edna Elizabeth Lewis, October, 1895.

Grace B. Railey, ⁵ born February 28, 1872.

Isabella Watson Railey, 4 born December 13, 1831; died 1908.

Married William Henderson.

Andrew Henderson. 5

Col. John Daniel Railey, 4 born October 14, 1833; died July 27, 1899.

Married Ellen Miller, August 12, 1855.

Charles Lilburn Railey, ⁵ born August 27, 1856; died February 16, 1886.

Married Jessie Merchison, March 16, 1881.

Elizabeth Belle Railey, ⁵ born March 12, 1862.

Married, first, Ben T. Duvall, May 5, 1880; second, A. V. Harris, March 29, 1910.

Edward Hood Railey, ⁵ born May 17, 1864.

Married Catharine Riley, 1884.

Walter Railey, 6 born July 18, 1885.

Wesley Railey, 6 born August 8, 1887.

Randolph Stroud Railey, ⁶ born November 23, 1889.

Vivian Railey, 6 born October 22, 1892.

John Randolph Railey, 5 born October 31, 1867.

Married Minnie Collins, October 15, 1890.

Collins Daniel Railey, born September 22, 1891.

Èmma Catharine Railey, 4 born September 22, 1835.

Married William H. Inloe. (No issue.)

Mary Ellen Railey, 4 born February 12, 1838; died February 26, 1880.

Married James Warmouth. (No issue.)

William Baxter Railey, 4 born December 21, 1841; died February, 1910.

Married Cornelia Maupin, July, 1864.

Linwood Walker Railey, ⁵ born October 26, 1866.

Elizabeth Belle Railey, ⁵ born March 6, 1870.

Married Arthur Stephens, June 29, 1898.

Logan J. Railey, ⁵ born March 3, 1872; died unmarried.

Mary Lucy Railey, 5 born June 4, 1873.

Married P. Stanley Stevens, April 6, 1910.

Willie Virginia Railey, ⁵ born July 27, 1875.

Married Grayson Wood, January 20, 1900.

Rose Malvern Railey, 5 born April 2, 1877; died August 5, 1897.

Emma Inloe Railey, ⁵ born April 20, 1879.

Merritt Maupin Railey, ⁵ born March 18, 1881.

Married Cecil Johnson, September 14, 1910.

Cornelia Jane Railey, ⁵ born January 20, 1884.

Married Hugh Simms, December 29, 1909.

Ann Maria Railey, 4 born December 22, 1843.

Lilburn Randolph Railey, 4 born March 16, 1846.

Married Mollie Gordon, February 27, 1872.

Charles Gordon Railey, ⁵ born December 20, 1872.

Married Marie Josephine Livandais, August 26, 1901.

Rev. Fleming G. Railey, 4 born July 20, 1848.

Married Sallie Goodloe Barclay, September 25, 1879.

John Barclay Railey, ⁵ born January 20, 1881; died October 16, 1898.

Lilburn Rogers Railey, Jr., ⁵ born April 4, 1882.

Married Tillie Wiggington, April 4, 1910.

Fleming G. Railey, Jr., ⁵ born May 31, 1884.

Married Alpha S. Wiggington, September 18, 1907.

Howard Williams Railey, ⁵ born April 28, 1886.

Married Lunonta Battaille Blackerby, January 27, 1909.

Randolph Burks Railey, ⁵ born May 25, 1888.

Lucy Belle Railey, ⁵ born October 24, 1892.

Jane Price Railey, born November 11, 1852.

Married John A. Sneed, Decem-

ber 15, 1874.

Lula Gordon Sneed, 5 born Jan-

uary 24, 1876.

Cary Anderson Sneed, born August 3, 1878; died November 27, 1900.

John Price Sneed, born Au-

gust 19, 1883.

Married Nellie Fitzhugh, June 20, 1906.

Louise Price Sneed, 5 born Au-

gust 4, 1907.

Martin Railey, ninth of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, was born near Richmond, Virginia, on the "Stonehenge" farm during the year 1764. Like his brother James he lived and died in Virginia, near the place of his birth, the scenes of his childhood, and amid the associations of his young manhood. February 24, 1794, he married Elizabeth Mayo, third born of Col. William Mayo, of Richmond, Va., and his wife Catharine Swann. They raised three sons and one daughter all of whom married, lived and died in Virginia.

Daniel Mayo Railey, their first born, married Jane Elizabeth Watson in 1816. Two of the sons of this couple, John Martin Railey, Jr., who married Elizabeth Jane Steele in 1842, and Egbert Railey, who married Mary E. McAdon in 1854, migrated to Missouri about 1866 and settled at Weston where they engaged in the banking business as Railey and Railey. John Martin Railey, Jr., died in 1902. His daughter Sadie Railey mar-

ried H. C. Cockrill, a lawyer, and they are now residents of San Jose, California, and her sister, Pocahontas Railey, married Richard Jacquimine a merchant of Kansas City, Mo., who retired from business a few years ago in affluence.

Egbert Railey is still at the head of the banking firm at Weston, Mo., and his three children, Mrs. Bertie Railey Hardesty, Mrs. Dixie Railey Mayo and Daniel

Railey reside there.

Elizabeth Jane Railey, daughter of Daniel Mayo Railey and Jane Elizabeth Watson, married in Virginia, in 1853, T. D. S. Macdonell. Their two children, Alexander Railey Macdonell and Jane Randolph Macdonell, are now residents of Sault St. Marie, Mich.

John Martin Railey, Sr., third born of Martin Railey and Elizabeth Mayo, married Mary Watson in Virginia, in 1826. He was born in 1800. His grandson, Branch Railey, is in business in Chicago. Another grandson, Carter Harrison Railey, was in business at Covington, Ky., where he died a few years ago leaving three sons; and another grandson, Sterling Price Railey is a lawyer of Covington, Ky., where he resides, while still another grandson, Cabell Breckinridge Railey was in business in Cincinnati where he died a few years ago.

Lilburn Rogers Railey was the 4th born of Martin Railey and Elizabeth Mayo. He was born in Virginia in 1804 and married Lucy Jane Burks in 1825. He lived and

died in the vicinity of the old "Stonehenge" farm. He raised a large family of children the most of whom are at present residents of Virginia. His son Col. John Daniel Railey served throughout the Civil War in behalf of the Confederate cause. After the war he settled at Waco, Texas, where he died during the year 1899. His children and grandchildren are residents of that state. Lilburn Randolph Railey, son of Lilburn Rogers Railey, married Mollie Gordon in 1871 and they have a son. Charles Gordon Railey, in business in New Orleans.

The Rev. Fleming G. Railey was another son of Lilburn Rogers Railey. He was born in 1848 and married Sallie Goodloe Barclay in He was prepared for the law and practiced some years but his convictions finally lead him into the ministry since which time he has devoted all of his time to work in the Presbyterian church. He is at present located at Selma. Alabama, and has in his possession the Family Tree started by John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. At the age of fifteen years, while a fierce battle was raging on his father's farm during 1863, he joined the cause of the Confederacy and fought valiantly until General Lee surrendered. An incident in his life that had both a serious and an amusing side occurred while he was pastor of the church at Glasgow, Ky. young men of that town had organized, or rather raised a company of State Guards. No one in the company was sufficiently ac-

quainted with military tactics to drill the men and they finally persuaded the Rev. F. G. Railey to accept the captaincy until some one of the company qualified. However, was was declared with Spain in a few weeks after his election as Captain and under the advice of the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Louisville, Ky., he went forward as both captain and chaplain of his company. Mrs. John A. Sneed and her sister Ann Maria Railey, daughters of Lilburn Rogers Railey, are residents of Charlottesville. Va. The children of James Pleasants Railey, who married Cornelia Burnley are residents of Albermarle and Fauquier counties in Virginia.

Martin Railey became the possessor of the "Stonehenge" estate after the death of his father, John Railey, in 1783 and he lived on the estate until 1806, when he purchased "Buck Island," (afterward known as "Buena Vista") the old home of President Monroe in Albermarle county, where he lived the remainder of his life and reared his family. At his death "Stonehenge" was transferred to his son, Lilburn Rogers Railey, in whose possession it remained until about the period of the Civil War when it was sold to a syndicate of capitalists of Pittsburg for coal mining purposes. The old house was destroyed during the Civil War. The house was of the colonial type built about 1750. was a large square house, built of stone with large columns in front. In or about 1770, owing to the increase in the family, John Railey

built an addition of brick in the rear. It was situated on the Midlothian road near Chesterfield Court House.

CHARLES RAILEY,

Tenth born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married Mary Mayo. Their descendants follow:

John Railey, ¹ Elizabeth Ran-

dolph.

Charles Railey, ² born October 26, 1766, died October 27, 1837.

Married Mary Mayo, April 4, 1796.

James Railey, ³ born March 11, 1797, died September 2, 1860.

Married Matilda S. Green, De-

cember 14, 1820.

Mary Elizabeth Railey, 4 born January 5, 1824, died April 28, 1910.

Rev. Frederick W. Boyd, 1844. James Railey Boyd, ⁵ born August 13, 1846, died May 17, 1901.

Frederick William Boyd, ⁵ born November 4, 1848, died November 3, 1871.

Married Lutie Temple, 1871.

Walter Stuart Boyd, ⁵ born November 9, 1859.

Loyd Tilghman Boyd, ⁵ born December 19, 1861.

Married Susan A. Patterson, 1895.

Katherine Patterson Boyd, 6 born April 14, 1896.

Mary Railey Boyd, 6 born May

5, 1900.

Charles Mayo Boyd, ⁵ born December 15, 1866, died February 1, 1904.

James Green Railey, 4 born September 30, 1826, died February 27, 1854.

Married Annie Hoop, 1851.

Ernest H. Railey, ⁵ born January 31, 1852.

Charles Randolph Railey, 4 born

May 24, 1833.

Married Emma Laws, October 22, 1860.

Chapman Railey, ⁵ born August 1, 1862, died unmarried.

Caroline Green Railey, 4 born May 24, 1835, died June 20, 1855.

Madie Matilda Railey, born March 24, 1837, died March 25, 1856.

Hervie Otie Railey, born August 27, 1841.

Married Irene W. Green, 1863.

Frank Railey, ⁵ born February 6, 1864, died 1907.

Charles Railey, Jr., ³ born August 3, 1798, died.

Married Jane Reames, July 26, 1819.

Charles Randolph Railey, born August 4, 1820, died February 6, 1889.

Married Ann Elizabeth Helm,

January 18, 1849.

Ann Maria Railey, ⁵ born January 6, 1850, died July 14, 1900.

Married Dr. W. W. Black, October 31, 1883.

Charles Railey Black, born August 13, 1884.

Benjamine Wyly Black, 6 born March 12, 1886.

Mayo Walton Black, 6 born May 11, 1888.

Jennie Railey, ⁵ born March 30, 1851.

Married Andrew Alfred Woods, May 22, 1873. Charles Railey Woods, ⁶ born October 8, 1874.

Andrew Alfred Woods, Jr., 6 born March 22, 1876.

C. Clarence Woods, ⁶ born September 8, 1877.

Elizabeth Helm Woods, ⁶ born December 31, 1878.

Henry Newton Woods, 6 born July 4, 1880.

James Brison Woods, 6 born March 22, 1882.

William Railey Woods, born November 22, 1885.

William Mayo Railey, ⁵ born March 8, 1861.

Married Lina L. Howell, April 21, 1887.

Mary L. Railey, 6 born August 3. 1888.

William Mayo Railey, 6 born March 17, 1890.

Hilton Howell Railey, 6 born August 1, 1895.

Charles Randolph Railey, 6 born August 1, 1895.

James Alexander Railey, 4 born June 22, 1822, died January 24, 1892.

Married Mary Barry, 1844. Augustus Randolph Railey, ⁵

Married Mary J. Dorden. Laura Railey, ⁵ born. Thomas Railey, ⁵ born. Joseph Railey, ⁵ born. Charles Railey. ⁵

Richard Railey, born June 4, 1824, died 1840.

Lewis Clark Railey, born September 25, 1827, died November 15, 1876.

Margaret Jane Railey, born October 25, 1829, died December 27, 1837.

Alexander Railey, born December 2, 1831.

Edwin Railey, 4 born December 20, 1833, died 1837.

Ellen Railey 4 born January 8, 1836, died November 18, 1841.

Catharine Swann Railey, ³ born January 2, 1800, died January 29, 1872.

Married John Steele, January 18, 1816.

Agnes Winfield Steele, born April 19, 1817, died July 28, 1837. Married Thomas F. Thornton,

January 15, 1835.

Susan Catharine Thornton, ⁵ born September 6, 1836.

Married Sandy Brown, December 22, 1856.

Charles Rowland Brown, 6 born October 8, 1857.

Married, first Mamie Edwards, May 4, 1886, niece of Mrs. Abe Lincoln; second Grace M. Hatch.

R. Alexander Brown, born April 5, 1888.

Agnes Steele Brown, born July 31, 1860.

George Adams Brown, ⁶ born November 16, 1861.

Robert Alexander Brown, 6 born November 2, 1864.

Married Catharine Everhart, November 22, 1893.

Catharine Louise Brown, born December 16, 1897.

Thornton Lee Brown, 6 born March 16, 1870.

Married Laura M. Spicer, August 23, 1894.

Dorothy Thornton Brown, ⁷ born April 1, 1896.

Helen Margaret Brown, born June 7, 1899.

Nancy Scott Railey, ⁸ born September 29, 1801, died September, 1875.

Married Allen Rowland, December 23, 1828.

Margaret Rowland, born Octo-

ber 7, 1829, died 1887.

Married, first Robert A. Bass, 1854, no issue; married, second Joel I. Lyle, November, 1886, no issue.

Charles Wesley Rowland, 4 born

November 17, 1831.

Married Virginia Green, 1854. Samuel Railey, ⁸ born June 11, 1803, died October 27, 1884.

Married, first Martha Rowland, February 28, 1825; married, second Sarah Tucker, December 4, 1850.

Mary Railey, born April 4, 1826, died August 27, 1898.

Married Dr. Burr Harrison Cox, October 7, 1845.

Mary Jane Cox, ⁵ born October 13, 1846.

Married R. H. Gunn, October 10, 1871, no issue.

Samuel Turner Cox, ⁵ born September 20, 1850.

Ora Cox, ⁵ born September 2, 1887.

Married Rev. Cyrus N. Broadhurst, March 2, 1887.

Cyrus N. Broadhurst, Jr., born

July 24, 1888.

Wesley Harris Railey, 4 born June 24, 1827, died in California, 1883.

Ruth Ann Railey, born July 27, 1830.

Married, first George Edgar Moore, September 25, 1855, in Versailles, Ky.; married second William A. Jack, in Cass Co., Mo. John Hubbard Railey, 4 born August 1, 1832, died 1845.

Matilda Green Railey, born

March 8, 1834.

Married James Sanford Payne,

1855, in Missouri.
William Vernon Payne, ⁵ born

September 6, 1856.

Married Elizabeth Applegate, March 6, 1884, in Missouri.

William A. Payne, 6 born 1886. Hazel Oro Payne, 6 born March 26, 1889.

Ralph Glenn Payne, born

March 21, 1896.

Charles Wesley Payne, ⁵ born January 29, 1861.

Married Mary E. Sandusky, March 14, 1888.

Ruby Payne, 6 born July 20, 1889.

Maggie Payne, 6 born October 14, 1891.

William Payne, ⁶ born September 26, 1893.

Lucy Payne, born March 8, 1895.

Albert Payne, ⁶ born September 16, 1897.

Catharine Payne, born July 12, 1900.

Della Payne, 6 born April 13, 1908.

Emily Railey, 4 born December 2, 1828, died November 11, 1853.

Married Tool T. Lyle December

Married Joel I. Lyle, December 4, 1849, in Versailles, Ky.

Marion T. Lyle, born August 5, 1851.

Married Mary Anderson Thornton, May 3, 1882.

Samuel Lindsey Railey, born October 23, 1835, died in youth.

Francis Railey, born November 21, 1837.

Married Edward T. Payne, 1855 in Missouri.

M. Douglas Payne, ⁵ born April 12, 1856.

Married Lola Higgins.

Nathan Payne. ⁶
Fannie Payne. ⁶
Sallie Payne. ⁶
Lee Payne. ⁶

Edward Payne. 8

Mary Payne. 6

Martha Ann Payne, ⁵ born April 9, 1861, died 1878.

Married Campbell Williams.

Nathan Payne, ⁵ born April 9, 1861.

Married Mary Weyman, no issue.

Watson Railey, born September 11, 1839.

Thornton Railey, born Augnst 6, 1841, died unmarried.

Henry Newell Railey, 4 born October 26, 1851.

Married Delia Edith Courtney, September 22, 1890.

Cornelia Railey, 5 born April 14, 1892.

Samuel Railey, ⁵ born July 25, 1896.

John Railey, ⁵ born September 19, 1906.

Margaret Kavanaugh Railey, ⁴ born December 13, 1853.

Charlotte Railey, ³ born March 29, 1905; died January 31, 1882.

Married Davy Thornton, June 3, 1823, at Versailles, Ky.

Mary Eleanor Thornton, 4 born August 10, 1824.

Married David I. Porter, June 15, 1841, at Versailles, Ky.

Alice Porter, ⁵ born September 26, 1842.

Married James M. Preston, August 23, 1864, at Versailles, Ky. Mary Louise Preston, 6 born

July 11, 1865.

married Rev. Charles N. Goulder, June 17, 1890, in California.

Alice Goulder, born August 31, 1891.

Ruth Goulder, born July 27, 1896.

Ernest Preston Goulder, born April 22, 1901.

James William Goulder, born April 22, 1901.

Hontas Preston, 6 born March 13, 1868.

Married William Shearer, July 11, 1888, in California.

Gertrude Alice Shearer, born June 11, 1889.

Mellville Preston Shearer, born December 23, 1891.

Leonora Shearer, born June 15, 1900.

Charlotte Preston, 6 born August 24, 1870.

Robert Irvine Preston, 6 born November 28, 1872.

Thornton Porter Preston, born December 10, 1874.

Married Mrs. Ida Wood, October 25, 1897.

James Oak Preston, ⁶ born September 30, 1877.

Married Helen Campbell, October 19, 1900.

Woodford Campbell Preston, 7 born August 30, 1901.

Martha Elowise Preston, born July 20, 1903.

Alice Preston, born May 24, 1881, died January 19, 1886.

Eleanor Preston, 6 born Francisco, 1884.

Thornton Porter, ⁵ born July 13, 1845, killed at the battle of Vicksburg under command of General Sterling Price, June 24, 1863.

Edward Lacey Porter, 5 born

November 20, 1847.

Married Sallie Boulden, September 28, 1870, in Pettius Co., Mo.

David Irvine Porter, 6 born Aug-

ust 8, 1871.

Married Jennie McFarland, De-

cember, 1900.

Edwin Clark Porter, 6 born May 28, 1873.

Married Susan Sparks.

Thornton Porter, 6 born January 25, 1875.

Charles Porter, 6 born August

24, 1877.

Bettie Porter, ⁶ born May 20, 1879.

Woodford Porter, ⁶ born July 9, 1881, died December 8, 1901.

Mary Porter, 5 born November

13, 1849.

Married Daniel Cooper, May 22, 1867, at Versailles, Ky.

Thornton Cooper, 6 born March

12, 1869.

Married Mary Louise King, December 11, 1902.

Mary Eleanor Cooper, born July 1, 1905, died September 13, 1909.

John Daniel Cooper, 7 born

April 30, 1907.

Charles Randolph Porter, ⁵ born October 18, 1852, died May 23, 1876.

Married Elizabeth Bennett, January 7, 1875, at San Antonio, Tex.

Elfreda Oak Porter, ⁵ born December 26, 1854.

Married Frederick Madeira, December 22, 1880, at Versailles, Ky.

Pauline Madeira, 6 born May 7, 1883.

Married Dr. Andrew D. Hoidale, December 27, 1905, at Kansas City, Mo.

Porter Madeira Hoidale, born January 16, 1910.

Louise Madeira, born Novem-

ber 26, 1887.

Married Herman Raymond Seiter, May 2, 1907, at Kansas City, Mo.

Herman Ridgely Seiter, born

March 9, 1909.

Pauline Porter, ⁵ born August 15, 1861, died May 5, 1892.

Married James Montgomery, October 14, 1886, in Missouri.

Oak Montgomery, 6 born April 5, 1889.

Married Granville Blackburn, March 22, 1909, in Missouri.

Paul Montgomery, ⁶ born December 5, 1890.

Elizabeth Thornton, 4 born September 19, 1827.

Married Ulysses Turner, May 24, 1849, at Versailles, Ky.

Charlotte Turner, ⁵ born October 25, 1851.

Married Joseph Marshall Bowmar, June 15, 1876, at Versailles, Ky.

Charlotte Thornton Bowmar, •

born July 19, 1877.

Married Whitley Sessions, June 8, 1904.

Charlotte Whitley Sessions, born February 22, 1905.

Fannie Adams Bowmar, 6 born March 21, 1880.

Married Herman Bowmar, September 9, 1903.

Elizabeth Bowmar, ⁶ born December 9, 1881.

Married George Taylor Fishback, June 12, 1906.

George Taylor Fishback, Jr., ⁷ born March 18, 1907.

Catharine C. Fishback, born April 12, 1908.

Catharine Hunter Bowmar, ⁶ born April 2, 1884.

Lester Turner, ⁵ born July 23, 1853.

Married Annie Roe, June 1, 1876, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles Edwin Turner, 6 born March 8, 1877, died April 23, 1896.

Anna Turner, 6 born May 12, 1878.

Lester N. Turner, ⁶ born March 26, 1881.

Ella Steele Turner, ⁵ born May 15, 1855.

Hontas Virginia Turner, ⁵ born February 16, 1857.

Edwin Thornton Turner, ⁵ born December 28, 1858, died March 6, 1885.

Fannie Turner, ⁵ born October 16, 1860.

Mary Logan Turner, ⁵ born October 10, 1863.

Married William O. Davis, February 22, 1887, in Versailles, Ky.

Charlotte Railey Davis, ⁶ born December 12, 1887.

Ulysses Turner, Jr., ⁵ born April 24, 1866.

Married, first Genevieve Mc-Dougal, July, 1894; married second Annabel Scearse, June 18, 1908.

Harry McDougal Turner, 6 born January 3, 1899.

James T. Thornton, 4 born June 29, 1834.

Married Mary Simpson, October 2, 1855.

Elizabeth Thornton, ⁵ born August 19, 1856.

Married John James Stevens, December 3, 1879, in San Antonio, Texas.

Mary Stevens, 6 born December 1880.

Married Claude Spingall, in San Antonio, Texas.

Mary Thornton Spingall. 7

Thornton Stevens, born July 31, 1882.

Married Mae Douglass, in San-Antonio, Texas.

John James Stevens, Jr., 6 born November 19, 1883.

Married Katharine Douglas, in San Antonio, Texas.

John James Stevens, III. 7

Douglas Stevens. 7

Bettie Stevens, 6 born July 16, 1887.

Married Raymond Keller, in San Antonio, Texas.

Raymond Keller, Jr. 7

Eleanor Stevens, 6 born December 15, 1892.

James Simpson Thornton, born April 2, 1861.

Married Catharine Foster, December 20, 1882, in San Antonio, Texas.

Minnie Thornton. 6

Charlotte Thornton. 6

Charlotte Thornton, born April 10, 1865.

Mary Thornton, ⁵ born August 3, 1871.

Eleanor Thornton, ⁵ born April 22, 1876.

Hontas Thornton, 4 born September 14, 1837.

Married Edwin S. Craig, November 18, 1873, in Versailles, Ky., no issue.

Edwin Klavanaugh Thornton, born November 4, 1840.

Married Lucrecia L. Hobbs, May 2, 1861.

Wilbur Hobbs Thornton, ⁵ born March 12, 1862.

Married Laura Hiter, 1884, at Versailles, Ky.

David Thornton, 5 born March 28, 1864.

Married Catharine Haley, January 21, 1885, at Kansas City, Mo.

Mabel Thornton, 6 born February 11, 1886.

Married William Clay Arnold, December 19, 1906.

Stanley Thornton, 5 born September 27, 1867, died January 23, 1894.

Married Virginia Woodson, October 3, 1888, at Kansas City, Mo.

Woodson Stanley Thornton, 6 born October 15, 1890.

James Thornton, ⁵ born July 2, 1870.

Edwin Thornton, ⁵ born February 16, 1876.

Woodford Railey Thornton, 4 born August 19, 1844.

Married Lucy Dupuy Bailey, May 22, 1866.

Charles Randolph Thornton, born July 11, 1847, died unmarried.

Margaret Crittenden Railey, ³ born January 5, 1807, died October 7, 1863.

Married, first William Green,

December 8, 1825, of Mississippi; married, second Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, July 24, 1828.

Charles William Kavanaugh,

died young.

David Ella Kavanaugh, 4 died young.

Benjamine Taylor Kavanaugh, 4 died young.

John Hubbard Kavanaugh,

died young.

Lewis Clark Railey, born December 27, 1808; died September 29, 1891.

Married Susan Mary Hardin, August 16, 1830, at Harrodsburg, Ky

Martin H. Steele Railey, 4 born June 19, 1831, died February 13, 1888.

Married Maggie Templeton, November 3, 1875, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Mary Hardin Railey, ⁵ born November 10, 1877.

Married Irving Bliss Esmay, November 1, 1905.

Susan Emory Railey, 4 born September 15, 1832, died September 8, 1876.

Elizabeth White Railey, born November 9, 1833, died young.

Lewis Clark Railey, 8 born De-February 27, 1835.

Married Maggie Lee Patton, December 31, 1873, at Pueblo, Colo.

Bertie Hardin Railey, ⁵ born May 6, 1875.

Josephine Railey, 4 born August 21, 1837.

Mark Hardin Railey, 4 born December 17, 1839.

Married, first Martha Randolph Slaughter, January 15, 1868, in Texas; married, second Clemintine Brown, 1880.

Mary Slaughter Railey, born

February 16, 1869.

Married George Freeman Schroeter, February 16, 1893, of Texas.

Pattie Schroeter, born February 3, 1894, died young.

William Freeman Schroeter, 6

born February 3, 1896.

Mark Lewis Schroeter, born

September 26, 1897.

Lula Agnes Schroeter, born October 11, 1899.

Susie Mae Schroeter, 6 born April 15, 1902.

Hallie Emory Schroeter, 6 born

May 3, 1904.

George Railey Schroeter, 6 born

December 18, 1905.

John Slaughter Railey, ⁵ born
February 13, 1871, died October
14, 1876.

Martin Hardin Railey, Jr., 5

born April 1, 1872.

Married Daisy Speilman, September 29, 1894.

Mary Agnes Railey, ⁶ born January 12, 1896.

Bonnie B. Railey. 6

Gabriel Webster Railey, ⁵ born May 31, 1874.

Married Beatricia Barton, January 1, 1896.

Roy Railey, 6 born 1901.

Sarah Pleasants Railey, ⁵ born September 23, 1876. Married William Pope LeMaster, Oct 18, 1905, at Denver, Colo.

Nathaniel Field LeMaster, born April 22, 1909.

Tarleton Railey, ⁸ born September 1, 1810, died August 21, 1879.

Married, first Sarah McBrayer, October 27, 1835, at Lawrenceburg, Ky.; married second Mary W. Blackwell, August 15, 1839, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Mary Ann Railey, born February 17, 1838, died April 9, 1887.

Married Dr. Alfred Baxter Sloan, December 20, 1855, at Harrisonville, Mo.

Charles Clarence Sloan, 5 born

October 18, 1856.

Married, first Mary Townsend Addams, November 27, 1878, in Missouri; married second Helen Gordon Brown, June, 1908, in Mo.

Edith Terrill Sloan, 6 born, 1879.

Married Charles Gregory Hutcheson, January 5, 1902, in Missouri.

Elizabeth Hutcheson, born September 12, 1903.

Charles Gregory Hucheson, Jr., ⁷ born May 31, 1907.

Martha Brown Sloan, born October 16, 1909.

Sarah Lee Sloan, 5 born April 3, 1859.

Married William Rankin Hosett, May 11, 1881, in Missouri.

William Sloan Hogsett, ⁶ born September 29, 1883.

Married Sadie Estelle Cook, March 11, 1908, in Missouri.

Dr. Robert Tarleton Sloan, ⁸ born March 30, 1861.

Married Carrie Roberta Parks, May 25, 1887, in Kansas City, Mo.

Mary Roberta Sloan, ⁶ born May 17, 1888.

Helen Ewing Sloan, 6 born April 18, 1897.

Roberta Tarleton Sloan, 6 born March 10, 1901.

Rowland Boggess Sloan, ⁵ born December 29, 1866.

Alfred McCready Sloan, ⁵ born July 10, 1870.

Married Edith Maude Bascom, 1902, in Missouri.

Olive J. Sloan, born October 18, 1903.

Edith Bascom Sloan, ⁶ born December 4, 1904.

Roberta Lee Sloan, 6 born May 7, 1907.

Alice Patton Sloan, ⁵ born December 3, 1875.

Married William Sheldon Smallwood, October 26, 1905, in Missouri.

Sarah Elizabeth Railey, 4 born May 14, 1840, died December 19, 1903. Married Richard Oates Boggess, January 20, 1860, in Cass Co., Mo.

Earle Montrose Boggess. ⁵ Married Hattie Gough.

Leonidas Clay Railey, 4 born February 6, 1843, died July 26, 1871.

Robert Tarleton Railey, born January 19, 1850.

Married Martha Stuart Beatty, September 3, 1874, in Harrisonville, Mo.

Thomas Tarleton Railey, ⁵ born February, 1885.

Catharine Steele Railey, 4 born February 6, 1853.

Married James E. Hocker, February 25, 1873, in Cass Co., Mo.

Leonidas Oates Hocker, ⁵ born November 21, 1873.

Married Mary Norris Berry, June 15, 1904.

Edward Berry Hocker, 6 born November 19, 1908. Lon O. Hocker, 6 born May 20, 1910.

Logan Railey, ⁸ born February 17, 1813, died October 28, 1891.

Married Harriet M. Rowland, June 19, 1836, in Versailles, Ky.

Belle Railey, born December 17, 1840, died April 28, 1884.

Married William G. Stone, May 21, 1861, at Versailles, Ky.

William Haydon Stone, ⁵ born 1862.

Mary Hadley Stone. ⁵ Charles Logan Stone. ⁵

Married Reba Athey, November 26, 1890, at Covington, Ky.

Reba Athey Stone. ⁶ Charles Logan Stone. ⁶ Cornelia Lyle Stone. ⁵

Cornelia Railey, 4 born March 15, 1843, died October 31, 1881.

Married Joel Irvine Lyle, February 8, 1869.

J. Irvine Lyle, ⁵ born February 14, 1874.

Married Elizabeth Biggarstaff, December 23, 1901.

Cornelia Elizabeth Lyle, ⁶ born September 22, 1902.

Joel Irvine Lyle, Jr., 6 born May 3, 1906.

Ernest Thornton Lyle, ⁵ born December 6, 1879.

Married Grace Boynton, April 18, 1906.

Cornelius Railey Lyle, 5 born October 10, 1881.

Married Marie Leslie Brower, June 2, 1908.

Charles Logan Railey, 4 born April 17, 1844.

Married Ada Pepper, November 4, 1868.

Charles Elmer Railey, ⁵ born August 18, 1869.

Married, first Mary Belle Bradley, November 29, 1894; married, second Elise Kane Castleman, April 20, 1904.

Bradley Stone Railey, born

October 4, 1897.

Charles Logan Railey, Jr., ⁶ born June 21, 1905.

Elise Railey, born May 17, 1909.

Ada Railey, ⁵ born May 19, 1871.

Married David Castleman, December 23, 1902.

Ada Mayo Castleman, 6 born March 20, 1905.

Annette Railey, 5 born, 1875.

Married Dr. Charles Stuart Elliott, March 17, 1898.

E. Bayard Railey, ⁵ born September 20, 1882.

Married Sue Metcalfe, July 19, 1904.

Russell Railey, 4 born February 6, 1850, died September 1, 1911.

Married Elizabeth Walker, December 24, 1903.

Irvine Railey, 4 born June 24, 1853.

Married Mrs. Victor Gray, (Nee Morancey), January 2, 1900.

Agnes Morancey Railey, ⁵ born January 24, 1906.

Hattie Railey, born July 1, 1855.

Married Edward Ward, May, 1881.

Roberta Ward, ⁵ born September 18, 1882.

Married W. Lacey Kirtley, September 28, 1904.

Elizabeth Railey Kirtley, born June 28, 1905.

Roberta Ward Kirtley, born September 27, 1907.

Logan Railey Ward, ⁵ born September 29, 1884.

Married Katharine Weisenbach, 1908.

Logan Ward, born July, 4, 1909. Anna Davis Ward, ⁵ born September 19, 1888.

Married E. E. Hughes, November 11, 1904.

Edward Ward Hughes, born August 22, 1905.

Margaret Ward Hughes, born December 26, 1907.

Thomas Elliott Hughes, born May 7, 1911.

Martin Railey, ⁸ born January 18, 1815, died September 23, 1837.

Francis Sweeney Railey, 8 born November 17, 1816, died August 19, 1843.

Charles Railey, tenth of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, was born on "Stonehenge" farm, near Richmond, Va., in 1766. He and his brother, Randolph Railey, came to Kentucky about 1793, and he located near Versailles, Ky., on a farm adjoining the farm of his brother William Railey. After making all necessary preparations for a comfortable future. he returned to Virginia, in 1796 to marry the girl who had looked upon him with favor before he left the old Virginia home. This lady was Mary Mayo, fourth of Col. William Mayo and Catharine Swann, of Richmond. Although his brother Martin Railey had married her sister two years before without parental objection it was not so in the case of Charles Railey, as the family frowned upon the thought of their daughter, Mary, being taken over the mountains to the wilderness beyond, as Kentucky was called at that period by all Virginians east of the "Blue Ridge." They dreaded the dangers one must encounter owing to the numerous tribes of savages that had been driven to the interior as a result of the Revolution. So determined was this opposition to their daughter going to Kentucky. that an elopement planned to take place from a ball given by the young men of Richmond, Va., on a night in April. 1796. Their plans were well executed and as a result the marriage occurred on the fourth day of April, 1796. They came to Kentucky during the following summer and entered upon life's duties on "Buck Run" farm in the old Railey neighborhood, near Versailles, where they spent a long, useful and happy life, rearing a large family of children to bless their old age. Russell Railey is the present owner of "Buck Run" estate which passed through his father Logan Railey, tenth of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo.

Charles Railey served a term in the Kentucky Legislature as the representative of Woodford county, during the 40's, but he positively refused ever afterward to run for office. Their eldest son, James Railey cast his lot in Mississippi at an early age where he married Matilda S. Green, the daughter of a wealthy planter of that State. Mary Eliza Railey, the eldest born of this couple, married the Rev. Frederick W. Boyd, a minister of the Episcopal church, in 1844. This couple raised four sons, one of whom Loyd Tilghman Boyd is the present publisher of the Milwaukee Journal, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Charles Railey, Jr., the 2nd of Chas. Railey and Mary Mayo. settled in New Orleans at the age of eighteen years where he married Jane Reams soon thereafter. The eldest son of this couple, Charles Randolph Railey, married Elizabeth Helm, of Natchez, Miss., and their three children, Ann Maria Railey who married Dr. W. W. Black, Jennie Railey who married Andrew A. Woods, and William Mayo Railey who married Lina Howell, are residents of New Orleans. William Mayo Railey is at the head of a large marine and fire insurance business that takes in several states along the Gulf Coast. Other children and grandchildren of Charles Railey, Jr., and Mary Reams live in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Catharine Swann Railey, the 3rd of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo was born near Versailles, Ky., in 1800, and married John Steele, of Versailles, Ky., in 1816. Their daughter, Agnes Winfield Steele, who was the only child, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1817 and married Thomas F. Thornton, of Versailles, in 1835, and their daughter, an only child,

Susan Catharine Thornton, was born in 1836. She married Sandy Brown, of Versailles, Ky., in 1856. They lived in St. Louis, Mo., for many years, where Mr. Brown was in business, but the family now reside at Joplin, Mo. Mrs. Brown has quite a good deal of family data and is a most estimable woman.

Nancy Scott Railey, 4th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo, was born in Woodford county, Ky., in 1801, and married Allen Rowland, of that county, in 1828. Their son, Charles Wesley Rowland, married Virginia Green and was one of Cincinnati's business men for many years.

Samuel Railey, 5th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo, married first Martha Rowland at Versailles, Ky., and second, Sallie Tucker, of Paris, Ky. Their descendants all live in Missouri and possess much data relative to their ancestors.

Charlotte Railey, 6th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo, was born in Woodford county, in 1805 and married David Thornton in 1523. David Thornton was a banker at Versailles, Ky., for many years and served Woodford county in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. Their eldest daughter, Eleanor Thornton, married David I. Porter, of Versailles, Ky., in 1841. She is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six years, with her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Cooper, at Sedalia, Mo., and although quite old her mind is wonderfully clear and much of the

data concerning the Randolphs. Mayos and Railevs was furnished by her as she received it from her grandparents and others of the old Raileys in person. All of her Kentucky relatives remember her as a woman of many lovable traits of character. Her descendants are in Missouri. Texas and California. Elizabeth Thornton was the second of David Thornton and Charlotte Railey. She married Ulysses Turner, a lawyer of Versailles, Ky., in 1849. The most of their descendants live at Versailles, Ky. Their daughter, Mary Logan Turner, married William O. Davis, an attorney of Versailles. Kv. Hontas Thornton, fourth of David Thornton and Charlotte Railey, married Edwin S. Craig, an attorney at Versailles, Ky.

Edwin Kavanaugh Thornton and Woodford Railey Thornton, sons of David and Charlotte Thornton. were for many years bankers at Kansas City, Mo., where their sons are now connected with banking institutions.

Margaret Crittenden Railey was the 7th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo. She married Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Church, at Versailles, Ky., in 1828.

Lewis Clark Railey was the 8th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo. He married Susan Mary Hardin, of Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1830. His descendants live in Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

Tarleton Railey was the 9th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo. He was twice married, first to Sarah McBrayer, of Lawrence-

burg, Ky., and second to Mary W. Blackwell, of the same town, his second wife being a neice of his first wife. He located at Harrisonville, Mo., before the Civil War where he raised an interesting family. His daughter, Mary Ann Railey, married Dr. Alfred Baxter Sloan at Harrisonville, Mo., in 1855, and their son, Dr. Robert Tarleton Sloan, is one of the leading physicians of Kansas City. where he married Carrie Roberta Parks in 1882. William Sloan Hogsett. a lawyer of Kansas City. is a grandson of Dr. Alfred Baxter Sloan and Mary Ann Railey.

Robert Tarleton Railey, son of Tarleton Railey and Mary Blackwell, married Mary Stuart Beatty, daughter of Dr. Thomas Stuart Beatty, in 1874. He is a lawyer and is the general attorney of Missouri Pacific the Mountain railroads with headquarters at St. Louis. His Thomas Tarlton Railey, Having known is also a lawver. Robert Tarleton Railey from childhood I must say that he is universally esteemed for his manliness and high character.

Catharine Steele Railey was the youngest of the children of Tarleton Railey and Mary Blackwell. She married James E. Hocker at Harrisonville, Mo., in 1873, and their only son, Leonidas Oates Hocker, is one of the leading lawyers of St. Louis. He married Mary Norris Berry in 1904.

Logan Railey was the 10th of Charles Railey and Mary Mayo. He married Harriet M. Rowland in Versailles, in 1836. He lived, until his death, on "Buck Run" farm, the old home of his father and his son Russell Railey is the present owner of the estate.

Now to make plain the relationship of the Raileys to the Mayos you must understand that Martin and Charles Railey, two sons of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, married Elizabeth and Mary Mayo, daughters of Col. William Mayo and Catharine Swann, of Richmond, Va. Joseph Randolph Railey, nephew of Martin and Charles Railey, married Nancy Mayo who was a sister of Elizabeth and Mary Mayo. William Mayo, Jr., who was a brother of these three girls married Caroline Fleming Pleasants, daughter of Pleasants and Anna Mathew Railev.

RANDOLPH RAILEY

Eleventh born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph. Married, first, Mary Elizabeth Keith; second, Martha Pleasants. Their descendants:

John Railey ¹ Elizabeth Randolph.

Randolph Railey, 2 born May 14, 1770; died May 28, 1837.

Married, first, Elizabeth Keith, 1800; second, Martha Pleasants, 1819.

Isham Keith Railey, ⁸ born 1801; died 1803.

Boone Railey, * born October 26, 1820; died March 28, 1869.

Married Elizabeth Wheeler, June 14, 1853.

Randolph Railey, bern 1854; died 1860.

Samuel Wheeler Railey, 4 born February 16, 1856.

Anna Railey, 4 born April 29, 1860.

Married John Calhoun Burnett, November 16, 1883.

Gilbert Burnett, ⁵ bern October 8, 1887.

January 1, 1890.

The posterity of Randelph Railey, the 11th born of John Railey and Elizabeth Randolph, occupies less space than is required for each of his brothers and aisters. He was born on the "Stonehenge" farm in Chesterfield county, Virginia, and educated at Richmond. The date of his birth was 1770. He accompanied his brother Charles Railey. who came to Kentucky about 1793, and they both settled in Woodford county on farms adjacent to their brother William. The home of Randolph Railey was known as "Canebreak." This farm passed out of the hands of the family about ten years after the Civil War. Randolph Railey first married his cousin Mary Elizabeth Keith, second born of Captain Isham Keith and Charlotte Ash-The marriage ceremony was performed at the home of General Humphrey Marshall, whose wife was her first cousin. Only one child blessed this union. Both mother and child died within a short period after the birth of the latter. Randolph Railey's second marriage was to his cousin Martha Randolph Pleasants. She was also a cousin to his first wife. Martha Randolph Pleasants was the 2nd born of James Pleasants and Anna Randolph and hence a sister of Gov. James Pleasants, of Virginia. Many of the older descendants of the Raileys now living remember Randolph Railey and his wife Pattie, as she was familiarly known, with much pleasure. Many have written of the hospitable old home and speak of the old couple affectionate terms. grandson, Samuel Wheeler Railey. is an attorney-at-law and has been connected with the legal department of the United States Treasury at Washington City 1886. His motto liberty, is and hence he has never married. He spends his vacations in traveling and has made several trips abroad besides taking in many interesting points of the America. His presence would assure you that he knew most fashionable tailor in community, and the writer knows that he is familiar with the best His sister. hostelries. Railey, married Mr. John Calhoun Burnett, a lawyer of Louisville, Ky., and has several interesting children. Charles and Randolph Railey accompanied their brother William Railey and his wife, Judith Woodson, to Kentucky. In the company was also their sister Jane. Several other Virginians whose names I do not recall were in the company and all settled in Kentucky.

Now to sum up the Randolph relationship you will understand that the mother of these eleven chilwas Elizabeth Randolph. Thomas, William and Isham Railey married three of the daughters of Col. John Woodson and his wife Dorothy Randolph. Randolph Railey's first wife was a granddaughter of Mary Isham Randolph and the Rev. James Keith. His second wife was a daughter of Anna Randolph and James Pleasants, of "Contention" and a sister of Governor James Pleasants of Virginia. Elizabeth. Dorothy and Anna Randolph were daughters of Col. Isham Randolph and Jane Rogers, and hence sisters of Thomas Jefferson's mother. Jane Randolph. Mary Isham Randolph was a daughter of Thomas Randolph and Judith Fleming. The writer of these notes descended from Elizabeth and Dorothy and also from Isham Randolph. Samuel Wheeler Railey is descended from Eliza beth and Anna Randolph.

The Strothers and their Railey connections:

William Strother, ¹ died 1702. Married Dorothy (Strother). Jeremiah Strother, ² died 1741. Married Eleanor (Strother).

Francis Strother, 8 of "St. Marks Parrish."

Married Susanna Dabney.

William Strother, 4 of "Orange" born 1728; died 1808.

Married, first, Sarah Pannill, 1751 (widow of Wm. Pannill); second, Anna Kavanaugh. (No issue.) (Widow of Philemon Kavanaugh).

William Dabney Strother, ⁵ an officer in Revolution killed at battle of Guilford C. H.

Susanna Strother. 5

Married, first, Capt. Moses Hawkins; second, Thomas Coleman.

William Strother Hawkins, born June 1, 1772, died October 6, 1858.

Married Catharine Keith, Octoter 14, 1802.

Catharine Keith Hawkins, born October 18, 1825, died June 22, 1902.

Married Richard Henry Railey, February 25, 1852.

William Edward Railey, ⁸ born December 25, 1852.

Married Annie H. Owsley, May 26, 1886.

Jennie Farris Railey, born June 28, 1887.

Sarah Strother. 5

Married Col. Richard Taylor.

General Zachary Taylor, ⁶ President, 1848.

Married Margaret Smith.

William Strother, the progenitor of this line, is supposed to have died about 1702. He was of Northumberland county, Virginia, where he settled on the Rappahannock river near Fredricksburg about 1650. He had several brothers of whose descendants I have no record. He and his wife, Dorothy, reared six children. His will is of record in Richmond county, afterward King George county, and is dated 1700, his estate being devised to his wife Dorothy for life and then to his sons, William, James, Jeremiah, Robert, Benjamine and Joseph. The above Jere-

miah married Eleanor-He lived in that part of Orange county that afterwards became Culpepper. where he died in 1741. His will was proven by J. Slaughter. John Catlett and Wm. Lightfoot and his estate was devised to his wife Eleanor for life. They reared eight children whose names were James, William of "Stafford." Francis of "St. Marks." Jeremiah, Jr.; Christopher, Catharine, Elizabeth and two eldest sons, James and William, of "Stafford," (so-called afterward to distinguish from his nephew William. of "Orange,") were the executors of his will. Many distinguished people were descended from these eight children. James married Margaret French; William, of "Stafford." married Margaret Watts and they were blessed with thirteen daughters whose descendants added much to Virginia's social and political lustre.

Francis, of "St. Marks," married Susanna Dabney, and Jeremiah, Jr., married Catharine Kimberly.

Frances, of St. Marks, who married Susanna Dabney, daughter of John Dabney and Sarah Jennings, was the proud parent of ten children. The first was John who married Mary Wade. They were the ancestors of John Strother Pendleton, congressman and foreign minister.

Anthony, the second, married first Behethland Storke and second Mary James. From the first marriage came Col. John Strother,

of the War of 1812, and his son General David Hunter Strother, of "Port Crayon" fame.

George, the third son, married Mollie Kimberly and by this union came General William Preston, of Lexington, and General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed at Shiloh.

William, of "Orange," fourth, married, first, Sarah Pannill, widow of William Pannill; second, Anna Kavanaugh, widow of Philemon Kavanaugh. By the last marriage no issue. The first born was William Dabney Strother, was an officer in Col. Richard Taylor's command, who was He was killed in brother-in-law. the engagement at Guilford C. H. Susanna Strother was the second born of William, of Orange, and Sarah Pannill. She married Captain Moses Hawkins who was killed in battle at Germantown, 1777. Captain Moses Hawkins and Susanna Strother were the great grand parents of the compiler of the Railey-Randolph notes. few years after the death of Capt. Moses Hawkins his widow married Thomas Coleman of Culpepper. Thomas Coleman was a corporal Captain Hawkins' company. Sarah Strother, the third of William, of Orange, and Sarah Pannill married Col. Richard Taylor and they were the parents of General Zachary Taylor who became President in 1848.

In 1787 William Strother, of Orange, in company with Thomas Coleman and wife and her four Hawkins children moved to Kentucky and settled in Woodford county near Versailles. His will is of record in the clerk's effice at Versailles in Will Book C, Page 165. His son-in-law, Col. Richard Taylor, and grandson, Hancock Taylor, are named as executors.

I have a great deal of data concerning the Strothers and their kin that is interesting. They were intermarried with very many of the prominent families of Virginia and held an enviable position in the early history of that state.

NOTE.

Recently I have received quite a number of letters from relatives inquiring why I hadn't given an account of the ancestors of John Railey. To them I will say that I have no data except some memoranda I made when a boy from conversations between relatives long since dead, and from these notes I was not able to trace the exact line, hence left it out entirely. Had I been able to visit England and spend some time porring over old records I have no doubt but that my efforts would have been successful in running John Railey's line back several generations. I hope some relative, taking what I give him or her here, will hereafter do that. meantime we must rest contented with this brief statement I made from data in my possession.

When John Railey landed in America about 1740, his name was John Raleigh. Court records in

Virginia, if not destroyed during the Civil War, will show that his name was changed from John Raleigh to John Railey, which was the pronunciation Raleigh by his Virginia neighborn at that time. A few of my old relatives thought probably he was a grandson of Sir Walter Raleigh. but the most of those who discussed it were positive that he was a great nephew of the man who lost his head by beying orders at the Battle of Ft. Thomas. Brazil. S. A. ever, that may be, it was known by all of the older set that "Stonehenge" farm in Chesterfield county, Virginia. owned by John Railey, was a part of the land grant to Sir Walter Raleigh by the crown of England. It was further known to them that John Railey was born and reared on a part of the possessions of Sir Walter Raleigh in England, and when he settled on the farm in Virginia he called it "Stonehenge" on account of the stately oaks that surrounded the house, as they so much reminded him of the same species of oak that surrounded the home of the "Druid Priests" in England, called "Stonehenge." The home of these Druid Priests. I think, was adjacent to the large estate of Sir Walter Raleigh. These large oaks on the "Stonehenge" farm in Virginia were still standing in 1863 and were spoken of as monarchs of the forest.

I am very glad that so many of the relatives have manifested such a decided interest in acquiring greater knowledge of John Railey's ancestors and it will give me much pleasure if some one of the relation will take up this question and add the links necessary to run his line back several generations. I would have done so myself but for lack of time and money.

That John Railey's grandfather was a brother of Sir Walter Raleigh I feel satisfied, as that was the impression of the old Railevs who lived in the early half of the last century. Through the same source I learned that John Railey was a colonel of militia and active in raising volunteers for the Revolution, but I was unable to prove it by any record and I didn't mention that in the record, yet I am certain of it, and his relatives all speak of him as Col. John Railey who served in the Revolution. I do not believe that his neighbors and relatives called him Colonel because of "his anagosity and general understanding in the neighborhood," as that method of dubbing one colonel has come in vogue the last fifty years. lution. I do not believe that his neighbors and relatives called him Colonel because of "his anosity and general understanding in the neighborhood," as that method of dubbing one colonel has come in vogue the last fifty years.

Now, in accounting for John Railey's action in changing his name from Raleigh to Railey I only know of two reasons, one of which is certainly correct. In the first place, the early colonists soon abandoned many of the customs of their English cousins, and there was a distinct departure in the manner of pronunciation—giving for instance to a the same sound in Raleigh that would be given in Railey. This may have actuated John Railey in his act, but I think it most likely it was the result of a sense of mortification, felt by all of his relatives, over the untimely and sad death of Sir Walter John Railey was much Raleigh. embittered against the English crown to the day of his death. What gives me an additional reason for taking the last view as the most reasonable is the fact that many of Sir Walter's relatives in England have for two centuries spelled the name Rayleigh and Rayley.

Trusting that in this brief statement I may arouse enough interest in this subject to cause some one to take it up and carry it to a satisfactory conclusion.

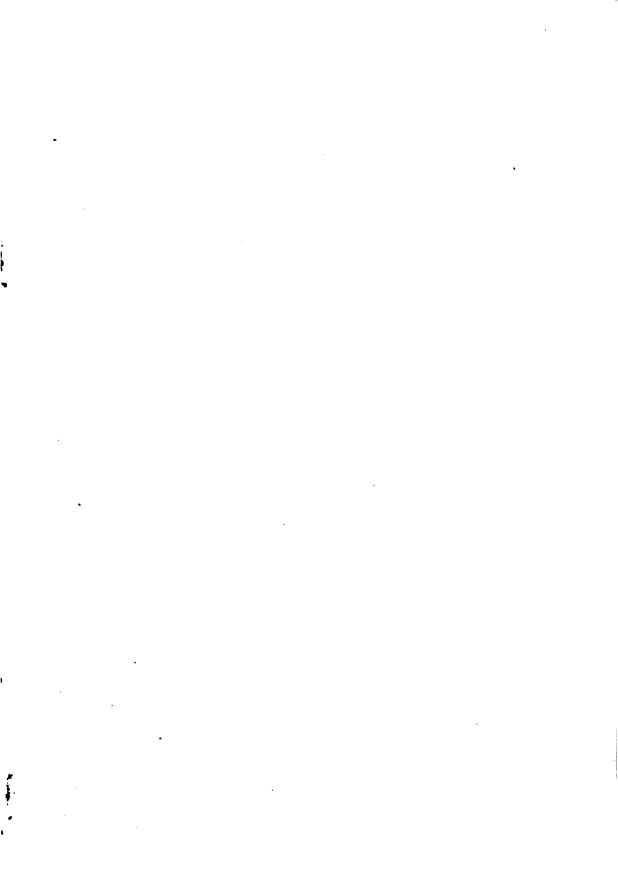
I am, Very truly, Wm. E. RAILEY.

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NOTICE.

If there is a blue X upon the first page of your Register, it denotes that your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is requested.

General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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- Col. George Croghan, The Hero of Fort Stephenson, 1812, with Picture. By A. C. Quisenberry.
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JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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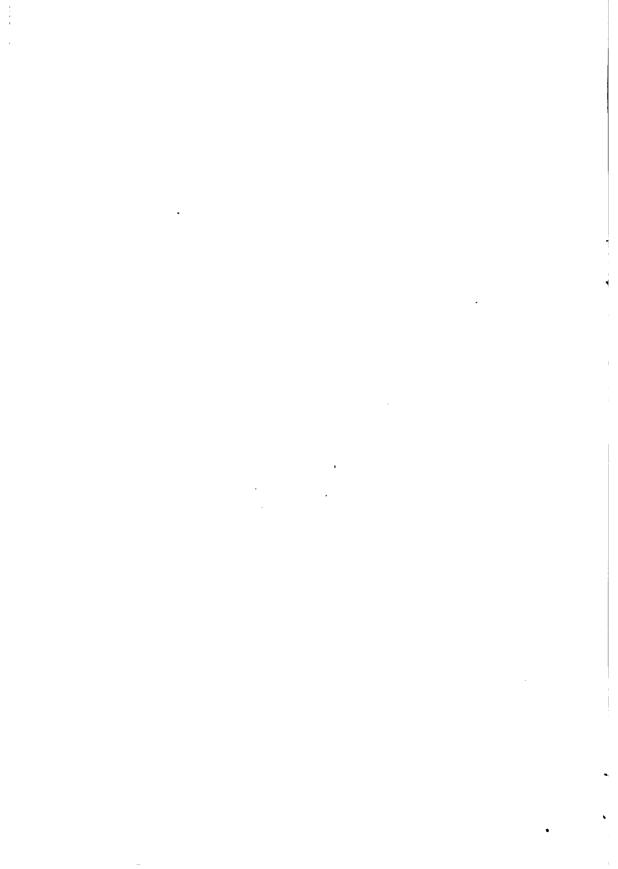
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JEFFERSON DAVIS

BY

MRS. STURGES,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



RECOLLECTIONS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By Mrs. Hezekiah Sturges.

Lapse of time has served to brighten the fame of Jefferson Davis, enlarging his greatness as an American statesman and as the leader in the greatest civil war since the dawn of modern civilization; and there are memories of the distinguished man which, to those who stood nearest to him, seem to outshine the deeds that won for him the chief place in the annals of that drama in which he bore a preeminent part. It is my present aim to recite a few such memories, illustrative of his character, and to set them as jewels in the halo that encircles his name.

E. E. S.

When, as a girl in the fifties. I received from my father, then a member of Congress, my first invitation to join him in Washington, an opportunity to enter the gates of Paradise could scarcely have afforded me greater delight. As all my previous travels had been within my own Empire State and States comprising New England, every mile of the journey south from New York possessed for me the charm The distance now of novelty. traversed by a train de luxe in five hours, then frequently required triple that length of time, and only one route was available. Among my fellow-passengers were many and Representatives, Senators who, accompanied by their families, were returning to Washington.

A DINNER WITH JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Shortly after my arrival in Washington, my father met the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Pierce, who invited him to dine informally that evening. When my father announced that his little daughter was with him in the city, I was promptly included in the invitation. My toilet, though now seeming very simple, was then a matter of grave importance to me. and I was careful that it should meet the approval of the accomplished Mrs. John J. Crittenden, the wife of the Kentucky Senator, who, in the absence of my mother, had consented to act as my chaperon. (My dinner gown was of gosling gray cashmere, this color

always holding a conspicuous place in my wardrobe, in deference to the Quaker taste of my excellent mother.) Secretary Davis resided in the mansion built and occupied by the Hon. Edward Everett, while Secretary of State in President Fillmore's Cabinet. It was an imposing mansion of red brick, in a neighborhood then highly favored by statesmen, and still suggestive of past grandeur. For many years this property has been rented by the Government, first as a naval dispensary, and later as an annex to the War Department.

I was eager to behold the man whose oratory, when a young member of the House of Representatives, had caused John Quincy Adams to exclaim: "That young gentleman is no ordinary man. He will make his mark. Mr Davis is remarkable man." I was familiar, also, with the story of his notable military service during the Black Hawk war and in the battles of Buena Vista and Monterey, and of the dangerous wound that he received while leading the gallant and triumphant charge of the Mississippi Volunteer Riflemen Buena Vista, and by reason which he received the cordial greetings and warm praise of Gen. Taylor, after a long period estrangement, since Col. Davis' marriage to his daughter in Kentucky. It is scarcely necessary to describe Mr. Davis' personal appearance at that time. A presence so striking could not but impress the least observing. He was just five feet eleven inches tall, very slight and erect; his hair was black, his eyes dark gray, and the composure of his features seemed the index of his well-trained mind and studious tastes. His clear enunciation and low but perfectly modulated voice were pleasing to the ear.

The dinner party, in addition to the host and hostess, consisted of Senator and Mrs. Brown, of Mississippi, a distinguished German army officer-a friend of the Davis family, whose name in my journal I cannot now decipher—my father and myself. Secretary Davis, though he had been Colonel of one of the most noted regiments in the Mexican War, was modestly silent as to his own part in that memorable conflict, but was able to give the foreign officer many items of particular interest in regard to Mexico and its people. This he did in the stranger's own language. which rather astonished me, for, with the inconsistency of youth, I had been accustomed to regard disparagingly the German spoken by my mother. Mr. Davis gave, also, in the Mexican patois, an anecdote of General Santa Anna. which greatly amused his military guest, and which, being translated into English, afforded us all a hearty laugh.

OLE BULL AND PATTI CONCERT.

The delightful dinner ended, the entire party, including Secretary Davis, repaired to Carusi's Hall, then used for entertainments of the highest class, but for the past quarter of a century, under another name, devoted to vaudeville. The

attractions of the evening were thus described in the advertisement, which I here copy verbatim: "Ole Bull will perform some of his finest music, and little Signorina Patti and Maurice Strakosch will diversify the evening's entertainment." The hall was crowded with an audience, such as rarely had been seen at the Capital, to witness that "marvel of human skill and human thought." Ole Bull carried his audience whither he would through "regions of gladness and tears." where nothing could be heard but the heart's whisper; the audiand when he retired. the almost resented posed appearance of a child. said to be devoted chiefly dolls and pets. The curtain rose, and Patti, the "Wonder Child" of song, then about ten years of age, and with the smallness of stature characteristic of the Latin races, stood revealed. Beautiful as a dream-fairy was she, in her simple white gown and blue silk sash. Apparently unconscious of either criticism or laudation, she sang airs from La Somnambula, Norma, and the Barber of Seville. carping discontent was changed into unbounded admiration. has brought spring birds into winter—the sun into night!" and similar expressions were heard on all sides. Hats, handkerchiefs and flowers filled the air. Encore followed encore. In the midst of all this enthusiasm, the artless unconsciousness of the child prima donna appealed to every heart—yet, why not? Already for more than four years-almost half of her short life

-she had enjoyed the benefit of careful instruction, and had heard the great operas sung by all the notable vocalists of the day. 1850, when but seven years of age, she had driven New York wild by the manner in which she sang, at a charity concert, the final rondo in "La Somnambula." and Jenny famous "Echo Song." Lind's Through the mist of years, I recall those words of the divinely-gifted Schiller: "O, music! Thou speakest to me of things which in all my life I have not found and shall not find." No one in that large, refined and appreciative audience at Carusi's seemed to enjoy the inspiring music of Ole Bull, Signorina Patti and Maurice Strakosch more than Jefferson Davis. the soldier and statesman, whose attention to the musicians was that enraptured admiration. \mathbf{of} Davis was a lover of art in all its forms and phases.

As SECRETARY OF WAR.

To statesmen and others who followed the trend of political events, there were several well-defined reasons for Franklin Pierce's appointment of Jefferson Davis to the position of Secretary of War. That the latter would have preferred to remain in private life he thus attests in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government:"

"Although warmly attached to Mr. Pierce personally, and entertaining the highest estimate of his character and political principles, private and personal reasons led me to decline the office. This was followed by an invitation to attend the ceremony of his inauguration, which took place on the 4th of March, 1853. While in Washington, on this visit, I was induced by public considerations to reconsider my determination and accept the office of Secretary of War."

As he affirmed later, he had followed the flag of the United States "under tropical suns and over Northern snows." His experiences both as soldier and statesman had made him conversant with the requirements of the War Department, and from the beginning of his service in the upper house of Congress until his resignation, in 1861, he had maintained the importance of transportation by rail through our then newly-acquired Western territory, giving speedy communication with the Pacific coast. He had concurred, also, in the extension of the Capitol, by the erection of a new Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives. These improvements, together with the enlargement of public buildings and the construction of an aqueduct system for the rapidly-growing city of Washington, were appropriated for, and were shortly begun. As Secretary of War, Mr. Davis would be charged with the direction and control of public works and the wise disbursement of public funds; and, believing that he saw in the position offered him wide opportunities to render useful service, and add new honors to his career, he acceded Mr. Pierce's solicitation and became a member of the distinguished circle of presidential councilors destined to be known in history as "the Constitutional Cabinet," as Disraeli said, a Cabinet of all the talents, because it included such eminent statesmen as Marcy, of New York, Cushing of Massachusetts, and James Guthrie of Kentucky.

SECRETARY DAVIS AND THE SCULPTOR CRAWFORD.

Among the participants in the competition to furnish a suitable model for the colossal statue originally designated "America." but from its inception known as "Freedom," intended to surmount the dome of the enlarged Capitol, Thomas Crawford was the successful contestant. This talented young American had arrived in Washington to complete the arrangements for the statue and other designs for the adornment of the Capitol, to be executed at his studio in Rome. Having been taken suddenly ill at the National Hotel, my father—one of his initimate friends -offered to visit Secretary Davis to learn whether he had yet made his selection from the drawings of the statue submitted to him. He invited me to accompany him. When we entered the library, a man of heroic proportions, wearing the uniform of the United States Army, was standing beside the Secretary, who presented us to General Harney, the noted Indian fighter. Greeting him, I said:

"I would not like to be an Indian in your locality."

He inquired, "Why?"

"Because," said I, "I should be



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Crawford's "Armed Liberty" Photogravure—a model of Thomas Crawford's bronze statue which stands in the Museum Rotunda, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C. Crawford wrote "The statue represents 'Armed Liberty." She rests upon the shield of our country, the triumbh of which is made apparent by the wreath held in the same hand which grasps the shield; in her right hand she holds the sheathed sword, to show the fight is over for the present, but ready for use whenever required. The stars upon her brow indicate her heavenly origin; her position upon the globe represents her protection of the American World. The helmet was suggested by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War."

The statue is 19 feet, 6 inches high, and weighs 14,985 lbs. It was modeled in Rome in 1855. S. and was set in place in 1863. The total cost exceeded \$23,000. The crest is of the state and alternate of the state of th



afraid of you; besides, in Otsego my home—Fenimore Cooper has taught us to love the Indian."

Turning to Secretary Davis, the gallant General said, "I have never received a compliment that pleased me more." He then took his departure and my father mentioned to the Secretary the object of his call. Thereupon, Mr. Davis took from his desk several drawings, and laid them on the table. Pointing to one, he said: "This figure—the more I study its details -impresses me by its dignity, grace and beauty of expression." Then, referring to the voluminous correspondence which he. Crawford and other persons had conducted in regard to the matter. he informed us that, to replace the "Phrygian" or "liberty" cap in Mr. Crawford's designs, he had taken the liberty to suggest a band of eagle's feathers. "This modification," he said, "would give the statue a national character, which at present it lacks." "However." he concluded, "I leave all to Mr. Crawford's superior judgment. He is a master in art."

In a letter dated January 15, 1856, to Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs, U. S. Engineer Corps, in charge of the Capitol extension, Mr. Davis placed on record his ideas not only as to the cap but the fasces and other features of Mr. Crawford's designs. So clearly and gracefully did he express therein his reasons for wishing certain changes in detail that the letter ranks among the classics of official correspondence. Under date of March 18, 1856, Mr. Crawford wrote:

"I read with much pleasure the letter of the honorable Secretary, and his remarks have induced me to dispense with the 'cap' and put in its place a helmet, the crest of which is composed of an eagle's head and a bold arrangement of feathers, suggested by the costume of our Indian tribes."

Secretary Davis presented to my father a copy of the original design which, when amended in accordance with his suggestions, was cast in plaster by Mr. Crawford, and for many years has occupied the center of the fountain in the U. S. National Museum. On taking leave of Secretary Davis, I expressed to him my personal gratitude that he had selected for the dome of the Capitol an Indian princess, instead of a pagan goddess.

The next morning, entering the breakfast-room of the hotel. Associate Justice Samuel Nelson of the United States Supreme Court, and a citizen of Otsego county, New York, invited me to sit at his table, saving, "There is plenty of shad for both, Elizabeth." He inquired how I was passing my time, and was deeply interested in my account of my visit to Secretary Davis, the evening before. He fully caught the spirit of my enthusiasm for and loyalty to the Indian, a feeling that seems inbred in all true Otsegoans. While we waited for our breakfast. Senator Sumner entered to pay his respects to a lady from his State. Justice Nelson invited him to be seated with us, and asked him whether he had "heard that the design for the statue to crown the dome of the Capitol had been selected." "Yes." replied Senator Sumner. "I have just come from Mr. Craw-I think the selection most appropriate. As an old and very intimate friend of the sculptor, you can readily imagine how all this pleases me. I visited his studio in Rome, and it came to my knowledge what poverty and self-denial he had to contend with, and with what manliness he bore the struggle. Now his trials are over!"

Senator Sumner did not refer to the fact that to himself was due the honor that Mr. Crawford's trials were over. It was he who had raised, by supscription, the money to purchase for the Boston Athenaeum the group, "Orpheus and Cerberus," executed by Crawford in 1839, and thus placed the young sculptor beyond financial difficulties. Senator Sumner con-"The idea of nationalizing the statue by the eagle's feathers would never have occurred to me, and the union of the classic quiver and the helmet are worthy of Secretary Davis' scholarly attainments. No one ever vet has found his judgment and taste at fault. Yes, the eagle in lieu of the 'Phrygian Cap' is very clever. had never thought of it before."

Subsequent events made peculiarly interesting this appreciation of one history-making character by another.

Two hours later, I went to drive with Mrs. William M. Gwin, wife of the first "long term" Senator

from California. Greeting me with the charm of manner which had given her the rank second only to that of Mrs. John J. Crittenden among the social leaders of that period. Mrs. Gwin said: "Give an account of yourself, Miss S-I have been searching for you all over the house." Accompanied by two young ladies from California, we set out, our objective point being the Senate, in all the proceedings of which Mrs. Gwin was keenly interested. During our circuitous drive to Capitol Hill, I told her of my visit to the Davis mansion, the evening before, and repeated the conversation, that morning, between Senator Sumner and Justice Nelson. She said: "I am glad that Secretary Davis has so high an appreciation of the sculptor of whom all Americans are proud; and you, dear, are fortunate in being able to meet and hear the opinions of our country's great men. 🤨

Shortly after the death of the genial and talented Thomas Crawford, the plaster model of "Freedom" was shipped to the United States and, eventually, was cast in bronze by Clark Mills, who built especially for this purpose foundry at Bladensburg, Md. the autumn of 1863 I was again in Washington, and my thoughts reverted to the conversations here narrated. For several months, the statue, in five sections, lay on the ground in the park surrounding the Capitol, while arrangements for its erection were in progress. Despite the civil conflict then raging, imposing ceremonies had been planned

for December 2, 1863, the date chosen for the formal "inauguration" of the statue. In anticipation of this event, four of the five sections were hoisted to the position selected seven years earlier. Twenty minutes after it left the ground, the fifth section, crowned with the helmet and eagle's feathers, was swung into position at the altitude of almost 350 feet above sea level. As the majestic figure settled to its place on the dome, there to remain while the Republic endures, a flag in the hands of an intrepid sailor was unfurled over one of the colossal bronze shoulders. This feature had been arranged by the War Department as the signal for a national salute of thirty-five guns, from a field battery on Capitol Hill, "in commemoration of the event and as an expression due from the Department of respect for this material symbol on which our Government is based." This salute was answered by the booming of cannon from twelve of the chain of almost seventy forts which then surrounded the city, and the echoes of thousands of voices—among them those of the inmates of the Capitol prison -all singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." From all the encircling forts the national colors simultaneously waved in salute.

How sad it was that the gifted sculptor who, in this work, had given to the Nation his conception of "Armed Liberty" was not present, unless in spirit! And the distinguished cabinet officer, to whom we were indebted for the significance of the symbol of "Freedom" also was absent—the President of a rival government.

"America!" "Freedom!"names synonymous in the mind of the sculptor! Not alone to preserve the harmony of architectural design does the great bronze figure face the East. In her right hand the drawn sword, in her left the laurel wreath of victory. For forty-nine years, "Freedom," her face reflecting the glory of the dawn, has welcomed the less fortunate natives of other lands. search of personal liberty. different interpretations of the Constitution led to civil conflict, the most fearful in history-because the opposing forces were Americans. Once more, that specter of democracies—the centralization of power-menaces the welfare of the Nation. God forbid that "Freedom," raised amidst the clash of arms to the most magnificent pedestal in the world, should ever be dethroned.

THE "CABIN JOHN BRIDGE" ERASURE.

The name of Jefferson Davis. not by its presence but by its absence, is inseparably connected with "Cabin John Bridge." Soon after Mr. Davis became Secretary of War, he issued an official order for the construction of a conduit bridge, to span the ravine known as "Cabin John" and the creek that flowed through it into the Potomac. This bridge was to be a part of the system Washington aqueduct which had been inaugurated a year earlier, under the direction of Cap-

tain Montgomery C. Meigs, but not until 1861 did the building of the bridge actually begin. In 1861. Capt. Meigs was detailed to duty at Fort Jefferson, Florida, and the following year, the War Department being over burdened with the work incident to the Civil War, the construction of the bridge was transferred to the Department of the Interior. Soon afterward, the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a party of men prominent in public affairs—among them Representative Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, visited the structure, under the guidance of Mr. William R. Hutton, then chief engineer of the Representative bridge. reading on the principal tablet the name of Jefferson Davis, protested strongly against it, and told the Secretary of the Interior that it must come off. Secretary Smith directed Mr. Hutton to see that the name was removed, an order which the chief engineer did not obey, as de did not believe that it was given seriously. A few days later Secretary Smith, learning that the name had not been erased, called into his presence Robert McIntyre, contractor, and gave him peremptory orders to erase it. This was done. McIntyre himself assisting in the obliteration in June, 1862.

In 1867, the mighty stone arch was removed from civil control, and restored to the War Department, under which it remains. For fully thirty-tive years, the praise or blame, according to the point of view, of the erasure from the bridge of the name of Jefferson

Davis was attributed to numerous persons, all of whom were wholly innocent. Among them were President Lincoln and Secretary Simon Cameron. The first-named did not even know that the act had been in contemplation, and, when he learned that it had been consummated. vigorously expressed his disapproval. The official who always bore the lion's share of the blame was Capt. (later General) Meigs. As to the erasure of the name of Jefferson Davis. Meigs subsequently expressed regret, stating that Mr. Davis' official position as chief of the "Confederacy" did not alter the historical fact that he was Secretary of War when pursuant to act of Congress he gave order for the construction the famous Aqueduct. Not til years ago did Mr. Hutton, who had become one of New York's leading architects, reveal the true story as to the vacant space on the principal tablet on what was then the longest single-arch stone bridge in the world. Then, in a letter which he intended should be given to the public, he gave the facts as here narrated.

Time has wrought changes. The once powerful Pennsylvania statesman, Galusha A. Grow, who was instrumental in the erasure, died a few years ago, alone and poor, with a cloud upon his fame. Even the mighty stone arch has been eclipsed, its span of 220 feet being now exceeded by two others—one in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, the other at Plauen, Saxony. Slowly the tide of popular opinion

has swung toward the preservation of the integrity of history, and, in the closing months of his Administration, President Roosevelt gave an order requiring the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to the tablet from which it had been long absent. The order was executed in May, 1909, the stone cutter being J. B. Horne, an ex-Mississippian, later a citizen of Virginia.

A VISIT TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Years after our civil strife had passed into history, with my husband and children I started for California. At Salt Lake City, a terrific storm compelled us to retrace our steps to Chicago. Thence we journeyed to Cairo, were we witnessed a scene that would have done credit to the creative genius of Barnum, the wizard of traveling shows. An accident occurred to our train, which was freighted with flour. The barrels were blown to pieces, and the passengers were compelled to walk into town, looking like a procession of statues.

After seven comfortless days in Cairo, the hearts of all the stormbound were made glad by the arrival of the "Republic," the boat that had carried the future Edward VII down the Mississippi, when he was a guest of the Nation.

As we stepped on board, Cairo appeared but a speck. Those mighty works of creation, the two rivers, seemed to move side by side, each bearing its distinctive complexion until they met in a brotherly embrace—the watery pathway of world-wide commerce.

We arrived at Memphis, our first stopping place. I enquired of the Captain what was of interest to be seen here. He was for a moment silent and, then, said: "Jefferson Davis, President of the eracy, is living here, now." my expressing a desire to visit him. the Captain sent a servant to take me to his house where, asking for Mr. Davis, the butler requested my card. I said: "He will not recognize me. Say that a lady from New York wishes to see him." The library door opened and Mr. Davis advanced. Notwithstanding change of appearance brought about by time, there still remained the old-time dignity and repose. At first, he failed to recognize me, but soon recalled "Miss S---." My husband, who had remained with the children, now rejoined me, and I introduced him to Mr. Davis. whom he had never met. His salutation was "How did you dare visit me?" I congratulated myself on the happy accident which had brought us to Memphis and afforded us an opportunity of meeting one who had occupied such an altitude among giants in the days of my girlhood—in those days of blessed peace; and it is difficult now to dwell, except in memory, on subjects and events of those historic times.

In the presence of the Ex-President of the Confederacy, one could not help feeling the influence of a truly great man. Of course, the topics discussed were those nearest to his heart, and bore the impress of his own convictions. An open book lay upon a hassock when I

entered. Taking it up, I found "Schlegel on Dramatic Art." This caused me to remind him of his conversation with the German officer at my first dinner in Washington. He said, "Turn to the flyleaf; it bears many memories." There I found the name of "Mrs. Harrison Grey Otis," of Boston, whose generous magnanimity to all is well known. He said: "She sent this with many other books, as well as other comforts, when I was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe."

The reputation for loyalty to the Union of Mrs. Harrison Grev Otis —the woman of highest culture, the generous patron of art and of artists—was never called into question. She it was who did so much in raising funds for the completion of the great Washington monument; and well does she deserve the recognition subsequently proposed, by the Regents at Mt. Vernon, for her exertions to preserve the Washington home. During the late she spared neither time. strength, nor money to secure the comfort of the soldiers on the battle field and in the hospital.

Mr. Davis spoke freely, but entirely without bitterness, cf the failure of his hopes for the Confederacy; said that "our situation was parallel to the contest with the mother country;" that "we suffered from grievances inflicted upon us by the North, for which, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, we were not at fault."

Mr. S— remarked, "Well, Mr. Davis, they did not bring you to trial!" He replied:

"I was most solicitous that they should, but it would have required the enactment of a new law to do so." Mr. Davis spoke lovingly of the members of his Cabinet, particularly of Mr. Benjamin, his Secretary of State, whom I had known in my early life, and by whom I was honored with subsequent tokens of remembrance while he held the high position of Queen's Counsel in England.

The time arrived for departure, and we were due on board the "Republic;" but those three short hours evoked the memories of years and have many times since found loud sounding echoes in my heart.

These reminiscences, so inadequately told, bring to my recollection the illustrious figure of the great American who, when I first saw him in the Nation's Capital, as a Cabinet officer, was, with full assurances of triumph, rising into the very zenith of power and fame. Born in Kentucky, June 3, 1803, on the spot where stands the village of Fairview, in the county of Todd; he was removed in infancy to Wilkinson County, Mississippi, whence he returned, in his teens, to Kentucky to be partly educated at Transylvania University until he should enter the United States Military Academy at West Point.

In this connection it should be stated that Mr. Davis was twice married. With reference to his first marriage, he made in "Belford's Magazine," January, 1890, the following statement, viz: "After a

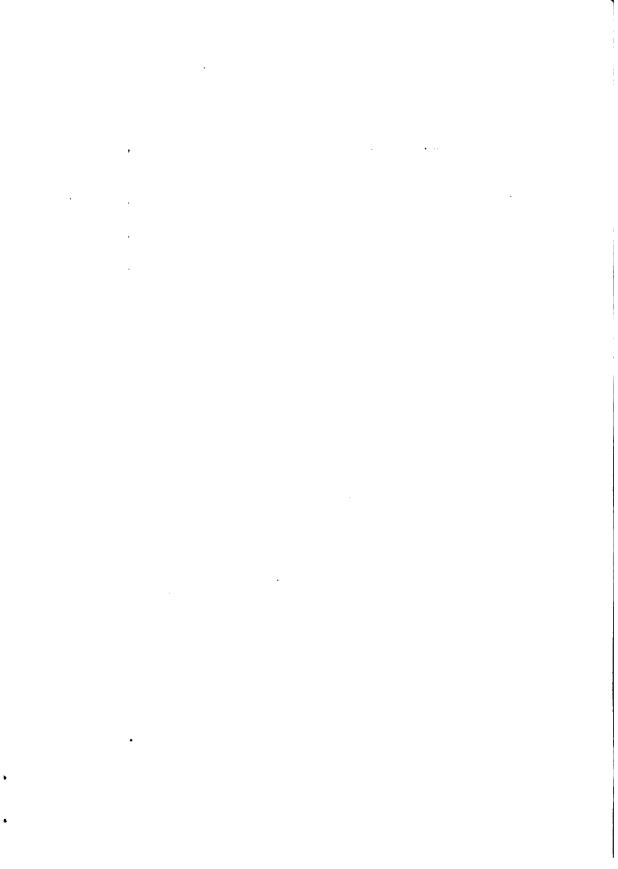
successful campaign against the Indians, I resigned from the Army in 1835, being anxious to fulfill a long-existing engagement with a daughter of Col. Zachary Taylor. whom I married, not after a romantic elopement, as has been stated, but at the house of her aunt and in the presence of many of her relatives, at a place near Louisville, Kentucky. Then I became a cotton planter in Warren County. Mississippi. It was my misfortune early in my married life to lose my wife, and for many years thereafter, I lived in quiet seclusion on the plantation in the swamps of Mississippi."

Mr. Davis' second marriage was to Miss Varina Howell, a woman of rare accomplishments and of noble character, who gave to the world two instructive volumes embracing a biography of her illustrious husband.

Thus were laid the foundations of that brilliant career which he led as a soldier, becoming a hero in the battle of Buena Vista; a member of Congress, winning laurels in debate; a Senator engaging in intellectual combats with Webster and Clay; a Cabinet officer, establishing great reforms in the military service; then, as the Representative of a brave and splendid people, whose armies were equal to the greatest soldiers of modern centuries; and, finally, from the marvelous drama of War and Statesmanship, to complete his four score years amid the tributes of affection and veneration that crowned the close of his great life. It was then that Charles A. Dana, a famous writer and thinker. contemplating the end of his grand career, exclaimed: "A majestic soul has passed away."



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COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN, "The Hero of Fort Stephenson."

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COL. GEORGE CROGHAN

THE HERO OF FORT STEPHENSON

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.



COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN

"The Hero of Fort Stephenson."

By A. C. Quisenberry.

The defense of Fort Stephenson, Ohio, was one of the most brilliant of the few American victories in the War of 1812. One historian has characterized it as "one of the most brilliant and remarkable defenses in the history of all wars." This remarkable victory was won by Colonel George Croghan (pronounced "Crawn", who was a Major at the time: who there reflected undying glory upon the State that gave him birth, Kentucky, as well as upon American arms. It is believed that no biographical sketch \mathbf{of} Colonel Croghan has ever been published not even a brief one—and it is certainly a fact that he has received only the most meager mention in the histories of Kentucky, of which some twelve or fifteen have been published. This article does not profess to be a biographical sketch, but is intended merely to bring once more to the attention of Kentuckians the matchless feat performed by a Kentucky country boy a century ago.

George Croghan was born in 1792, just about the time that Kentucky was admitted to the Union as a State. His birthplace was at "Locust Grove," his father's country home on the Ohio river, a

few miles above Louisville. He was the son of William Croghan and Lucy Clark, his wife, she being the sister of General George Rogers Clark, who was dubbed "the Hannibal of the West," by John Randolph of Roanoke. Croghan was an Irish Episcopalian who came to America when quite young, and settled in Virginia. He was the nephew of the celebrated Colonel George Croghan, who, in colonial times, was long in the employ of the British as an Indian agent under Sir William Johnson, and who visited Kentucky in that capacity as early as 1765, or four years before Daniel Boone's first visit to the country. This Colonel George Croghan served the King in our Revolutionary War. Early in that war the nephew, William Croghan, entered the American army as a Captain in the 8th Virginia Continentals, and served to the close of the war, during which he served in several regiments. and attained the rank of Major. He was taken prisoner at Charleston. South Carolina, when that place surrendered to the British; and in 1784 he married Lucy Clark and settled at "Locust Grove," in Jefferson County, Kentucky. So the hero of Fort Stephenson inherited

his military predilections and genius from "both sides of the house."

George Croghan received his education at a country school on Beargrass Creek, near his father's home; and was rarely fortunate in having as his preceptor no less famous an instructor than the cultured Kean O'Hara (father of the distinguished Theodore O'Hara), a teacher who ranks with the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, and the late Jason W. Chenault, of Louisville. Among young Croghan's fellow-pupils at this school was Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista. In November, 1811, volunteers were raised in Louisville to march against the Indians in the campaign that resulted in the battle of Tippecanoe, and George Croghan, then about nineteen years old, temporarily discontinued his studies and went on the campaign as a volunteer aid to Major George Rogers Clark Floyd, commanding the 4th United States Infantry. He received his baptism of fire in the victory at Tippecanoe, where he distinguished himself for gallantry.

Congress, in preparation for the war of 1812, had authorized the raising of several new regiments of troops for the regular army, and two of these—the 17th and 28th Regiments of Infantry, were recruited and officered entirely in Kentucky. On March 12, 1812, George Croghan abandoned his studies in O'Hara's school on Beargrass, and accepted an ap-

pointment as Captain in the 17th Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel Samuel Wells, an old companion-in-arms of his uncle, George Rogers Clark. We have very little account of his military services from that time until his star rose with enduring glory at Fort Stephenson on Aug. 1 and 2, 1813: but they must have been meritorious, for the War Department records show that he was promoted from Captain to Major in the 17th Infantry on March 1813, about a year from the time he had entered the service, and while he was not yet twenty-one years old. Four companies of the 17th Infantry took part in the diastrous battle of the River Raisin on Jan-22, uarv 1813. and Captain Croghan's company was very probably one of the four.

The defense of Fort Stephenson was made on August 1 and 2, 1813. The so-called fort was merely a small fortification of picketed split logs, surrounded by a moat, which at that time was merely a dry ditch. town afterwards sprung around the little fort, which was first called Lower Sandusky, but the name was afterwards changed to Fremont, which is now the county seat of Sandusky County, Ohio; and it is upon the Sandusky river, which runs into Lake Erie, not far away. In July, 1813, Fort Stephenson was garrisoned by parts of two companies of the 17th Infantry, under Major George Croghan, Captain James Hunter, Lieutenants Benjamin Johnston

and Cyrus A. Baylor, and Ensigns Duncan and Joseph Edmund Shipp, all (both officers and men) being Kentuckians. There was also a small detachment of the 24th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Anderson (Tennessee), of the 24th Infantry; and there were incidentally at the post, unattached, Lieutenant John Meek (Ohio) of the 7th Infantry, and half a dozen volunteer troops, belonging about half and half to the Pittsburg (Pennsylvania) Blues and Petersburg (Virginia) Volunteers. All told, Major Croghan's force amounted to just about one hundred and fifty men.

A large force of British troops and Indians under General Proctor and Tecumseh had been besieging Fort Meigs, no great distance from Fort Stephenson; but the siege was a disgraceful failure, and on July 29th it was raised by Proctor, whose next movements indicated that he would soon attack Fort Stephenson. An American council of war called by General William Henry Harrison concluded that Fort Stephenson was untenable against the heavy artillery that Proctor would bring to bear upon it: and General Harrison sent orders to Major Croghan to abandon and burn the fort, and to march with his forces and rejoin the main army at headquarters. When the orders reached Major Croghan, the little fort was already surrounded by hordes of Indians, who were skulking in the adjoining forests; so, after counselling with his officers, he determined to hold the place at all hazards, as he could

not then withdraw with safety. So he immediately sent the following reply couched in stronger language than would otherwise have been proper because he believed it would almost certainly fall into the hands of the enemy, to-wit:

"Sir: I have just received yours of yesterday, 10 o'clock, p. m., ordering me to destroy this place and make good my retreat, which was received too late to be carried into execution. We have determined to maintain this place, and by heavens we can!"

This was construed by General Harrison as insubordination of a grave character, and he wrote a tart reply to Major Croghan; but a meeting between the two was had where everything was explained and smoothed over; and Major Croghan returned to the command of the fort.

On July 31st the enemy were discovered approaching Fort Stephenson in gunboats, on the Sandusky river; and that same evening they appeared before the fort in great numbers. Two British officers, Majors Chambers and Dickson, advanced under a flag of truce, and asked for a parley. Shipp was sent to meet them, and a surrender of the fort was demanded on the ground that General Proctor desired to prevent the extermination of the garrison, which he could not do if he should be under the necessity of reducing the place with the powerful force of artillery, British regulars and Indians under his command.

replied that there would be no surrender, as the garrison had determined to maintain the post, or bury themselves in its ruins. Major Dickson then said that their immense body of Indians could not be restrained from murdering the entire garrison in case of success, of which there could be no doubt; and remarked that it would be a great pity for so fine a young man as Ensign Shipp to fall into the hands of the savages, and implored him: "For God's sake, surrender, and prevent the dreadful massacre that will be caused by your resistance." To this the gallant Shipp replied: "When the fort is taken there will be none to massacre." At this moment he was seized by an Indian who attempted to take his sword. but the British officers interfered in his behalf, and he returned into the fort in safety.

General Proctor, in command of the enemy, had five hundred British regulars and eleven hundred Indians; and Tecumseh with two thousand other Indians was in the woods a few miles away ready to ambuscade and intercept any reinforcements that might be sent to Croghan from Fort Meigs. British and Indian forces actually engaged in the assault upon the fort amounted to sixteen hundred, and they had several pieces or artillery. Major Croghan had one hundred and fifty men and a brass six-pounder. Although out-numbered more than ten to one, he was in no wise daunted.

The enemy opened fire on August 1st with the six-pounders on their gunboats and a brass howit-

zer on shore, and they continued the fire thoughout the night with scarcely any intermission, and with hardly any effect. Croghan replied now and then with his lone sixpounder, occasionally changing its place, so as to create the impression that he had several cannons.

The movements of the British led Major Croghan to believe that they would attempt to storm the fort at its northwestern angle (as afterwards proved to be the case), and during the night he had Captain Hunter place the six-pounder in a position where it would rake that angle and the portion of the moat or ditch leading to it. This was done in secrecy, and the embrasure was masked. The gun was loaded with half a charge of powder and a double charge of slugs and grapeshot.

On the morning of August 2nd, the British opened fire with their howitzer and three six-pounders that they had landed during the night and planted in advantageous positions. A desultory fire was kept up for some hours; and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon they concentrated all their fire upon the northwestern angle of the fort. which confirmed Major Croghan's belief that they would try to make a breach and storm the works at that point. He had strengthened that place with bags of flour and sand, which served their purpose so well that the defenses there were not materially injured by the fierce artillery fire that was poured upon it.

Late in the afternoon, when the cannonading had completely cover-

ed the fort with a dense cloud of smoke, a column of the enemy led by Colonel Short made the mam assault upon the northwestern angle of the fort, after two feints had been made upon the southern angle, and repulsed by the riflemen under Captain Hunter. Colonel Short ordered his men to leap into the ditch, cut down the pickets, and give the Americans no quarter. He set the example by jumping into the ditch and calling upon his men to follow him. In a moment it was crowded full of them. Croghan's masked six-pounder loaded with slugs and grape-shot commanded this ditch, pointing straight up it; and in another moment it was unmasked, and opened fire upon the enemy at the distance of thirty feet. Its fire was so destructive that few who entered the ditch ever got out again alive and unwounded. Colonel Short himself, who only a moment before had ordered that no quarter be given, had fallen, mortally wounded, and he hoisted a white handkerchief on the end of his sword, and begged for quarter.

A panic-stricken retreat of the enemy followed immediately. They were rallied, however, and another assault was led against the works by Colonel Warburton and Major Chambers, which was disastrously repulsed by the rifle fire of the Kentuckians; and then the whole force of the enemy retreated precipitately into the cover of the neighboring primeval forests. They left Colonel Short, a Lieutenant and twenty-five privates dead in the ditch, and lost twenty-six prisoners, nearly all of whom were bad-

ly wounded. Their total loss in killed and wounded during the entire contest exceeded Major Croghan's whole force. Major Croghan's loss was one killed and

seven slightly wounded.

The wounded British left in the ditch were in a very precarious situation. Their own friends could not go to their relief, and the Americans dared not, for fear of being shot from ambush by skulking Indians. Major Croghan, however, managed to pass over to them buckets of water to assuage the fierce thirst that always torments wounded men, and a ditch was opened under the pickets through which many of them were taken into the fort, and cared for.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of August 4th the whole force of the British and Indians began a disorderly retreat, and retired to Proctor's headquarters, at Malden, in Canada. About a month later Commodore Perry won his great victory on Lake Erie; and early in October the Kentuckians under William Henry Harrison and Isaac Shelby destroyed Proctor's army and killed Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and put an end "for good and all" to the British power on our northwestern border.

In his official report on the defense of Fort Stephenson, General Harrison said: "It will not be among the least of General Proctor's mortifications, that he has been baffled by a youth who had just passed his twenty-first year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle, General George Rogers Clark."

The defense of Fort Stephenson was the first real victory won by the Americans on land in the war of 1812, which had then been in progress for more than a year. Coming, as it did, after a long train of black disasters to our arms, it was a beacon light of hope to the whole country. The people of this generation can hardly realize what a hero it made of the young Kentuckian who commanded that gallant defense. The President of the United States immediately conferupon Major red Croghan brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel "for his gallant conduct on that occasion." The ladies of Chilicothe, Ohio, presented him an elegant sword, with a suitable address; and whenever he appeared honors and distinctions were showered upon him in great profusion. Throughout the whole length and breadth of the land his name was upon everybody's lips as "the hero of Fort Stephenson."

It was not until about twentytwo years later (February 13, 1835) that the Congress of the United States passed a resolu-

tion—

"That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Colonel Croghan in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in defense of Fort Stephenson; and that he present a sword to each of the following officers engaged in that affair:

"Captain James Hunter, 17th

Infantry:

"Lieutenant Benjamin Johnston, deceased, 17th Infantry; (to his eldest male representative).

"Lieutenant Cyrus A. Baylor,

17th Infantry.

"Lieutenant John Meek, 7th Infantry.

"Ensign Joseph Duncan, deceased, 17th Infantry (to his eldest male representative).

"Ensign Edmund Shipp, 17th

Infantry."

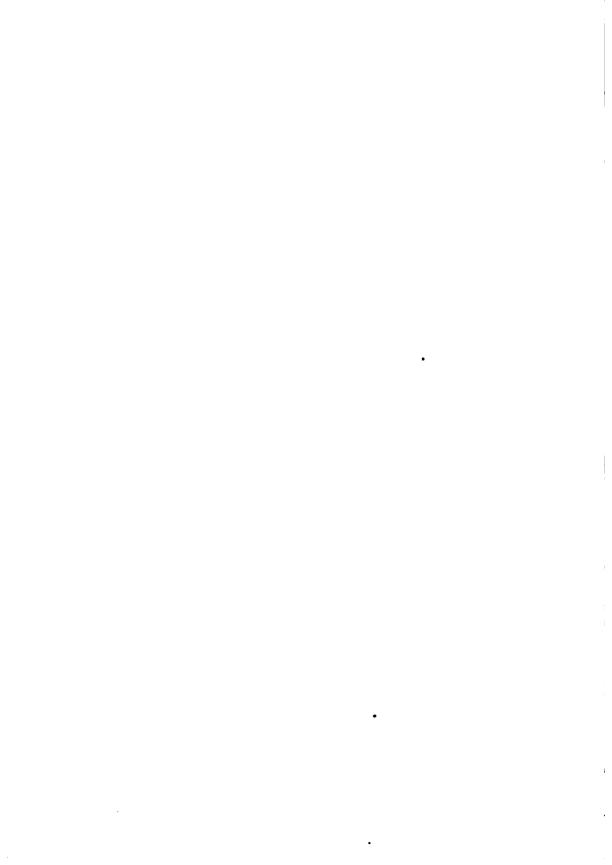
Many years ago the good people of the city of Fremont, Ohio, erected upon the very spot within their borders where Fort Stephenson once stood, a magnificent and towering monument to the memory of Colonel George Croghan, who had hallowed that ground forever with a valor that shines like a morning star in the annals of deeds of high emprise.

Colonel Croghan remained in the regular army not only during the remainder of the War of 1812, but during the remainder of his life. On February 21, 1814, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second United States Rifle Regiment (regulars), which was raised under the act of Congress of February 14th of the same year; and about half of this regiment was recruited in Kentucky. He was transferred to the 17th Infantry on May 17, 1815, after the close of the war, when the Rifle Regiments were disbanded. On December 21, 1825, he was made Inspector General of the with the rank of Colonel. which position he continued to hold during the remainder of his life; and

he served in it with distinction during the Mexican War. He died January 8, 1849, the thirty-fourth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, one of the most brilliant victories in the world's history but no more brilliant than his own at the defense of Fort Stephenson, except in the circumstance of numbers alone.

Early in life Colonel Croghan married Miss Serena Livingston, who bore him seven children, four of whom died in infancy. Of the three who survived, Mary Angelica Croghan married Rev. Christopher Wyatt; St. George Croghan married Cornelia Ridgely, and Serena Livingston Croghan married Augustus F. Rogers. All of these left children, and Colonel George Croghan has today a number of living descendants to keep his memory green. Kentucky should never cease to do his memory honor, for his valor has conferred upon her a glory which, "like a jewel on the stretched forefinger of all time, sparkles forever."

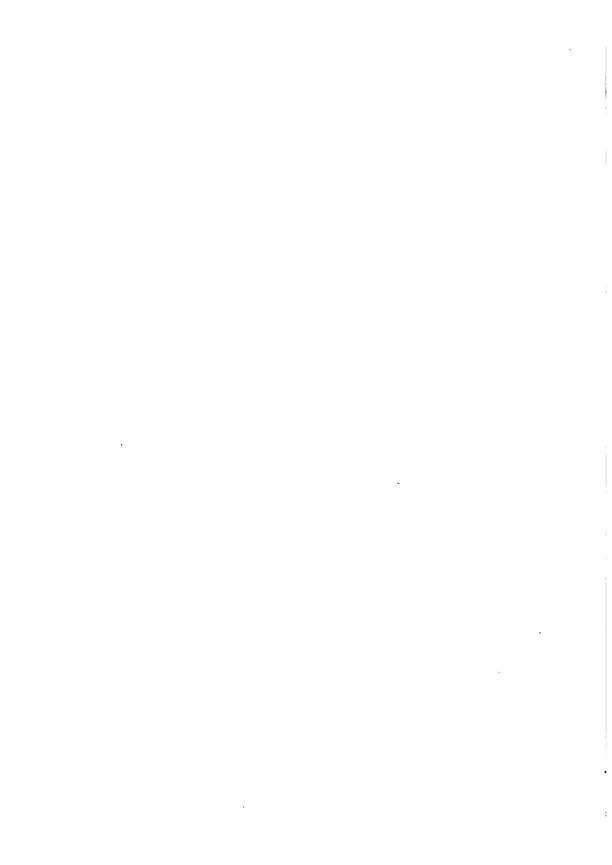




WHAT'S IN A NAME?

BY

ELLA HUTCHISON ELLWANGER



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Tell Me Your Name and I'll Tell You What You Are.

(By Ella Hutchison Ellwanger.)

(Copyrighted.)

"O, my lord, The times and titles now are strangely changed."

—King Henry VIII.

What is your name? Is it Has it Scotch, Irish or Dutch? been tampered with, coming to you down the years? Tell me and I'll tell you who you are. A good etymologist can trace for you the origin of your cognomen and, mayhap, devise a coat-of-arms for you. On the other hand, a good etymologist could be the means of showing you that you have no right to the coat-of-arms which you have modestly hung up in your study.

Of all the "ologies" known, philogy is the most fascinating study of that branch known as etymology, which traces the derivation and combination of the words of a language from its root.

Space will not allow one's going very deeply into the scientific study of words here and their derivation. Neither will the scientific arrangement be exact. I will leave that for members of the Harleian Society and for people who have the patience and the time to hunt up the names away at the top of the ancestral tree.

Many people love to tell that the roots of their family trees are nourished by the blood of William the Conqueror and from celebrated Norsemen and from this or that clan in Scotland and from French Hugenots. Some enlarge upon this, forgetting that the statements could easily be proven or disproven. It hasn't been such a long time that any of the race had more than one name to his or her credit and the first double ones were fastened upon our progenitors to distinguish "who's who" in the family. So if your father's name happened to be (in the long ago) Allen Worth, and you, his son, were married and lived several miles from him in the dale, you would be most likely christened "Allen a Dale Worth."

Sometimes the given name was a badge of the trade you followed, and sometimes it was given to you because your hair was black while that of your brother was fair.

We make a mighty pother about our names when we should remember that now-a-days they have descended to us very mixed.

But this little article is written more to quote the curious in our appellations, the length, and the inharmonious in their construction.

Every community has its set of peculiar names fastened for life upon innocent children; yea, even unto the third and fourth generation. If any curious cognomens are existent in your neighborhood, Mr. Reader, the writer would feel gratified if they would be forwarded her—that one day, a longer and a more fascinating list may be printed.

A Bardstown family, whose surname is Hamilton, was responsible for research in curious nomenclature. These poor children's names sound as if they might be descended from African blood. This, however, is not true, but they are, as might well be imagined, of rather shiftless breed. Two daughters bear the heart-breaking names of "Hell-in-the-Kitchen" and "Southern Soil." No, these are not nicknames—they were baptized such.

The boys fared no better. At the font they became the proud possessors of the following: "Roman Judge Hamilton," "Hebrew Fashion Hamilton," and "Greek-god Hamilton." Many will be disposed to think this a mere burlesque, as I did, but any of the older Bardstown families will confirm this as true.

"Mrs. Wiggs" was not the only mother who gave her offspring "gography" names. There are several families in Kentucky who carried geographical names long before the "Wiggs" were ever thought of.

There is a "Miss California Iphegenia Colvin" and a "Miss Idaho Ellen Smith" living in the State of Kentucky. There is a "Miss Mississippi Alicia Duval" in Indiana.

If you needed coal would you go to a firm who bore the name of "Robb and Steele?" Yet, I am told that such a coal firm—no pun intended—flourished many years ago in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky. Likewise would you take your law case to a firm whose shingle bore the words: "Ketchem & Cheatham?" Both firms, as I understand, had to dissolve. Their names were against them.

"Robinson & Cruso."

In London there comes to us a few as curious, but not more startling than the two just mentioned. One such combination read: "Sparrow and Nightingale." Another, "Shepard and Calvert." In Oxford, England, there was a sign which the firm hung out with much hilarity and much misgiving: It was: "Robinson & Cruso."

A few years ago in the Kentucky Legislature a jingle was made of the curious names of some of its members. Many will remember this:

"A McElroy and a McElrath A Bigger and a Biggerstaff."

A dentist in London, England, had to have his name changed. No wonder. Who would have the

nerve to have one's teeth filled by a "Mr. Kiljoy?" But, at that, he had as good a chance as a barber with the name "Hackenbutcher" at the top of his striped pole.

"Busy Bee" and "Second-hand" Children.

Scarcely in line with the other curious names but just as funny are the titles that the children in a business community bestowed upon themselves. In a town not a hundred miles away from Louisville I passed a group of children. I said, putting my hand on a little curly head, "Who are you?" looked up and pointing to another small tot, lisped: "We are "Busy Bee children, and they," pointing to another group, are the little "Second-hand children." looked up. There was a clothing sign and above it was the name of "The Busy Bee." A second-hand clothing store next door explained the other set of babies.

MISS LONG AND MISS SHORT.

At a church gathering a few years ago the door opened and a late member appeared. She was a Miss Short. Talking to the group in the room was a Miss Long. Everybody present "bid" to introduce Miss Long to Miss Short. But that was not the queerest part of the names. Miss Long was short and Miss Short was very tall.

Misnomers are always funny. A few years ago while making a call the hostess went to the door and

called: "O, Lillie-Lillie!" I nearly fell over when a diminutive darkey as black as the ace of spades answered the call.

"What is her surname?" I

asked.

"It's really very funny," laughed my hostess, but her name is Lillie White."

THE LONGEST NAME.

Kings and queens and princes and all other royalty at large are not the only personages that can indulge in many names. There is one dear old lady, who has long since passed to the Paradise side of the river of death, who was christened: "Mary Allena Cecilia Josephine Alloisious Carroll." Another well known woman who answered to a name several feet long would dieor I should, if the surname were added. In full it is: "Margaret Sarina Jozerina Tocirilla, and she hails from Prince Edward Co., Va. But, my prize name, and beyond the paradventure of a doubt, a genuine one, also comes from Prince Edward County. The dear old lady being dead, we give it in full: "Henringham Hager Har-Carrington Codrington Elizabeth Ware Watkins." Here is another one, of let's say, peculiar construction: "Eulalia Viola Estella."

A CANDY NAME.

In New Orleans when a little girl buys groceries for her mother the storekeeper gives them "Lagniapps," a kind of candy. So one mother named her little girl "Lagniapps" after the delicious dainty.

A CLASSIC NAME.

There is a professor in Kentucky who will never forgive his parents for naming him "Cadmus Dionysus Leander ——." He says that he was engaged to be married six months before he dared tell his sweetheart his real name and only told her when he knew he would have to write it on the marriage certificate.

FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY.

In the registers of marriage at Halifax parish church, England, dated December 1, 1878, is the name of a witness, Charity H—. He—it was a he—is the third child of his parents, two sisters, Faith and Hope, having preceded him into the world. His full baptismal name is "And Charity" and in his own marriage certificate the name is so written. In everyday business affairs he is content to write himself "Charity."

OUR OWN "UNCLE SAM."

To come down to National nicknames we will start with our own "Uncle Sam," to one child, at least, not a myth. This originated, of course, from the two initials. One small child whose grandfather drew a pension always believed until she was ten years old that a grand, old man, who was all the soldiers uncle, came once in every three months to give them their money. The disillusionment was almost as bitter as when she found there was not a really, truly Santa Claus.

Our "Brother Jonathan" arose out of the person of Jonathan Trumbull, the Governor of Connecticut, whom General Washington never failed to consult in cases of emergency. "We will refer the matter to Brother Jonathan," he was wont to exclaim. "John Bull" occupies the same place to the Englishman that "Uncle Sam" does to the American citizen. This name came from Dr. Arbuthnot's satire of this title published in 1721. There was a real John Bull, well known as the composer of "God Save the King," but we are told by Leopold Wagner that he died many, many years before Dr. Arbuthnot's performance was heard of.

"Mrs. Grundy."

This well known and delectable lady who is feared and referred to constantly, arose out of a passage "What will Mrs. Grundy say," from the lines from a drama by Thomas Morton. "Tommy Atkins" was a fictitious name that figured in the soldiers' monthly statements of accounts.

HISTORICAL NICKNAMES.

Many persons of historical fame are better known by their nicknames than by the ones they received at the font. For instance, Mrs. Lilly Langtry is still known as the "Jersey Lily." She resided in Jersey and her name was Lily. "The Swedish Nightingale" was conferred upon Jenny Lind on account of her vocal genius. "The Fair Maid of Kent" in real life was Joan, the wife of the Black Prince. "Fair Rosamond" was the beloved "affinity" of Henry II. Then there was the "Maid of Orleans," born in 1412 and burnt at the stake in 1431.

The noted English outlaw is best known to readers of history as "Robin Hood." Two of his band were called "Will Scarlet" and "Friar Tuck." The first named was William Scathlock and the second named was so called because he habitually tucked his habit into the girdle at his waist.

Of fashion there was the renowned "Beau Brummel" and "Beau Fielding" and "Beau Nash." And we must not forget to list "The Grand Old Man" who answered to the name of Gladstone in the House of Commons.

CALLED "TIM" FOR SHORT.

The most peculiar names were found among the Puritans and their descendants. Of all the excesses those of a religious character are most intemperate in their course. Prominent words of Scripture, short prayers and the like were used to a startling degree, such as "What-Timorous-Worms-We-Mortals-Be." was burdened upon one little soul too small to utter a protest. He was called "Tim" for short. But here is a list that you can cull from if you have run out of names for your family: Increase Muchmore Jones, Withlove Williamson, Repentant Thompson, Fear Brewster, Faith, Hope and Charity Dunn, Loving Bell. From a register in St. James, Piccadilly, we have these: Nazareth Rudde, Obedience Clark, Unity Thompson, Comfort Starre, Hopestill Foster, Love Brewster, Remembrance Tibbott, Desire Minter, Original Lewis, Thanks Sheppard, all names being of emigrants from England in 17th century.

The following entries are quoted by Mr. Lower from the registers at Warbleton:

1617—Be-Steadfast Elyarde. 1617—Good-gift Gynnings. 1622—Lament Willard. 1624—Defend Outered. 1625—Faint-Not Dighurst. 1625—Fere-Not Rhodes. 1677—Replenish French.

Of course in this age the names of "Prudence" and "Faith" and "Lamentation" and "Visitation" and "Experience" were many. So also were the "Thankfuls" and the "Livewells" and there was many a maid called "Silence." We are not trying to be facetious.

"ADAM" AND "EVE."

The names taken from the Bible were not alone those of Mary, John, Seth, Elizabeth, Ruth, St. James, Matthew, etc., for it was inevitable that "Adam" and "Eve" should have been remembered at the font. Then there were another set, mainly culled from the Bible and relating to it. We note these:

Reformation, Free-Gift, Earth, Dust, Delivery, More-Fruit, Tribulation, The Lord-Is-Near, More-Trial, Discipline, Joy-Again, From Above, Praise-God-Barebones. The brother of this last can boast a still more fearful name than the dear. old lady from Prince Edward Co., Virginia. It is in full: "If-Christ-Had - Not-Died-For-You-You-Had-Been-Damned-Barebones." historian tells us that this last called named gentleman was "Damned Barebones" for short. There was also another long name given one of this generation. It was: "Fight-The-Good-Fight-Of-Faith."

"CHRISTMAS" AND EVEN "YULE-

Many names were derived from certain days. Thus we have "Christmas" and "Noel" and "Midwinter." There was also a young man named "Yule-Tide," and doubtless he was thus named because he made his debut into this world on a bitter December day near the Christmas season.

"FRIDAY" AND "MONDAY."

The days of the week were also remembered in the naming of children. Robinson Crusoe was not the first to introduce his man "Friday." We also have among us: "Monday's" and "Tuesday's," and even "Saturday's." We all know that the Williamson's and the Johnson's and the Thompson's and others of that ilk came

from being called Smith's Son, William's Son, etc., etc., because it was common that children should often pass current in the community in which they lived as the sons of John and Thomas and William.

The adding of the "l-y" and the "i-e," etc., was but the pet name of John and Will and Nell, etc. Pet, is of itself the diminutive of "petite," or little one. We are fond of adopting this diminutive with those we love. The Dutch are especially loving towards their "kinder," and thus we find they must add something in the diminutive even when the child's name ends in "i-e." So, if it is "Minnie" they have a way of calling her "Minni-lie."

There are many queer names of streets and towns and cities, but that would be to double the length of this article. We quote only one that comes of queer origin. "Weybossett." That in itself is a very nice name for a street in Providence, Rhode Island. But once that street was a village lane and the yokels drove their cows along its way. Thus from Whoa! Bossie!" the name originated.

The most out-landish names were found among the older set of negroes. One will never be effaced from my memory. I heard one old wash woman call her small child "Exy." I wondered where she obtained such a name. Finally I asked her. She said: "Law, Miss, her name aint Exy. I just calls her that for short—her real proper name is Exema."

A WITTY RETORT.

There is a very beautiful girl in Kentucky named "Miss Golden Day." A Louisville gentleman was attending a german given in her home town and he was formally introduced to her. He thought that his friend was, to use a vulgar term, "stringing" him. So he bowed low and said: "I'm pleased to meet you Miss Golden Day—I'm "Darkest Night." It took some dozen citizens to assure him that her name was a bona fide one.

TAVERN SIGNS.

A list of tavern signs will not come amiss at the end of this article. They are not only ludicrous but most incongruous. For instance, we note: "The Old Hat," "The Green Man," "The Red Lion," "The Boar's Head," "The Red Rose," "The Royal Oak," "The Tabard Inn," "The Ram and the Teazle," "The Bell," "The Barley Mow," "The Blue Pig," "The Pig and Whistle," "The Cat and

Fiddle," "The Bano Nails," "The Three Nuns" and "The Devil."

The following list of names were taken from the jury in the county of Sussex at this early date:
Accepted Trevor, of Norsham.
Redeemed Compton, of Battle.
Faint-Not Hewett, of Heathfield.
Make-Peace Heaton, of Hare.
God-Reward Smart, of Fivehurst.
Stand-Fast-On High-Stringer, of

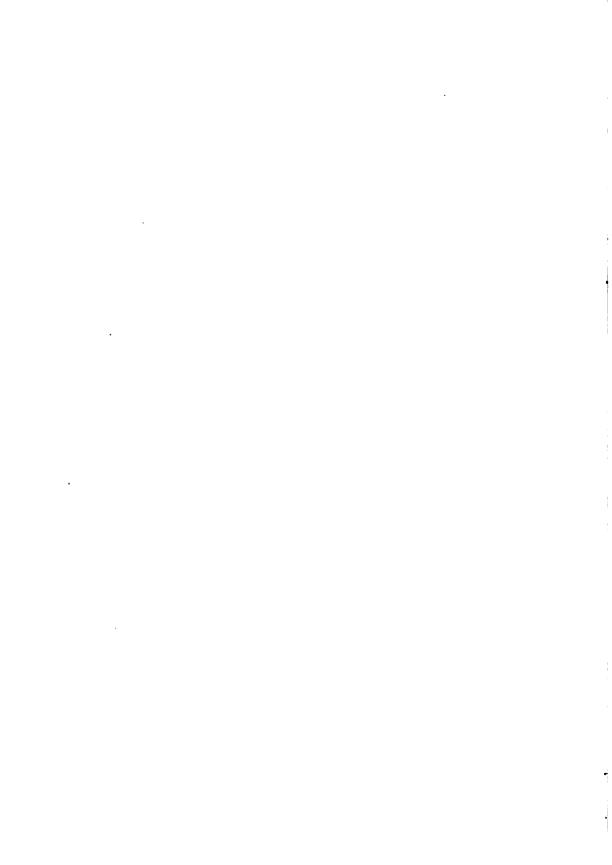
Crowhurst.
Earth Adams, of Waketon.
Called Lower, of the same.
Kill-Sin Pimple, of Witham.
Return Spelman, of Watling.
Be-Faithful Joiner, of Butling.
Fly Debates Roberts, of the same.
Fight - the - good - fight - of - faith-

White, of Elmer.

More-Fruit Fowler, of East Hadly.
Hope-For-Bending, of the same.
Graceful Herding, of Lewes.
Weep-Not-Billing, of the same.
Meek Brewer, of Oakeham.

"What's in a name?" seems indeed a pleasantry, but an exhaustive study of the origin of names and their derivatives is to know history.





HISTORY TWO-FOLD

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON

• . . . •

HISTORY TWO-FOLD.

Then and Now.

By J. C. M.

THEN.

When this Country did not extend from the Lakes to the Gulf, north and south, and from Ocean to Ocean, east and west; when the laws were not so many, or the business so complicated, there was in our State, as in many other southern States, a simple form of commercial exchange, and dealings that did not require receipts, checks and vouchers, in confusing numbers, to authenticate a business transaction.

It did not require an expert to prepare a bank statement and there were very few bank failures. It did not require a scientific overseer to have the farms planted, nor a specialist to tell you what the harvest would be. The harvest was gathered into barns bursting with plenty. The land yielded its abundance without much labor, there was plenty for all and poverty was almost unknown save in large cities.

The activities of this, our world made for happiness, prosperity and general contentment. Our people were a home-loving, generous christian people. Hospitality was the cardinal virtue everywhere. There was no great wealth, but independence abounded. Churches, schools and colleges could be found in neighborhoods and towns, attesting that intelligence and refinement were the outgrowth of these primal educators.

There were telegraphs, railroads, stage-coaches and carriages of imperial beauty and luxury. The idea was to preserve home and all the sacred relationships and sentiments that go with the word home; also to have a country of which its citizens should be proud, and loyal to.

We had great men from and before the founding of the government of the United States. They were the men that worked out the problem of a democratic form of government; established it, and won for it the world-wide reputation, "the best government the world ever saw." It is today a world power.

AND NOW.

We live in an electrical age. We whirl thro' the air in air-ships, and over our road-ways in automobiles. We talk to each other over telephones, tho' hundreds of miles

apart. Wireless telegraphy sends us messages from the sea or the ocean in storm or calm. There seems to be nothing impossible to the god-like genius of man. NOW we have a country so large, the oceans bound it. and its colonies are the Isles of the Sea. The Government is one so vast, so intricate its responsibilities are so varied, and so weighty they stagger the strongest and confuse the wisest minds. The policy of the year before does not meet the exigencies of the following year, so that the laws seem in conflict and are powerless to control and protect the interest entrusted to them. Systems are adopted, men women everywhere. like the Greeks of old, want something new. Land-marks are removed, and old lines that guarded and protected the rights of citizens are obliterated, and the brave voice of the people in protest is no more heard.

In the march of events we find the "iron hand with the velvet glove" pointing the way of the procession. We have spies and inspectors in offices and homes. We have investigators and experts to inquire into every department of business or to make a business of misrepresenting the necessity for such espionage, and creating the difficulty they do not find. We have men and women teaching Science so-called everywhere. They claim to be teaching how to live, how to breathe, how to die and then dissolve in air like a melon or an overripe apple.

The men teach you how to get

rich and by these same methods you get poor and they get rich. The women have come to the front, not as wives, mothers, daughters and sisters in their refined departments, but in the bold, broad fields of the law-maker, the tradesman, the tourist and navigator. In any or all of these departments of the period Now of the world, they must be heard. They dream, many of them, that they are the incarnation of Shakespeare's incomparable heroine, the lawyer Portia; they become lawyers without her genius, her tact, her talent, or her transcendent beauty. They dash into the hitherto forbidden (to them) territory of knowledge. They are changed by the sadness and mystery they discover. That which has been concealed from them in very kindness, is revolting to their unfitted minds. They cannot contend for the pound of flesh with the Shylocks of the world. They are not all Jews, but "to know" is their new motto. In the fruitless search for happiness in this wisdom they fall by the way, weary, if successful, and sadder, if wiser, and regretting their natural birthright and domain.

Then there are others who are rising in other new phases of this electrical, sensational age. They must be preachers, and they preach gospels according to their own interpretation. They must be teachers and trainers. They must be heard on the platform, on the rostrum, in college and clubs. Last there are pioneer teachers in the new ways of marriage and rearing

humanity. Spinsters are found teaching mothers how to nurse the babes at their breasts.

They have gone through all the information in the so-called requisites for wifehood and mother-hood in their fine colleges, namely: Biology, psychology and sociology, to say nothing of hygiene and the science of anatomy and dissection. The book-learning is in their heads, but the husband is not in the home, nor the baby in the cradle for them to practice all these new ideas upon.

The mother knows, if she loves the child, how to watch over it instinctively, tho' not scientifically always; the wife knows how to make home happy and comfortable for her husband, tho' she has never been taught this scientifically. She knows how to have his food prepared in the most tempting and palatable style, and how to set her table according to her means, and her taste. She may not know how to give a lecture on the relation of beans and butter, the fluids and the solids, &c., and because of this ignorance, the up-to-date, collegebred, never-going-to-marry spinster, comes forward to enlighten wife and mother on biology first, then some other ology related to it. and the mother smiles at her.

It is said they must teach mothers what to read, what to think, how to pray, and what to pray for. Hospitals must be built and run by women, while servants take charge of their homes, if they have them, and thus the old time historic home, of happy husband and children must be a thing of the past. Changes, out of the realm of possibilities in other days, are deranging and upturning life on every side.

Disapproval is not listened men who should be masters in their own homes become often cowardly or indifferent, or seek a divorce, with scant reverence for God. love. woman or child. The dramatic, the sensational, the daring is the rage. The indecent phases of life are paraded in the newspapers. public has been fed in this new age on the offensive variety of literature until its bad odor and dangerous influences are no longer noticed, until its poison affects some beloved object; then it is deplored, but not ignored and suppressed as it should be, and finally eliminated from christian society. That which is most unnatural, most contradictory to our laws and customs as an intelligent and christian people. is most attractive and ensnaring. Heroism ceases to be applauded, grandeur of character has few imitators, but Liberalism, Socialism, Communism, all boldly come forward in our democratic government to be reckoned with, and they must be softly spoken to lest they be offended. Such is the Chinese-America. (This review has been suggested from reading the news of the world; historian, scientistswriters, pessimists, all contribute their views.)

But lo! in the midst of this phantasmagoria of new and impractical ideas that may flash and go out like meteors, we have the Conference for the dawn of the world's Peace. Perhaps this spirit comes with

healing in its wings, wearing the rainbow crescent of hope on its brow. Its purity pervades an incandescent atmosphere only as yet, but as it gently fills the world with its sweetness and glory, we shall all know, it is said, its heavenly power.

It is said to be the "far visioned act of practical idealism," when the "Then and Now" shall be transfigured, and the world shall abolish war. Out of its chaos of old our

country shall rise a land of liberty and peace, once more adorned to meet its King in all His glory.

We cannot know the day or the hour, but it is coming, when the earth shall be a new earth like unto paradise; the wicked shall be destroyed and the righteous shall be rewarded with life eternal, in a world where there is no more sea and no more night, for the River of Life is there, and the Lord of Glory is the light thereof.



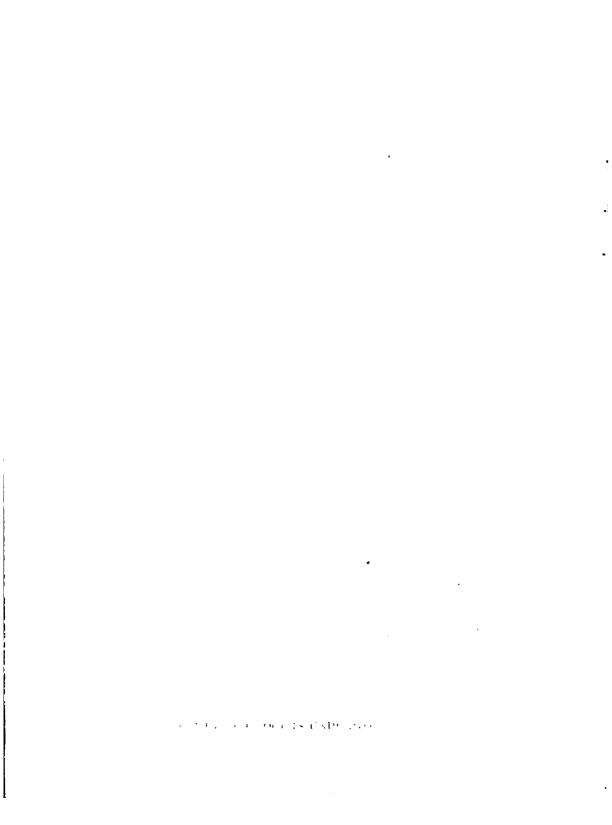
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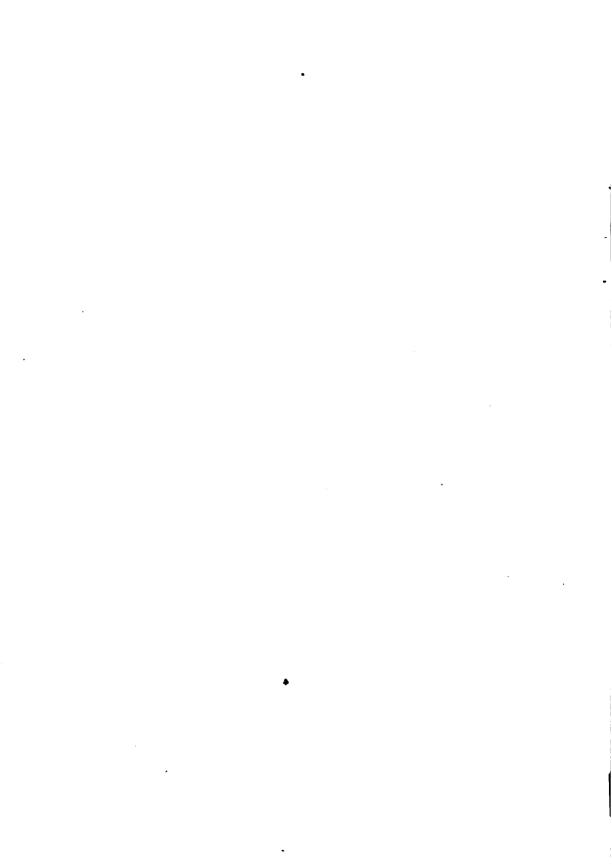


JOSEPH ROGERS UNDERWOOD

JURIST, ORATOR AND STATESMAN

OF KENTUCKY.

By GEORGE BABER.



JOSEPH ROGERS UNDERWOOD.

Jurist, Orator and Statesman.

By George Baber.

A review of the life of Joseph Rogers Underwood recalls one of the finest characters in Kentucky history. It was the life of a man who, for more than half a century, maintained a distinguished position in the State as a jurist, as a legislator and as an orator. He belonged to that coterie of remarkable men who, rising from obscurity in The Green River Section, gave to that portion of the Commonwealth a renown peculiar to itself as the nursery of great lawyers and brilliant public speakers, between 1820 and 1870. When, therefore, we think of Joseph R. Underwood, we think also of John J. Crittenden, James T. Morehead. John Rowan, Charles A. Wickliffe, Elijah Hise, Beverly L. Clarke, Asher Graham, Pressley Ewing, George C. Rogers, Warner L. Underwood and William L. Dulaney; and, at once, a throng of glowing memories crowd upon us from the counties of Logan, Warren, Nelson, Barren and Simpson, the history of which respectively was illuminated by the fame of their illustrious sons.

Born in Goochland County, Va., October 24, 1791, young Underwood moved with his uncle. Edmond Rogers, to Barren County. tucky, in 1803. He had a younger brother, Warner, who remained in Goochland to attend the school for boys taught there by Mr. Thomas Anderson Baber, but who followed to Kentucky in good time, located at Bowling Green, and became a prominent lawyer and successful politician, twice representing the Bowling Green district in the lower House of Congress, and being appointed Consul General to Glasgow, Scotland, under the Fillmore administration. Joseph was educated mainly at a school in the vicinity of Glasgow, in county, and, thence was sent to Washington College at Lexington, Va., where he was prepared for the legal profession and entered law office of Robert Wickliffe "Old Bob," as he was usually called. The war of 1812 was in progress, and in March, 1813, young Underwood, then twenty-two years old, laying down his books, was the first volunteer to step forward to make up the company then being raised by Capt. John C. Morrison, of Fayette -County, to complete the forming regiment that was organized and

commanded by Col. William Dudlev. Underwood was chosen as First Lieutenant of the company, which, under the lead of Dudley, participated in the bloody battle on the Maumee River opposite Fort Meigs, which became famous "Dudley's Defeat," a defeat that was due to the overwhelming force. of the enemy. Underwood was wounded in the battle and the heroic captain of his company, John C. Morrison, was killed, whereupon Underwood was promptly promoted to the Captaincy, by reason of his own gallant action in the fatal engagement. Immediately upon his promotion, Captain Underwood directed a riskful and courageous movement of his men whereby he was enabled to cover the retreat of his comrades from the disastrous assault of the enemy. He was himself captured by the Indians and forced to run the Indian gauntlet. The most perilous experience to which he could be subjected without loss of life. Thus, it appears, began the public career of Joseph R. Underwood, a volunteer soldier in a Kentucky regiment, incurring a wound in one of the most hotly contested battles in the Northwest campaign under General Harrison. and receiving a merited distinction, March 5, 1813, in recognition of his gallant conduct on the field.

Returning from the war, young Underwood resumed his residence in Barren County. In 1816, he was elected to the Legislature, in which body he served, by repeated elections, until 1823.

Removing to Bowling Green in 1825, having begun the practice of

law, he again entered the political arena, for which he had a decided bent, and was chosen to represent Warren County in the Legislature. From this date onward his career was identified continuously with the history of Warren County, rising thence in close succession to the various distinctions which he attained. In 1825, he was the Clay candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State on the ticket with Metcalf. who was elected Governor; but Underwood was defeated John Breathitt, who got a meagre majority, Underwood's defeat being due to his position on the notorious "Scalp Law" whilst a member of the Legislature, the enactment of which he had antagonized.

Mr. Underwood, after settling at Bowling Green, soon developed into not only an able lawyer with a constantly increasing practice, but a popular orator whose eloquent voice was potent throughout the Green River Section. He was again elected to the Legislature. When the famous controversy between the Old Court New and Court parties, in regard to the socalled "Relief System," beginning in 1820, with John Rowan as one of the boldest of the New Court party leaders, advocating in behalf of debtors the replevin of Court indgments from three to twelve months, and supporting the legislative enactment of November 29, 1820, creating "The Bank of the Commonwealth," without other capital than the net proceeds of the sales, as they might occur of some vacant public lands, but with-

out the backing of the State Government. Mr. Underwood ranged himself with the opposition to this measure, standing with George Robertson, John Boyle, Robert J. Breckinridge, John J. Crittenden. James R. Skiles, and others similar importance, who supported the ruling of John Boyle in his great opinion delivered October 8, 1823, in the case of Blair vs. Williams, and who approved the subsequent rulings of the Old Court in the case of Lapsley vs. Brashear, in declaring that the Replevin Act in its retroactive features, and the State Bank Charter, were alike, unconstitutional and revolutionary. This controversy, lasting about four years, was the most aggravated and inflammatory agitation that ever occurred in Kentucky. Underwood was one of the most effective leaders of the Old Court party. He canvassed his portion of the State with great vigor; was a member of the legislature of 1826, when the agitation culminated, and was one of the signers of the famous dress "To the Freemen of Kentucky," written by George Robertson, of Lexington, and which was distributed far and wide among the people, bearing the signatures of all the members of the legislature of 1826, who supported The Old Court, and which furnished, also, the ground on which was ultimately won, in 1828, the victory of the Old Court party, over-throwing the revolutionary movement of Rowan, Francis P. John Blair, Wm. T. Barry and Robert B. McAfee had been zealous and uncompromising exponents.

the re-establishment of the Old Court, peace returned to Kentucky and the credit of the State was again put on a secure footing.

In 1828, Judge Underwood was appointed by Governor Metcalf a judge of the Court of Appeals simultaneously with Hon. George His judicial career Robertson. was distinguished from the start. He and Robertson were in every closelv associated. They usually followed the same lines of thought, and united in their liverances from the bench. served with distinctive honor to the State on that Court until 1835. the preferring political arena to the bench, he resigned; returned to his law office at Bowling Green, and in 1836 became a candidate for Congress, to which body he was elected as a Whig by a large majority, serving continuously until 1843. In 1844, he was an elector for the State at large in support of the presidential nomination of Mr. Clay. His career on the stump was brilliant, attracting great audiences wherever he went and swelling the current of popular enthusiasm for "Harry of the West." Thomas F. Marshall, Judge Underwood, and General Leslie Combs, both of the latter having heroically served in the war of 1812, were among the brag Whig orators of that campaign, as they had been in the memorable political battle for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in 1840. Mr. Clay carried the State over Mr. Polk, as he had always carried it, by a large majority; and, then, Governor Owsley, John J. Crittenden, and others united their

fluence in making Mr. Underwood, who had presided as Speaker of the House at Frankfort, in 1845. United States Senator in 1846. He took his seat in the Senate. March 4. 1847, and but for the change in political conditions consequent upon the death of Mr. Clay, the defeat of Gen. Scott for the presidency in 1852, and the dismemberment of the Whig party, culminating in the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency, he would have been easily elected to another senatorial term by the Kentucky Legislature. As a Senator, Judge Underwood was classed among the scholarly, studious and thoroughly informed members of the Senate. He was ever on duty. His speeches were carefully prepared, dignified in expression, and always delivered in an engaging and impressive manner. It may be said that he was overshadowed by Mr. Clay, whose magnetic presence was without a parallel: but Senator Underwood's admiration for the Sage Ashland was fully reciprocated and ever appreciated with marks of affectionate confidence. He gave devoted attention to the great Kentuckian in his final illness which terminated in July, 1852, at Washington, and was the Chairman of the Senatorial Committee designated by the President of the Senate, to escort to Kentucky the body of Mr. Clay for its last repose. Describing the imposing spectacle that was presented at Lexington upon the arrival of Mr. Clay's remains in that city, Mr. D. C. Wickliffe, editor of the Lexington Observor, said: "The pageant was

probably never surpassed on any similar occasion in the United States, and the testimonial of respect and affection, furnished by every outward indication, was such as no man save Henry Clay could have commanded." It was in the presence of this mighty display of popular affection that Senator Underwood delivered an address that was notably eloquent, awakening a sense of profound sorrow in the hearts of the largest assembly that any orator had ever addressed in Kentucky. To Senator Underwood, Judge George Robertson befittingly responded in behalf of the people and the vast concourse then proceeded to the burial spot in the Lexington cemetery.

Ex-Senator Underwood delivered a series of political addresses in the Presidential contest of 1856. supporting Bell and Everett. compliance with urgent solicitations: but he was thereafter inactive in politics until the dark days of 1861, when he appeared before many audiences not only in Kentucky but outside the State, pleading for Peace and Union. writer hereof once heard George D. Prentice, soon after the civil war, declare: "There are four men in Kentucky whose voices chiefly served in 1861 to hold the State in the Union. They were James Guthrie. John J. Crittenden. Charles A. Wickliffe and Joseph R. Underwood. They constituted the mighty quartet whose commanding influence saved Kentucky from secession and for the time suppressed the angry storm then rising in her borders."

Judge Underwood was chosen as a delegate from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1864, and there co-operated with James Guthrie and John M. Harlan in securing the nomination of General George B. McClelland for president, and whose election they subsequently advocated in numerous speeches throughout the State.

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The last public occasion when Judge Underwood appeared as a leading spirit was the assembling of the great convention held Frankfort, in 1865, after the disbandment of the contending armies of the civil war, and when the whole land was resounding with expressions of gratitude at the return of peace. The convention represented all portions of the Commonwealth. It was composed of Kentucky's best citizens, irrespective of political affiliations, and in disregard of former party animosities. The occasion was an inspiring one. The voice of peace had supplanted the voice of civil strife, and the great throng vied with each other in a determination to heal the wounds of the past and reunite Kentucky in a bond of fervent patriotism. Judge Underwood was properly chosen to preside over the assemblage. His address on the occasion was a superb exhibition of pathetic eloquence, and seemed to weld all hearts in one mighty impulse of devotion to the State. A son of Judge Underwood. John C. Underwood, was a brave Confederate soldier, a fact that seemed to deepen the note of tender eloquence that pervaded his father's address, and to strengthen that noble resolve which has prompted true Kentuckians everywhere to forgive if not to forget the differences of civil war. This son was afterward elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, making in that position a splendid official record.

A memorable event in the career of Judge Underwood occurred upon the completion for occupancy of the large new courthouse at Bowling Green, in 1868. The whole bar of the city was gathered in the commodious circuit court room, and many citizens not connected the legal profession were It was an occasion geniune festivity and of hearty congratulation. Hon. Geo. C. Rogers, the distinguished judge of the circuit, a son-in-law of Judge Underwood, presided, and the occasionproved to be, on count of prolonged sickness, his last service on the bench. Ιt was determined that Judge Underwood, then 77 years of should offer the first motion before the court and to make the first argument in the new hall of justice. With characteristic dignity, he performed the pleasing duty, followed by other members of the bar who made addresses appropriate to the occasion—the remarks of Judge Underwood being replete with delightful reminiscences of his career from the time when he came Kentucky ${f from}$ Gouchland County, Va., in 1803, a period of nearly seven decades, during which Kentucky had developed from territorial condition into the proportions of a rich, prosperous, populous and grand Commonwealth, with a glorious history in the past and yet more glorious future.

Judge Underwood spent the closing years of his busy life in the unspoiled solitude of his beautiful country home, near Bowling Green, passing away August 23, 1876, in the 84th year of his age, with full faith in the Christian religion. His long career in the public service, beginning in the war of 1812, was a life at once distinguished and free from stain. He was a profoundly conscientious man and was never known to veer from the path of duty. He was beloved univer-

sally in the community in which he lived, and his memory is now revered by every intelligent man and woman in Warren County, which never hesitated to honor him. As was said of Abraham Lincoln, he had "the plain man's genius—common sense." He fed his spirit with the bread of books, and slaked his thirst at all the wells of thought! Recalling his sympathetic nature and his rare judicial temperament, it may be added that—

"His only fault—the fault that some of old, Laid even on God—was that he was ever wont.

To bend the law to let his mercy out."



MERO AND HOLMES STREETS

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FRANKFORT, KY.

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON

Read Before the Society of "Colonial Daughters" July, 1898.



MERO AND HOLMES STREETS.

FRANKFORT, KY.

MERO STREET.

This very important roadway for the track of the electric railway to its power house in the suburbs of the city at the extremity of Wilkinson street, was called for the Governor General, Miro, of Louisiana, before it was ceded to the United States. When Louisiana was purchased from France for fifteen million (\$15,000,000) in 1803, General Miro retired to his own country. Kentucky then as now, thought a word should be spelled as it was pronounced in English, and Frankfort adopted the phonetic mode of pronouncing the General's name, for its chirography, therefore we find it written Mero.

Its best claim to any special mention is that it shares the distinction of Clinton in being part of the Buffalo Trace of early days. Until this low lying ground next to Fort Hill was drained, there were no houses here of any kind. And now it has come to be a common thoroughfare, through what is still a very undesirable part of the city.

It begins at the river, as do all these streets running eastward. And it intersects High street at the square in front of the penitentiary. At the intersection of the streets

running northward across Mero, the houses of any importance have been named in the preceding chapters of this History, and it is useless to repeat them here. The future historian we hope will find Mero a better field of observation and incident than it is now—

"As the people make it So we receive and take it."

at the present time. It is macadamized, but not paved all along, from end to end. This is no surprise, when we learn from the town records, how long it was before it was utilized, except as a "big road" through the marsh.

It was not until 1828 and 1829 that any arrangement was made for turnpikes in Kentucky. The first one of any length was from Lexington to Maysville, made upon the plan submitted by McAdams. Daniel Boone's trace or road was the first one made in Kentucky. (Collins' History, Vol. I, First Things).

From Lexington to Frankfort was the second turnpike in 1829. Then the streets were macadamized as far north as High and Clinton; and in the newspapers of that year we read an ordinance dated April 4, 1829, thus, "Sec. 1:

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Frankfort; That no person shall ride, lead or drive any horse or other beast of burden, or any cart, wagon or other heavy carriage over the brick pavements of this town under penalty of two dollars for every offense."

This settles the question as to brick pavements—they were here at that time—but not all over the city, only on St. Clair, Main, Montgomery, Wilkinson, Washington, Broadway, Anne and part of the way on Clinton.

Hence we see Mero was not embraced in that improvement. Only this year (1898), sixty-nine years afterwards, we have by order of the City Council, His Honor, the Mayor, W. S. Dehoney, presiding, a brick street: St. Clair, from the corner of Broadway and St. Clair, in front of the State House Square, is laid in brick cement, from curbing to curbing of side pavements of brick up to the bridge across the river to South Frankfort.

The electric railway established in 1894 popularized Mero, and it has shown some signs of improvement since exposed to public criticism day by day by the frequenters of the parks and pleasure-seekers availing themselves of the cars to enjoy a breezy ride through the city.

The penitentiary has the appearance of an old stone castle as you approach it on Mero. It was finished in 1800, and had only one prisoner. Its Keeper was John S. Hunter. Here at the end of the

century this penitentiary is one of the largest in the South, with another branch penitentiary at Eddyville, and both filled to their utmost capacity with criminals. This seems to be a strange commentary on the 19th century. especially so when we know that the honest, industrious citizens of the State are burdened beyond endurance almost, with taxation, to support Public Schools, Reform Schools and all manner of philanthropic and charitable institutions. in order to keep apace with the advanced theories based upon Christian civilization for the improvement morally and mentally of the race. Let us hope in the new century about to dawn men may become better by these blessings. That they will not need correction and punishment and task-masters to teach them the severity of the law, when they can follow the heavenly pointings in the better way, and learn its dicipline of mercy. and love and justice. Then prisons may be turned into palaces, the frowning walls overhung with roses and the work-yards become gardens and parks; free pleasure grounds for the happy people of the city.

HOLMES STREET.

Holmes street was called for Andrew Holmes, of centennial memory. This avenue runs from the corner of Mero and High streets. It is the beginning of the Owenton turnpike, and the street continues to the city limits, and now, though unpaved on the side-

walks, may be said to extend to Cove Spring Park.

The electric street railway runs along the north side of the road. This improvement, in operation since the first of June, has been a beautiful blessing to the city, as well as to the citizens of the suburbs, who have the convenience of the cars, as well as the cheer and unexpected recreation of the Park.

All honor to our enterprising citizens, Mr. John T. Buckley and Mr. Pat MacDonald, who have engineered and brought to success the splendid enterprise of the electric street railway.

The most notable building now standing, though no longer used, on Holmes street is the pottery, and the old brick house of Mr. Walker (the potter), with its small windows and low doorways. When it was built we could not ascertain, but it is one of the ancient landmarks of the city (now removed).

The homes and business houses along this route are nearly all of them new, or comparatively so. The north wall of the penitentiary runs about a hundred feet along the street, from the entrance northeast, and the industries of this institution furnish employment to many persons living in this vicinity.

They own or rent the pretty homes with flower-yards in front, that one sees in riding along this winding way to the park.*

The views in this valley, said once to be the river bed, are surpassingly beautiful. The hills on the east and south as one comes

from under the shadow of the Fort Hill, are wonderful in their abundance of wild flowers and foliage.

The trees of every variety grow to immense proportions and height, and they, with the dark, deep green of the cedars, make a wall of emerald coloring, rarely, if ever, seen anywhere but in Frankfort.

Where tradition is obscure and often unreliable testimony and history is silent concerning a locality, we have to turn to the people themselves who live here for information; they often know nothing of the city.

We learn, however, from some sources that Holmes street, as a street, is of comparative late date. It was unsettled until the big road leading out from the penitentiary was cut. Then only sparsely settled until a short while before the Civil war, 1861-65, when it was macadamized and incorporated as the Frankfort and Owenton turnpike, since which time this street has come to be recognized as one of the most important of the city.

The electric street railway will popularize it still further, and open up for the tourist some of the most beautiful scenery in America. The drive up and around Cove Spring hill, overlooking the city (where was located the first waterworks, 1804), and the river in the

^{*}Since this chapter was written, along the route just described, are the grounds, and the pretty Country Club house. This is the attractive pleasure grounds of the city. Here are given beautiful entertainments, and all the popular out-door games are enjoyed in the lovely spaces allotted the players, the pleasure-seekers and the lookerson.

valley below, is one of unrivaled beauty, and is the further extension of Holmes street, though called the Owenton pike. Here we must leave the history of this street of the future. Where so much has been accomplished in the last few years, we must hope much for the beautiful Capital of Kentucky.

With unity of purpose and concerted action among her citizens, we feel sure that the long deferred prosperity of the city, like that of Liverpool, England, after its Centennial, will come in with its river and railways and beautiful roads

for advantages, it cannot fail of becoming one of the most thriving, as it is now the most important city in position and politics in the South.

When the Spanish-American war is over, there will be wider fields covered with homes and streets beyond the city limits of today and the hills will be terraced to receive electric railways, and where now there are rocky stairways, there will be firm foundations of great business houses, and the flag of new stars and greater enterprise will wave from every height.



DEPARTMENT OF CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS

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CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS.

THE PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Members of the Historical Society everywhere will be pleased to know that General P. P. Johnston, that chivalric gentleman, at all times so kind and generous to the Society, upon leaving his office at the expiration of his term as Adjutant General of the State, December 31, 1911, presented to the Kentucky State Historical Society his portrait of General John C. Breckinridge.

As a loan to the gallery of portraits in the Hall of Fame, it had hung on its walls for several years. As the unforgotten idol of Kentucky, John C. Breckinridge has had more loving tributes paid him, by men who stood and looked upon his portrait, than any other Governor, statesman, hero or soldier in the vast collection of Kentucky's great men's portraits and pictures.

We are sure our readers will be pleased to read the following charming poem, a tribute to John C. Breckinridge, in Barbecue Days, by James Tandy Ellis: "The Old Ellum Tree Whar Breckinridge Spoke." It is taken from his book of poems.—Ed. The Register.

"THE OLD ELLUM TREE WHAR BRECKINRIDGE SPOKE."

JAMES TANDY ELLIS.

At Sanders, Ky., in my native county of Carroll, there is yet standing a towering and magnificent elm tree, and it is held in almost sacred reverence by the people of that section, for it was under this tree that John C. Breckinridge delivered his famous speech in 1856.

It was the occasion for a great barbecue, and there has never been a gathering of such great magnitude in the Ohio Valley. The suggestions for the poem were given to me by Uncle Boone Bradley, an old citizen who was present on this memorable day, and as he described the pathetic beauty of Breckinridge's language, the tears flowed from his eyes.

The impression of this speech, remaining so clear, gives us some understanding as to the wonderful fascination and power of this splendid Kentuckian.

"You see that ellum over thar?
Well, jest four years afore the war,
Along in fifty-six,
John Breckinridge—the great John C.—
Spoke over thar beneath that tree;
His subjec'—politics.

"We hed the biggest barbecue
You ever saw, and I'll tell you
I'll never see again
Jest sich mighty multitudes—
An' them wuz times we had no dudes
But men wuz manly men.

"Old Eagle seem'd to flow along
Entirely conscious of the throng
That stood there by her side.

I kinder thought her face serene,
Gleamed brighter from the happy scene
And swell'd with honest pride.

"It seem'd that ev'ry singing bird
In all the State had somehow heard
About the barbecue;
From ev'ry bush and ev'ry tree
Thar seem'd to come sweet melody,
And it wuz music, too.

"Well, after we had gotten through
A messin' at the barbecue,
We gether'd round that tree—
The men and women left the creek,
For they had come to hear him speak—
To hear the great John C.

"An' when he rose—Lor', sech a yell!
But when he spoke, a magic spell
Seem'd dropping from each cloud;
An' ev'ry feller held his breath,
The silence wuz as still as death
That settled o'er the crowd.

"He open'd in a quiet way
An' told us what a pleasant day
That it had been for him;
An' then into the dreamy sky
He slowly turned his mighty eye
Up past the ellum limb.

"All o'er his face thar come a smile,
An' with that manner soft and mild,
He spoke the sweetest words
About the ladies and their ways,
An' sech a flow of woman praise
Nobody ever heard.

"It made a feller bile clean o'er,
An' love the women more an' more—
It made the women feel
That they wuz worth their weight in gold
And sacred trumps for men to hold,
An' then he closed the deal.

"He come down into politics,
An' showed us all the schemes an' tricks,
An' told the why an' cause
Of Abolition gas and slush,
An' how their ideas wuz to crush
All of the slavery laws.

"An' then he took a sudden whack At Fremont—ripped 'im up the back— He turn'd agin an' smashed Old Millard Fillmore in the neck, Free-soilers thar looked mighty sick To see their idol hash'd.

"He took us back to Washington, John Adams, an' old Jefferson, And told us of the worth Of these old statesmen, then he led Us to the very fountain head Of Democratic birth.

"An' then he slowly worked around
On to the Dark and Bloody Ground,
And told of heroes brave
Who died down in Old Mexico,
An' how the Nation's proud halo
Wuz hov'ring o'er their grave.

"His voice wuz gitten' low and sweet,
You felt as when the children greet
You at the winder pane;
He look'd into the far off sky,
An' softly said: 'Dear friends, good bye,
I hope we'll meet again.'

"Well, thet wuz all, but time o' day! You couldn't hold thet crowd in sway,
They struggled for the stand;
"Twuz fust a shout, an' then a yell,
They push'd an' pull'd an' tore up—jack
To git hold of his hand.

"John C. is sleepin,' so they say, Close to the grave of Henry Clay, Up in old Lexington; An' I would like to go and stan' Beside his grave, an' touch it, Tan., Before my life is done.

"An' I would take along with me
A sprig o' that old ellum tree,
An' when I reach'd the side
Of that low grave, I'd kneel me down
An' lay it on his grassy mound
Then go 'way satisfied.

"If there be orators in heaven
When I git thar, an' I am given
A chance to hear them speak,
I'm goin' to say to old John C.,
"Jest say agin that speech fer me
You made on Eagle Creek."

GENERAL WM. O. BUTLER, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

Read this beautiful tribute to his memory published some years ago.—Ed. The Register.

By JAMES TANDY ELLIS.

Among the historic places in Kentucky which are visited every year by numbers of people is the beautiful home at Carrollton, of Gen. William Orlando Butler, soldier, statesman and writer. It was here that the distinguished Kentuckian spent the last years of his life, after a career full of stirring incidents.

Gen. Butler was born in Jessamine county in 1791. He came of a family remarkable for military renown. His grandfather, a native of Ireland, came to America the middle of the Eighteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. He

had five sons, all of whom entered the American army. The patriotism and bravery of the whole family became so celebrated that Washington once gave as a toast: "The Butlers, and Their Five Sons." Gen. Lafayette said: "When I want a thing well done, I order a Butler to do it."

William O. Butler was the son of Percival, a fourth of the brothers. He was graduated from Transylvania University in 1812, and was studying law under Robert Wickliffe, when war broke out between the United States and England. He enlisted as a private and took part in the battle of the River Raisin, and shared in the horrors of that defeat.

One incident occurred in that battle that is worty of mention. Capt. Hickman, Maj. Thomas P. Dudley, who was in after years a prominent Baptist preacher in Kentucky, and Butler were stationed behind a picket fence, and were shooting at the British and Indians through the cracks of the fence. There was a gap in the fence which they were compelled to cross. Capt. Hickman went first and was wounded; Maj. Dudley followed and was also wounded. Butler came last, and escaped without injury, although his clothes were riddled by bullets from the foe.

TAKEN PRISONER IN BATTLE.

Butler and a large number were made prisoners in this battle, and the next morning started on the long journey to Fort Niagara. Capt. Hickman was left with the Indians, and was murdered, along with a great number of prisoners. Butler and Dudley remained at Fort Niagara until 1814. when they were exchanged, and returned to their homes in Kentucky. Both greatly desiring to punish British perfidy, joined the forces which met the British and Indians at the battle of the Thames, where the Kentuckians under Colonel Richard M. Johnson, defeated, with great slaughter, the murderers of the gallant Hickman and his comrades.

Butler again distinguished himself in this fight. A large barn filled with straw stood before the American lines. In this barn the enemy had \mathbf{found} protection against the unerring aim of the Kentucky riflemen. The commanding officer asked if there was anyone who would set fire to the barn. Young Butler responded, "I will try, sir," and with a lighted torch hastened to the barn, under fire of the British, set fire to the structure and returned to his place in the line without injury, although he had passed through the incessant fire of the enemy.

After the battle, young Butler was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and the division of the army to which he belonged was ordered south to protect Louisiana from British invasion. New Orleans being the point at which the British were expected to concentrate. General Jackson hastened there to protect the city. In the afternoon of December 2, 1814, Gen. Jackson learned that the British forces had disembarked from their ships and

were marching up toward the city. Jackson immediately ordered Colonel Butler to take command of a force sufficient to hold the enemy in check until the whole army could join him.

Night came on and Butler with his forces had to march through darkness. Seeing the lights of campfires. Butler halted and asked if anyone could tell him who were encamped on his front. A young Kentuckian went ahead of the command, and after the absence of a half hour returned and said. "They are the British; I saw their red coats." Colonel Butler gave the command to charge, and it was quickly obeyed. The British fled. leaving their arms and supper. Butler ordered a halt and was soon joined by the forces under Jack-This surprise caused British to delay for re-enforcements and gave Jackson time to prepare his breastworks and to administer to the British lion a punishment on January 8, 1815, hitherto unknown to British warfare.

At the battle of New Orleans, General Jackson appointed Colonel Butler to a membership on his staff.

WOUNDED IN MEXICO.

We next hear of Butler in the war between the United States and Mexico, as Major General. At the battle of Monterey, his division was approaching a street that was protected by a mortar battery, which opened fire on the Americans, and General Butler was severely wounded and carried from

the field, by order of General Taylor, who ordered the forces to fall back and take a position where they could destroy that battery.

As soon as General Butler had sufficiently recovered, he rejoined the army before the City of Mexi-

Owing to some misunderstanding between General Scott and some other officers, General Butler was made Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Mexico, and when peace was declared he returned at the head of the army. This ended his military career.

General Butler served in Congress from 1839 to 1843, and made a record there for ability and statesmanship. His qualities were again given recognition when he was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Kentucky in 1844. In that political race he canvassed the State thoroughly and reduced the Whig majority from 27,000 to a little over 4,000. He served in the Legislature and was appointed Governor of Nebraska in 1855, but declined it. The Democratic National Convention of 1848 nominated him for vice president along with General Cass, the ticket being defeated by Van Buren and Adams. eral Butler went to Washington as a member of the "Peace gress" in 1861. The rest of his life he spent at his charming home at Carrollton. The spacious yard of the old house, shaded by stately aspen-trees, affords one of the most exquisite views of the Ohio and Kentucky rivers. Amid the simple beauty of home life there, he was

visited by many distinguished men whom he entertained with true Southern hospitality.

As old age crept upon him, he still retained his erect and soldierly bearing, and delighted in reviewing his many campaigns.

He died at Carrollton, August 6, 1880, and was buried in the old Butler family burying ground, where other distinguished members of this family sleep.

The swords presented to Gen. Butler are treasured mementoes of the great Kentuckian. One, a magnificent trophy presented by Congress, is now kept by relatives in Louisville. The other, presented by the State of Kentucky, is still preserved at Carrollton.

General Butler published a volume of poems, "The Boatman's Horn, and Other Poems." "The Boatman's Horn," which is reproduced here, was well-known in its day, and was inspired by the association and memories of his child-hood on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers when listening to the large and sonorous horns the boatmen were accustomed to blow to announce their coming to the landing place.

THE BOATMAN'S HORN.

O, boatman, wind that horn again,
For never did the list'ning air
Upon its lambent bosom bear
So wild, so soft, so sweet a strain.
What though thy notes are sad and few,
By every simple boatman blown,
Yet is each pulse to nature true
And melody in every tone.
How oft in boyhood's joyous day,

Unmindful of the lapsing hours. I've loitered on my homeward way By wild Ohio's brink of flowers.

While some lone boatman from the deck Poured his soft numbers to that tide.

As if to charm from storm to wreck The boat where all his fortunes ride! Delighted nature drank the sound. Enchanted-echo bore it round In whispers soft, and softer still. From hill to plain and plain to hill, Till e'en the thoughtless, frolicking boy Elate with hope and wild with joy. Who gamboled by the river side And sported with the fretting tide. Feels something new pervade his breast, Bends o'er the flood his eager ear To catch the sounds, far off, yet near-Drink the sweet draught, but knows not why

The tear of rapture fills his eye: And can he now, to manhood grown. Tell why those notes, simple and lone. As on the ravished ear they fell. Binds every sense in magic spell? There is a tide of feeling given-To all on earth-its fountain, Heaven, Beginning with the dewy flower Just ope'd in Flora's vernal bower. Rising creation's orders through With louder murmer, brighter hue. That tide is sympathy; its ebb and flow Give life its hues of joy and woe; Music, the master spirit that can move Its waves to war, or lull them into love: Can cheer the sinking sailor 'mid the wave And bid the soldier on, nor fear the grave; Inspire the fainting pilgrim on his road, And elevate his soul to claim his God, Then, boatman, wind that horn again! Though much of sorrow mark its strain, Yet are its notes to sorrow dear, What, though they wake fond memory's dear?

Tears are sad memory's sacred feast, And rapture oft her chosen guest.

KENTUCKY A COMEDY.

In a recent number of the World's Work, we read that Kentucky is a comedy. The wit who used the term perhaps had been reading accounts of the Legislatures as given by the various news-

papers of the State.

While she may be a thing to laugh at in the North, the Kentuckians still take the "Comedy" so called, seriously. Kentucky is a tragedy, to those who must feel the edge of the comedy of errors, to which the writer alludes. A painful want of integrity and fidelity

is nothing to laugh at.

We do not know the course of studies in the public schools of the State, but we would suggest that the scholars take a day off in each week to study Kentucky History alone. No matter whether the boys and girls now living in Kentucky will continue to live here or not, but whether at home or abroad they will have more frequent inquiries for points of history about Kentucky in the days of her good fame for talent and courage than any other State. South or West of the Allegheny Mountains.

The questions that come to us. are those they may be asked; and we have found very few school children who can answer them:

- 1. When was Kentucky received into the Union?
- What three counties were formed out of Kentucky county before she became a State?
- 3. What counties represented her in her petition for Statehood,

in the convention held in Danville, Kentucky?

- 4. What President signed the petition and agreement when she became a State?
- 5. When did Daniel Boone first come to Kentucky?
 - 6. Where was he born?
- 7. What battles did he engage in during the Revolution?
- 8. When did he survey the wilderness road from Virginia to Kentucky?
- 9. When did he leave Kentucky and where did he die?
- 10. Why was he not buried in Kentucky when he died, and when were his remains brought to Kentucky?
- 11. Who was the first Governor of Kentucky, and how long did he serve?
- 12. How many counties are in the State, and how is it bounded?

Though the answers to these questions may be found in geographies and in our histories, Collins' History of Kentucky and Smith's History of Kentucky, the majority of people seem to be ignorant of these facts, and the school children, if they have known them, have forgotten them, hence we suggest, they give more time to the history of Kentucky.

MY ATTAINMENT OF THE POLE

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook

(From Book Notice Department in the "United Empire" Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, England. Exchange with the Register.)

We are happy to read the following article in the "United Empire"

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, concerning Dr. Cook's "My Attainment of the Pole." We like to be sustained in our opinion of this real hero of the discovery of the Pole, by such learned critics. We believe still in Dr. Cook.—(Ed. The Register.)

Dr. Frederick A. Cook.—My At-TAINMENT OF THE POLE.

In reading Dr. Cook's narrative of his journey towards what he calls the "boreal center" one is naturally led to compare his account with Peary's recently published work on the same subject. Whatever may be the ultimate decision as to the merits of Dr. Cook's claims, this much may be said for his written account, it is quite as convincing to the lay reader and much more interesting than that of his rival. Dr. Cook makes out a case for a careful and unbiased examination of the evidence he produces, if such a thing be possible while the chief actors in the controversy are still living. Whilst not himself denying that Peary may have attained the North Pole. he brings forward a number of specific and grave charges against the Admiral, which the latter cannot afford to disregard. On the face of it Dr. Cook's narrative appears honest and straight-forward. and he would be a rash man who summed up before all the evidence has been carefully sifted, and rejected or corroborated. In one respect Dr. Cook is entirely right. The Peary-Cook dispute cannot be threshed out in the newspaper and magazine press, which has already

prejudged and prejudiced the case. There are many who believe in Dr. Cook. Amongst them may be mentioned Captain Evelyn Baldwin, who was meteorologist in the Peary expedition of 1893-94. Captain Baldwin asserts that amongst other supporters of Dr. Cook are Admiral Schley, General Greeley, Captain Otto Sverdrup, and Captain Roald Amundsen. Dr. Cook's book is well produced and excellently written.

As a narrative and quite apart from the controversial matter it is of great interest. A student of character will find much amusement in comparing Cook with Peary, and students of physiognomy will not be slow to draw conclusions from Dr. Cook's por-

trait.

TWO DEPARTMENTS OMITTED.

The Department of Genealogy and the Department of Inquiries and Answers, are omitted from the May Register to give room to other interesting and valuable articles that are written especially for this number.

The portrait of Major Henry T. Stanton, by Ferdinand G. Walker, the artist, has been received and hung on the Wall of Fame. It is conceded by all to be one of the best in the collection.

We are very glad to be able to present to our readers in this is-

splendid sue of the Register the article on Jefferson Davis, from the pen of Mrs. Elizabeth Sturges. It is peculiarly appropriate just at this time, as the General Assembly, which but recently adjourned, passed an act providing for the purchase of the Davis home, in Todd county, for the establishment of a Davis memorial. In this connection we wish to commend the Legislature for its patriotic act in passing this bill. It was a simple act of justice, much too long delayed, to a great Kentuckian, a great Southerner and a great American.

A recent addition to the list of histories of Kentucky is Colonel E. Polk Johnson's "History of Kentucky and Kentuckians." It well written, the style being pleasing and entertaining, particularly in the biographies, it is also attractively bound, and the illustrations are good. It is to be deeply regretted, however, that an otherwise valuable contribution to the written history of Kentucky should be marred by the errors and distortions which characterize the author's account of the events connected with the death of Governor William Goebel.

We shall make no reference to the author's account of the convention which nominated Mr. Goebel for Governor, and the campaign which followed, except to say that it reflects the biased view of the partisan, rather than the unprejudiced view of the historian. But there are some statements as to later events which the simple demands of history require shall be corrected. For instance, on page 513 of volume 1 of the work, the author undertakes to give an account of the action of the General Assembly in deciding the contest and declaring Mr. Goebel elected Governor. After referring to the fact that the contest committee of the two Houses had reported in favor of seating Mr. Goebel, the author proceeds as follows:

"The question being taken on the adoption of the above report it was adopted, fifty-six Democratic Senators and Representatives voting in the affirmative, no votes being cast in the negative. The General Assembly consists of thirtyeight Senators and one hundred Representatives, a total of one hundred and thirty-eight members of which seventy is a majority. But fifty-six votes proved sufficient in this instance:" etc.

We do not know whether this misstatement of the plain facts of history was premeditated, or the result of carelessness in examining the records. Charity would incline us to the latter view, but carelessness in one who attempts to write history is well nigh as reprehensible as a willful misstatement of a fact. And this is peculiarly true where the writer has access to public records for this data.

The fifty-six votes cast for the committees report, to which the author evidently refers, were the votes cast by the House. The committee was a joint committee, appointed in the manner prescribed by law, and 61 course reported to a Joint Assembly. The report was adopted at this Joint Assembly, 56

House members and 19 Senators, voting for the adoption of the report, making 75 in all. The 56 House votes were a majority of that body, and the 19 Senate votes were a majority of that body, as Senator Goebel had resigned, leaving only 37 Senators, and the 75 total votes was a majority of the Joint Assembly.

All of the above facts are set out in detail in the Senate Journal of 1900, pages 295 to 298 inclusive. and in House Journal of pages 296 to 299 inclusive. Journals show every detail of the action of the Joint Assembly in the matter, including the roll call, and the names of the members present and voting. These are the facts of history, and we have felt it duty to set them out here. course we can not hope by this correction to repair the great injury done to the good name of the State and the integrity of the General Assembly by the publication in question, but we shall have at least done what we could to right the wrong.

And we must notice one other statement in the author's discussion of the matter. On page 514 of volume 1 he says:

"No man not wholly blinded by partisan prejudice believes that Taylor knew aught of the assassination until the fateful shot was fired."

This statement is so completely at variance with the proof brought out in the various trials of those accused of the crime that we do not care to offer any comment upon it, further than to again suggest that the author was writing as a blind partisan, rather than as a narrator of the simple facts of history.

In conclusion we wish again to express our regret that a work with so many things to commend it should be marred by one chapter which is not Kentucky history.

APPROPRIATION FOR PERRY CENTENNIAL

The General Assembly of 1912 did many things to commend it to the high esteem of the people of the State, and among the list we wish to mention the appropriation for the "Perry's Victory Centennial," to be held at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, in 1913. The part Kentuckians played in the great victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie graphically told in a recent number of the Register. The Kentucky riflemen, stationed in the rigging of Perry's ships, won the battle; and this victory was the turning point of the war of 1812. The celebration at Put-In-Bay next year would be incomplete without the participation of Kentucky: and we take great pleasure in recording the fact that, thanks to the wisdom and patriotism of the Kentucky Legislature, the State will be creditably represented.

"SWEET JUNE" AND OTHER POEMS.

By Alexander Hynd Lindsay, New York.

(Maysville Bulletin.)

The many friends of this talented gentleman and minister of the

Presbyterian Church, in Flemingsburg, Ky., at one time, will be pleased to read his Book of Poems just published. Many of them were written while in Kentucky, and they breathe of the Blue Grass. They are easily and naturally expressed, in language entirely free from scholastic terms; indeed the true art of the poet, is seen in the sweet simplicity and tenderness of the lines; direct as sunbeams, whether in sadness or humor, they touch the heart to tears or smiles.

It was while wandering by the "banks and braes of bonny Elkhorn," we are sure he wrote the exquisite tribute to its beauty, entitled "Elkhorn." "I want to go home" is its mate, in beauty, and it is full of the pathos of the heart that is hungry for Kentucky, and its green pastures, its mountains, its laughing waters, and its lovely old homes. Buy the book and read it—When you read the following poems.

"SWEET JUNE"

TITLE OF A BOOK OF POEMS WRITTEN BY REV. A. H. LINDSAY, FORM-ERLY OF THIS SECTION.

The many friends and admirers of the Rev. A. H. Lindsay of Franklin, N. Y., fromerly pastor of the Mayslick and Flemingsburg Presbyterian churches, will be glad to know that a collection of his poems entitled "Sweet June" has just been edited by the Broadway Publishing Company of New York. In these poems this gifted young author gives abundant evidence of

the fact that he springs from a race of poets. Of him Mulligan in his comment on a poem read before the Caledonian Society of Lexington, Ky., said they had a right to expect much, since Dr. Lindsay's ancestors were the poets of Scotland 200 years before Bobby Burns was born. With the delicate touch of an artist he plays upon the keys of varied emotions, first moving one to tears with the beauty, pathos, and soul-stiring sentiment contained in some of his verses and then with a bit of wit and shrewd philosophy provoking laughter. his "Pot-House Politician" finds this student of human nature has not observed the ways of men in vain. For instance—

Old Kentucky is the center of the world's fair garden spot,

Dame Nature put fine finishing upon her Blue Grass plot.

But the stain upon her honor, and the blackest of her flaws

Is the breed of men that she has raised to frame and pass her laws.

O the folks in Old Kentucky soon a Paradise would found

If her pot-house politicians were a-sleeping under-ground.

Perhaps many will recall hearing Dr. Lindsay read his "Ode to Stephen Collins Foster" during the Mason county Home-coming celebration at Beechwood Park in 1906, and which received such favorable comment and won the hearts of all loyal Kentuckians.—W. H. R.

ELKHORN.

REV. ALEXANDER HYND LINDSAY.

Franklin, New York.

O Nature, thou art ever fair,
And ever fair thou art to me.
Thy radiant spirit's everywhere
On mountain height and grassy lea.
In sweet Kentucky love I thee!
Where laurel blooms and blue-grass grows,
But thou art dearest all to me

Where dreamingly the Elkhorn flows.

Sweet silver Elkhorn,
I hear thy music in my dreams.
Clear, rippling Elkhorn—
Queen of all the Blue Grass streams.

All through the sunny hours in June I listen to thy limpid strain
That lulls to softer, sweeter tune
The music of my heart and brain.
But O to dream these hours away!
And feel the magic of thy flow
What more need I of charm to stay?
What more of simple joy to know?

O Elkhorn, thou must surely know
The time when I my loved one meet,
For in the evening's soft'ning glow
I hear thee say, "To love is sweet."
"To love is sweet," thou'rt whispering now,
With voice untouched, untrained by art.
Sing on, fair Elkhorn, gently thou!
Sing to my love-awakened heart!

O Elkhorn, fairest of the fair!
That shimmers in the sunlight's beams.
O Elkhorn, rarest of the rare!
With dancing ripples, curls and gleams
Of all the jewels I have seen
In nature's realm, I prize thee best—
Thee Elkhorn—diamond-pure serene
That glitters on Kentucky's breast.

I WANT TO GO BACK TO THE OLD TOWN.

A. H. L.

I.

I want to go back to the old town
Where hallowed memories grow,
To see the old place
And look in the face
Of one who was young long ago.
I want to go back to the old home,
Where I first felt the throbbings of life,
Where tender caress
And smothering kiss
Were given by mother and wife.
I want to go back to the old town,
Where I lived in the days of yore,

IT.

I want to go back to the old stream,

While nature is smiling

With beauty beguiling.

I want to go back once more.

Where I saw the finny tribe play
'Neath a shady nook
With bait on the hook
I have spent there many a day
I want to go back to the old field
That lies by the edge of the wood,
Where the corn used to grow
In a soldierly row,
And I used to day-dream and brood.
I want to go back to the old town,
Where I lived in the days of yore.

While sunshine and showers
Are making the flowers.

I want to go back once more.

III.

I want to go back to the old tree
And sit 'neath its cooling shade,
Where I first felt the fiame,
And whispered her name,
And breathed out the love God made.
I want to go back to the old well
And drink of its waters so free,
As it sings in the ground
With a leap and a bound
No music is sweeter to me.

I want to go back to the old town,
Where I lived in the days of yore,
While bird-folks assemble
And make the air tremble.
I want to go back once more.

IV.

I want to go back to the old flowers
That grow 'long the fence and the wall
The white columbine,
The fern and the vine,
And the rose that is sweetest of all.
I want to go back to the old scenes
And live them all over again.

The city's a bore;
I'm tired of its roar—
The pale faces of women and men.
I want to go back to the old town,
Where I lived in the days of yore,
Where spring is awaking
And blossoms are breaking.
I want to go back once more.

STANTON PORTRAIT MUCH ADMIRED.

(Frankfort News-Journal.)

IN HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS IN CAPITOL—PART OF VALUABLE COLLECTION.

Among the most admired portraits in the historical rooms is the recent one of Major Henry T. Stanton, author of the Moneyless Man and other poems.

While the "Moneyless Man" gave him an international fame as a poet, this bright soldier-bard of Kentucky wrote many exquisite poems superior to it, and which he liked better—indeed, everything he wrote was stamped with his genius. He was universally admired, and any poem from his pen was eager-



orates Daniel Boone's discovery of

Thy peerless name, 'gainst hostile tongues, we could not come, Oh, friend, ly

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Into thy sleeping presence here, where angels may stand veiled And hear the measures of thy worth, and hear thy loss bewailed. We could not come in this dark hour, when God's indignant wrath Is like a cyclone in the air, upon thy murderer's path. 'Twill send into an endless shame, Cain-browed plotters vile Who planned thy cruel death, and yet, were making laws the while. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay." God will not break his word Men cannot bribe this mighty Judge, nor sheath his cutting sword. And so we rest our faith in Him—avenged thy death shall be. But this will never bring thee back, and we had need of thee. Precious thy message at the last. †"Say to those friends so fond I'll take their memories sweet, with me into the great beyond." No need to charge "be brave and true," we'll lift thy name on high And place thy crown with martyrs there who dared for truth to die Thy memory shall be consecrate, thy monument shall be A shrine of patriot's deathless love, and lovalty to thee.

and a bound eter to me.

He was universally admired, and any poem from his pen was eager-

[†]When Governor Goebel was dying he sent this farewell message to the ladies who were weeping for him, and had been watching and praying for him during his illness.

The last lines of this poem are inscribed on the Goebel monument at Frankfort, erected in the cemetery by the people of Kentucky.

ly sought by lovers of song everywhere. He was a Confederate soldier, and his Confederate poems of metrical verse are among his best.

Many of his friends have visited the Hall of Fame in the historical department to see his portrait and express themselves as pleased to see such a fine portrait of him there.

WM. SMITH.

Information is wanted concerning Wm. Smith, who married Mary Rhodes. Both parties lived in Virginia. Kentucky relatives desire to know where in Louisa or Albemarle counties their records may be found. Son of Wm. Smith and Mary Rhodes. Rodes Smith married Eunice Shomoon, Lydia Smith married Capt. Willa Viley, Warren Viley married Catherine Jane Martin, Martinette Viley married Lister Witherspoon, Woodford County, Ky.

McCreary County has been added to the number of Counties in Kentucky by the Legislature of 1912, making 120. It is named in honor of Governor James B. McCreary.

MEETING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Boone Day, 7th of June.

The meeting of the Historical Society on this date, which commemorates Daniel Boone's discovery of

Kentucky, promises to be one of unusual interest. The program for the occasion embraces Lexington, Harrodsburg, Shelbyville and Carrollton, Ky.

President J. H. Shearin, of Hamilton College and Professor in the State University, will deliver an address of great interest entitled, "Memories and Melodies of the Wilderness Road." Tis enough that he will deliver it, to insure attention, a famous lecturer and widely known as one of the most delightful speakers in Kentucky. Hon. W. W. Stephenson, will read special chapters upon the "Old Historic Homes of Harrodsburg." This will be illustrated by pictures of the places in and around this cradle of the Commonwealth, as the author proudly calls the town of Harrodsburg. Col. J. Tandy Ellis. Poet and Literateur, will read a selection from his poems. Col. Ellis is now Assistant Adjutant General of the State and makes his home in Frankfort. He is all around, one of the most highly gifted men in Kentucky, and his birthplace and former home, Carrollton, is very proud of him.

Mrs. Bailey, of Shelbyville, the pianist, will furnish the music of piano and violin, with her class assisting her. This part of the program will be enjoyed by all lovers of music. Mrs. Bailey's "Musical Recitals" in Shelbyville, are charming. With this forecast for the meeting, we can promise one equal to any meeting ever held before by the Historical Society.



REPORT OF SECRETARY KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Books, Magazines, Newspapers and Pamphlets

FROM NOVEMBER, 1911 TO MARCH, 1912.

Smithsonian report, 1909. Americal Historical Association, Courteous mention of the "Register" of the Kentucky State Historical Society, and its historical accounts of the streets of Frankfort.

Smithsonian Institution—Report of the American Bureau of Ethnol-

ogy, Wahington, D. C.

Bibliophile Press—Catalog of rare and curious, ancient and modern books—Edgware Road, London, England.

The University Travel—Study

Club; Syracuse, New York.

Book List of Americana, New York.

Monthly List of State Publications—Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The New Social Democracy, by J. H. Harley, M. A.—Orchard

House, London.

Problems of Social Government, P. S. King & Son, London, England.

Librarie La Rouse—Grand Prix, Paris, France.

Bulletin of Department in Queen's University—Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Scribner's Magazine.

Century Magazine. World's Work Magazine. Leslie's Magazine.

"The Chenoweth Massacre, &c," Series, by Alfred Pirtle—Published by the Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Journal of the Royal Colonial

Institute, London, England.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library, New York.

Ohio Archaeological & Historical Quarterly, October, 1911.

Magazine and report of Secretary of Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.

From Secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society in New Orleans—History of the Port; Louisiana's Invitation; Autographs of Prominent Men of the Confederacy, (Southern); Historical Documents: Ceremonies of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Lee.

International Conciliation, Arbitration Treaties of 1911—Address of the Mayor of New Orleans, La., at the Convention of the League of American Municipalities, Atlanta, Ga.

Addresses:

The Relation of the Public to the School Boards, by the Hon. W. O. Hart, New Orleans, La.

Vicksburg for the Tourist, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The Confederate Veteran, Nashville, Tenn.

Local Preachers in Old Times in Kentucky, by Lucius P. Little, Owensboro, Ky.

The 27th Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., December 27-29-30, 1911.

Travel, Exploration, &c., 83 High Street, Marylebone, London, W. England.

Signs of the Times, Mountain View, California.

"The Quest of Eternal Life." An exquisite poem by the Rev. F. W. Eberhardt, Frankfort, Ky.

The Kentucky Penitentiary, Frankfort, Ky.—We are under obligations to Mr. Eli H. Brown, Jr., for this beautiful "Souvenir." Great credit is due Mr. Brown for the manner in which this booklet is gotten up. It presents the Prison in handsomer dress than it has ever been presented before, and the Commission is to be congratulated on the splendid condition of the Penitentiaries, &c.

Monthly List of State Publications of the Library of Congress,

Washington, D. C.

"Historia," The Journal of the Oklahoma Historical Society. A fine article upon History is the leading one in it, followed by a long list of donations to the Society which evidences it popularity.

Bibliography of Wisconsin in the Civil War, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

Catalogue of Travels, Exploration, &c., by Francis Edwards— Bookseller, 83 High Street, Marylebone, London, W. England.

Mitteilunger, B. T. Teubner, in

Leipzig.

To the Consul, Rome, Italy, American Consulate.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York.

United Empire:

The Royal Colonial Institute Journal, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, L. Y. D., I Amen Corner, London, E. C.

Publications of the Academy of

Pacific Coast History:

Expedition on the Sacremento and San Joaquin rivers in 1817; Diary of Fray Narcisco Duran, Berkley, California.

Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Conference of Historical Societies:

Reported by Waldo G. Leland, Secretary of the Conference, Washington, D. C.

New England Genealogical and Historical Register, Boston, Mass.

Magazine, Papers and Reports of Engineers and Architects Club, Louisville, Ky., 1911.

United Empire. The Royal Colonial Institute Journal, Amen Corner, London, England.

The History of Kentucky, by E.

Polk Johnson, Louisville, Ky.
Bulletin of the Department of
History in Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

January, 1912, Monthly Maga-

zine, D. A. R.

January. The Quarterly Magazine of the State Historical Society of Texas, Austin, Texas, 1912.

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Iowa City, Iowa.

State Publications, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DONATIONS.

Sword of Captain William Willis, killed in the battle of Buena Vista. February 23, 1847. Donated to the State Historical Society by Dr. Willis, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., and presented to it in his name by Lieut. Gov. Carter, of Lawrenceburg, Ky.

A steel engraving portrait of E. Polk Johnson, author of the His-

tory of Kentucky, 1911.

A steel engraving portrait of Hon. Thomas D. Osborne, Louis-

ville, Ky.

Also handsome donations of his foreign travels to the State Historical Society, in the following named curios:

An Egyptian Newspaper—The Post, Cairo, Egypt.

The Gospel of Matthew Arabic.

A copy of the first American Celtrotea Daily "The Graphic."

A Chinese Booklet, very curious. "Ocean Gazettes."

Many thanks we tender this generous hearted gentleman for these very interesting curios, and his valuable portrait to adorn this collection, of such an author and (Ed. The Register). traveler.

Minutes of the 18th Annual Convention United Daughters of the Confederacy, held in Richmond,

Virginia, November 7-11. Mrs. McSherry, President; Mrs. McKinley, Secretary.

The United Empire, Royal Colonial Institute Journal, Northumberland Ave., London, England.

The Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.

Missouri Historical Review,

Columbia, Mo.

The First Constitution of Missouri, by Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia, Mo.

Catalogue of Rare Books, Lon-

don, England.

Catalogue, Leipsic, Germany.

The Reade Historical and Genealogical Association, Secretary Charles F. Reade, Wellsley Hills, Boston, Mass.

Library of Congress-Monthly List of State Publications, Wash-

ington, D. C.

The National Geographic Magazine of January, 1912—splendid number, Washington, D. C.

The Commoner, William Bryan, Editor and Proprietor, Lin-

coln. Nebraska.

The American Monthly Magazine of the D. A. R. Society, Washington, D. C.

The Outlook for January, 1912,

New York.

Annual Reports of the Philadelphia Museum, from 1904 to 1910, Philadelphia, Pa.

Missouri Historical Society Collections, 1600 Locust Street, St.

Louis, Mo.

This number of the Missouri Historical Society Magazine is one of the most interesting and valuable of its publications. Every chapter from the "Journal of the Founding of St. Louis," teems with interest and valuable information, to the last article "Recollections of an old Actor;" we congratulate the Society upon its issue.

The Morton Genealogy, by Dr. Daniel Morton, St. Joseph, Mo.

This valuable Genealogy pertains more especially to the Mortons of what is known as Southern Kentucky, or South-west Kentucky. The large family by this name scattered through different parts of the Union from the counties in those parts of Kentucky, should be very grateful to Dr. Daniel Morton for this very valuable and interesting history and genealogy of his and their line of the Morton family, whose forebears still lived in England. The de-

scendants that remained there, still occupy their ancient homes, and keep perfect their history.

"The Unwritten South" Seventh Edition, by J. Clarence Stonebraker, Hagerstown, Maryland.

This tardy book cannot be too highly commended to the readers of the South, and the schools of the South. Too long has the South waited for this history of the cause. progress and result of the Civil War. Too long has the South allowed her lost cause to be misrepresented, her patriots and heroes to be misunderstood by the world, and her school children to be taught in many false histories of the victorious North. Let it arise now-read this interesting history, and place it in every school in the South. 2.00



THE REGISTER

OF THE

Kentucky State Historical Society

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



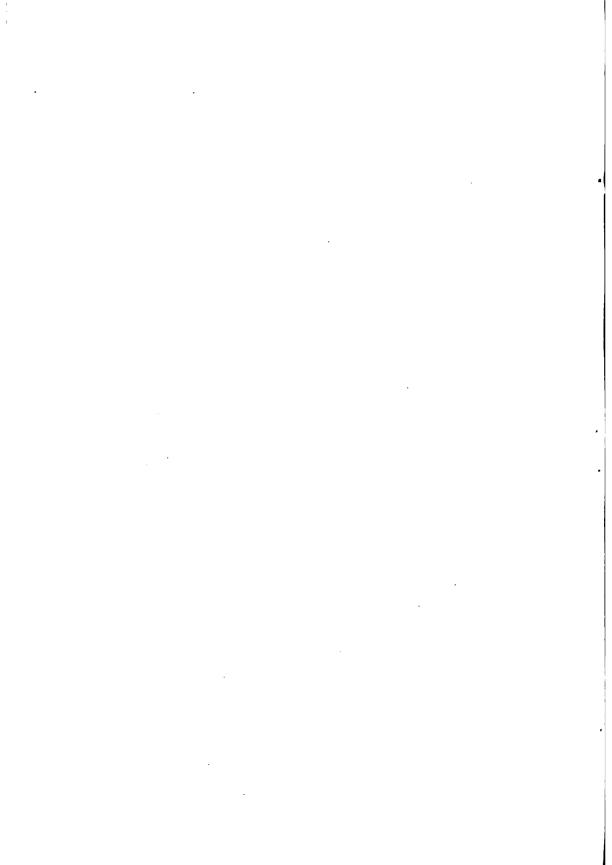
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Must be sent by check or money order. All communications for The Register should be addressed to Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor and Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If your copy of The Register is not received promptly, please advise us. It is issued in January, May and September.

NOTICE.

If there is a blue X upon the first page of your Register, it denotes that your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is requested.

General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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- The Famous Duel Between John Rowan and Dr. James Chambers. By J. Stoddard Johnston.
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HISTORIC HOMES

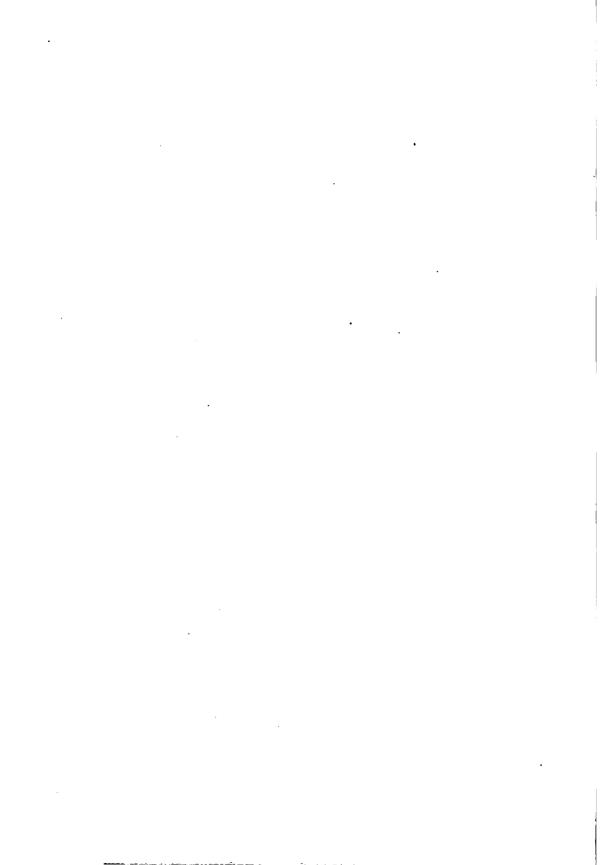
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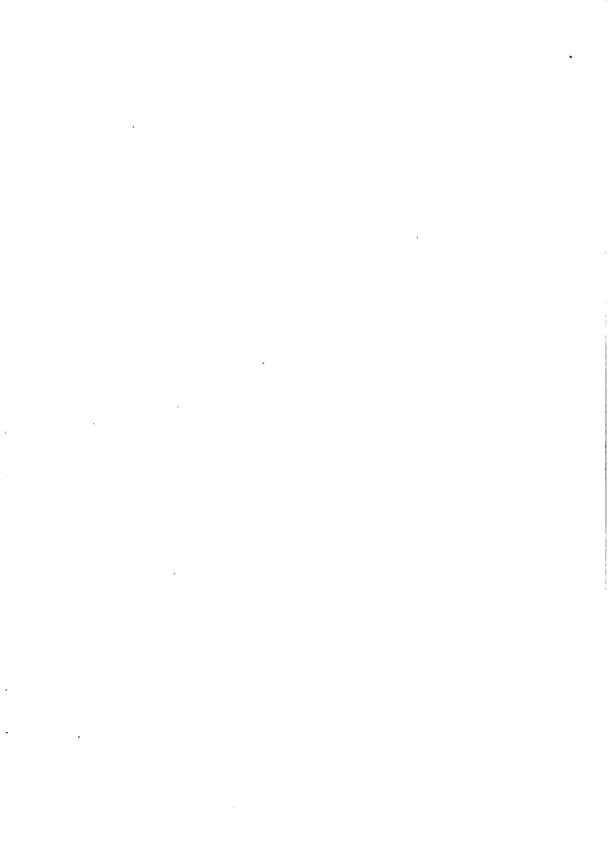
HARRODSBURG, KY.

ILLUSTRATED.

BY

W. W. STEPHENSON.

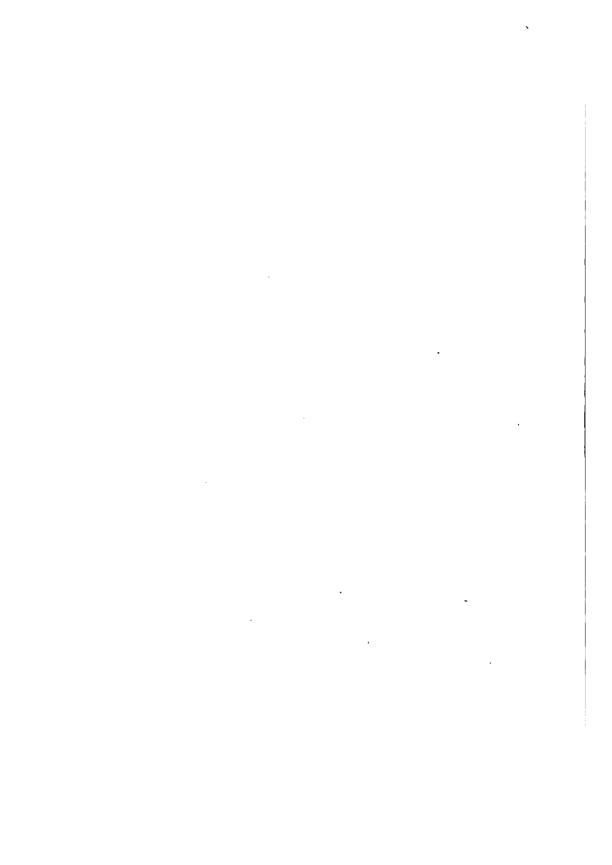






STEPHENSON HOMF,

Photo by Elmer I., Poste



HISTORIC HOMES OF HARRODSBURG

Harrodsburg, the cradle of our proud Commonwealth, was settled thirty-eight hundred and years ago. The anniversary of the laying out of the town site, in which Daniel Boone took part, and to whom a lot was assigned, is the 16th of this month (June, 1912). It is natural that this First Settlement of Kentucky should possess many historic homes. Not only has this old town given birth to great events, but it has furnished our nation with a long list of distinguished men and women. Everything is relative; and, while 138 years is not old compared to the civilizations of Europe and Asia, this span of years represents the oldest in Kentucky. The old fort built in 1775-6 occupied one of the four squares reserved in the original plan of the town for school pur-The land office opened in 1779 was located at Harrodsburg. Not only outlying lands, but town lots also, were given in consideration of settlements and improve-Just as soon as it was at ments. all safe to dwell outside of the stockade, lots were improved with log dwellings. This was as early as 1780. On the east side of Warwick street, immediately outside of the school reservation which I have mentioned. stand today weather-boarded log-houses of two stories each which must date back to the earliest pioneer days. Each of the half-acre lots on which they are located was deeded by the trustees in 1787 in consideration of settlement and improvement, one to Ann Lindsay (McGinty) the other to Samuel Dennis. The old Askew building on the northeast corner of Warwick and Lexington (Main-Cross) streets for so many years occupied by Prof. Eyre Askew, is famous as an old building. In the same square, and north of it, is another log house which is probably the improvement for which the lot was donated. It was at an early date the meeeting place of the M. E. Church, when it was owned by Mrs. Rebecca Hart. It is practically certain that these houses were built over a century and a quarter ago. just as soon as the owners could safely move out of the stockade.

On the west side of Warwick street, opposite the buildings mentioned, and within a block of the site of the old fort, on part of the original public square, reserved for school purposes, stood until recently a two-story log house weather-boarded, which is claimed by some to have been the oldest building in Harrodsburg. It was for some-

time the home of Samuel Daviess. brother of Joseph Hamilton Daviess, both of whom were conspicuous in Kentucky history. Samuel Daviess was the father of Mai. Wm. Daviess, who was husband of Mrs. Maria T. Daviess. The Harrodsburg Historical Society has secured by gift of Mr. -Clemmens, all the logs of the Lincoln home, on Beachland, Washington County, Ky., in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married by Rev. Jesse Head, a Harrodsburg minister, and which they went to housekeeping. The Historical Society will, on its lot adjoining the old fort site, soon restore the Lincoln home, supplementing in the reconstruction with materials from the old Daviess home, recently torn down by Squire J. C. Wilson, who has replaced it with a new building, and has given the old material to this Society.

Close by, on the west side of the same street, on one of the four blocks constituting the first public square, is the interesting old colonial home of Miss Irene Moore, who donated to the Harrodsburg Historical Society a part of her lot adjoining the old fort site. The handsome interior is finished in old colonial style and is in keeping with the tradition of one of Mercer's oldest and best families. The grandfather of Miss Moore, James Taylor, was for very many years leading lawyer and publicspirited citizen of this place. His father was Samuel Taylor, prominent in the early history of the county, who in 1790 built, near

Pleasant Hill, a stone house which is one of the most historic homes of Mercer County.

Every acre of the old Graham Springs tract near by, at the southern termination of Warwick street. historic ground. Before the year 1800, Greenville Springs was famous as a health resort. It was composed of groups of log cabins which were occupied by invalids who brought their own furniture and supplies. To these were aiterwards added commodious buildings with numerous cottages. The Greenville Springs tract embraced 227 acres immediately south of the town of Harrodsburg as laid out in 1786. A half interest in it sold for \$13,000, in 1819. In that year Dr. Christopher C. Graham came to Harrodsburg. He married David daughter of David Sutton very early acquired a number of lots in the southern portion of Harrodsburg, including the lot on which stood the Harrods-Catholic Academy. the Church lot and the lots south of the Perryville turnpike on which were built afterwards the Harrodsburg Springs buildings. Feb., 1827, David Sutton conveyed to Christopher Graham 60 or 70 acres of land in Harrodsburg, including the "Harrodsburg Springs watering place," which Graham had been managing some years prior thereto, and including the land on which stood Sutton's Hat Factory. The present parsonage of the Catholic Church, a onestory brick building with ell, formerly the hat factory, now occupied as a dwelling by Father

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Photo by Elmer L. Poote

JOHN B. THOMPSON HOME,

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Part Production

Wm. Gabe, is a very old building, probably over one hundred years old. It was used by Dr. Christopher Graham as an office when he was conducting the Harrodsburg Springs. After acquiring the Sutton tract. Dr. Graham acquired all of the 227-acre tract known as the (treenville Springs tract. genius, personal charm and intelligent energy made this the most popular and famous resort of the South and Middle West, indeed, a mecca for invalids from many parts of the Union. The touch of his genius and industry converted ragged, broken, treeless lands into a landscape garden of exceeding beauty adorned with many species of trees obtained from distant parts. He first built extensive twostory frame houses and long rows one-story cottages and afterwards erected an extensive hotel and a magnificent ballroom of corresponding size, which could be seen miles away looming up in a beautiful setting of green. Wealthy Southerners came in splendid equipages with many servants as attendants. In its palmy days, there were from four to six thousand visitors each season. sometimes twelve hundred at a time. It was the Saratoga of the South. This property was sold to the U.S. Government, which converted it into the Western Military Asylum for its invalid soldiers in 1853, and the main buildings were burned in 1865. The beautiful home of our Circuit Clerk, Ben Casey Allin, at the famous "Old Saloon," whose waters have been pronounced superior to that of the Saratoga Springs, was last year re-converted into a summer resort; and the great success at once attendant gives earnest that it will prove a worthy successor to the celebrated springs of early days.

Near by, southeast of this, is College. formerly Beaumont Daughters College, successor to Greenville Institute. I consider it the most historic home in all our old town. It embraced that part of the Greenville Springs tract on which the original groups of cabins were situated. In 1830, Dr. Christopher C. Graham sold 24 acres of the original tract to Rev. Wm. D. Jones, who on it established the Greenville Female Academy. sold this property in 1834, to Hon. Jas. Harlan, Sr., the father of Hon. John M. Harlan and Jas. Harlan. Jr., all three lawyers distinguished in the history of State and Nation for commanding ability. This was the home of the Harlan family for many years, Hon. John M. Harlan being one year old when his parents moved to this place. In 1841 Mr. Samuel G. Mullins established on this .ract Greenville Institute. acquiring the property from Hon. Jas. Harlan, together with some additional land from Dr. Graham. The property having many public-spirited citizens, foremost of whom were Dr. Graham and Jas. Taylor, assisted in rebuilding it. The present buildings of Beaumont College attest the appreciation at an early day of the dignified Southern colonial architecture.

In 1856, Dr. C. E. and Prof. Jno. Aug. Williams purchased this property and established Daughters College.

Time forbids detailed account of the great educational work that has been accomplished in this historic and famous home of so many illustrious daughters. Almost every State has representatives who got the inspiration for their life work within these walls.

Beaumont College Adjoining is Aspen Hall, the home at present, of Mr. Lafon Riker. Rev. James Shannon, President of Bacon College, purchased this land from Dr. Chr. Graham in 1846. Alexander Douglas in 1863, sold this to Hon. John B. Bowman, a distinguished educator, who was largely instrumental in the establishment of Kentucky University. first located at Harrodsburg and afterwards removed to Lexington. and was for very many years its Just across Danville president. avenue from Beaumont and Aspen Hall stood the interesting colonial mansion of Governor Beriah Magoffin. It was burned in 1907. The mansion stood on the eastern part of the old Graham Springs tract: but adjoining this on the east was a tract of 459 acres, which was acquired by Beriah Magoffin, Sr., father of Governor Beriah Magoffin. from the heirs of Johnathan Clark, who was a brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark. Isaac Hite, whose company followed by a few weeks the company of Capt. Jas. Harrod in the spring of 1774, preempted 1,400 acres of land immediately east of Harrodsburg, and this was afterwards acquired by Johnathan Clark. The Magoffin place was one of the most historic of our homes, and it was a

genuine distress to many when it burned. A modern addition of attractive homes now occupies its site.

Adjoining the Gov. Magoffin place on Danville avenue, just north is a frame house which was built by Mr. Jno. F. R. S. Solomon, professor of music in Greenville Institute, father of the celebrated Dis Debar, who was famous because infamous.

Another handsome old colonial home is that of Hon. John B. Thompson, on the east side of Danville avenue, embracing part of the Jonathan Clark tract. It was built by Beriah Magoffin, Sr., about 100 years ago, and was his home until he built the Gov. Magoffin mansion. On a commanding eminence with very large lawn in front sloping to the street, this old two-story brick building with its large columns in front and onestory wings presents a most imappearance. Of posing similar architecture is the historic Bonta Brothers home, on Shawnee Run, in the county. This style of colonial architecture, large commodious two-story brick with large columns in front is represented by many noble examples in town and county. In the town, in addition to Beaumont College and Aspen Hall already mentioned, notable examples are, the James L. Neal home, the Stephenson home, and C. D. Thompson home on College or Warwick street, and the homes of James M. Forsythe, Wm. Spilman, Allan Edelen, Mr. -Lord, in the country.

The Stephenson home was for-



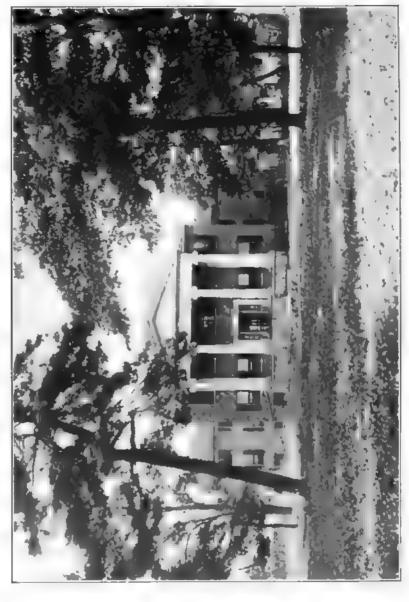
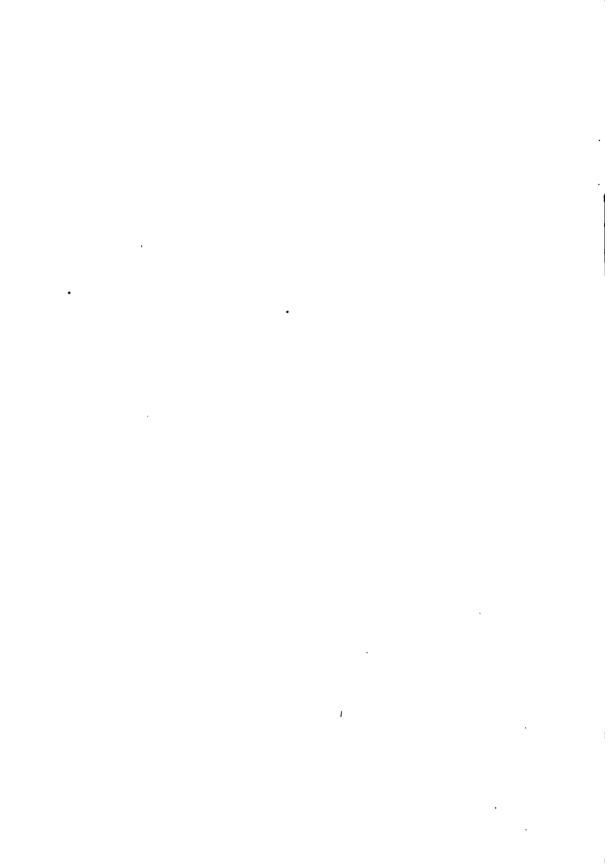


Photo by Elmer L. Foote HOME OF J. C. Shawn

HOME OF J. C. BONTA AND BROS. Shawnee Springs.

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merly the home of Teruh T. Haggin, the father of Jas. B. Haggin, the multi-millionaire, whose granufather, Capt. John Haggin, was one of the first settlers of Harrodsburg, and very prominent in the early history of Harrodsburg and Mercer County.

The one-story brick building with wings now owned and occupied by Squire Joe Morgan was built by Dr. Wm. Robertson, a wealthy physician and manufacturer of this place over one hundred years ago. Near about the same time he erected on a portion of the premises owned by him a very large cotton manufactory, the most approved machinery having been shipped from the east. This property was afterwards acquired by Judge Chr. Chinn, father of Ex-Senator J. P. Chinn, and one of the first merchants of Harrodsburg. It was so long the home of Judge Chinn who died there that it "Chinn is still known as the Mrs. Jane T. Cross, the Place." talented daughter of Judge Chinn, was an authoress of note, one of several who have given distinction to our historic town.

Another interesting colonial home adjoins the "Chinn Place," and is now owned by Mr. Arthur Harbison. It was built about the same time by Col. Richard M. Sutfield. Its unique front with portico and columns, faces the south and not Main street to the east, which now appears unusual, but, when it was built, it faced Factory street in front, to which the large lawn extended. Col. Sutfield afterwards built the brick dwelling owned by

Miss Russell Alexander, another old colonial building on the south end of his large lot. For some time the Harbison place was the home of Mr. Morgan Vance, who married Susan Thompson, daughter of Col. Thompson and grand-Geo. C. daughter of Col. Geo. Thompson. who at one time owned nearly ten thousand acres of fine land in Mercer County. Dr. Ap. Vance is a son Morgan Vance. Col. Geo. Thompson at his home place in the entertained in almost county His son, William royal style. Thompson, built a fine gothic dwelling of 30 rooms on the old homestead, and this was Col. J. P. wards the home of Chinn. It burned some years ago.

In the northern limits of our town stands another colonial brick building about a hundred years of age. It was built by Judge Jno. L. Bridges, who married a daughter of Governor John Adair, and who was for over a third of a century Judge of the Mercer Circuit Court. It was for a very long while owned by the Burford family, afterwards by Dr. Chas. H. Spilman, and now by Mr. Joseph Vaught.

The interesting colonial building now occupied by Dr. W. P. Harvey, was built at an early date (near 100 years ago) by Hon. John B. Thompson, father of the sometime gifted Senator John B. Thompson. Adjoining this property is that of Mr. A. G. Woods, formerly owned by his father, Archibald Woods, who was also the ancestor of Harrodsburg's poet laureate and literateur. Mr.

Henry Cleveland Woods. This brick dwelling is more than three-quarters of a century old. It stands within fifty yards of the site on which the five or six cabins were built by Harrod's Company in 1774. The land of Archibald Woods embraced many acres in that portion of the town, including the site where Harrod's Company first encamped and built their cabins as the nucleus of Kentucky's First Settlement.

Harrodsburg has other homes of historic value by reason of association with important personages and events; but, in my limited time, I have confined myself to those I consider most conspicuous.

I close with the earnest prayer that we learn to prize and treasure more the wealth of historic material and association which fortune has so generously bequeathed to our "Old Town."



A BRIEF SKETCH

OF

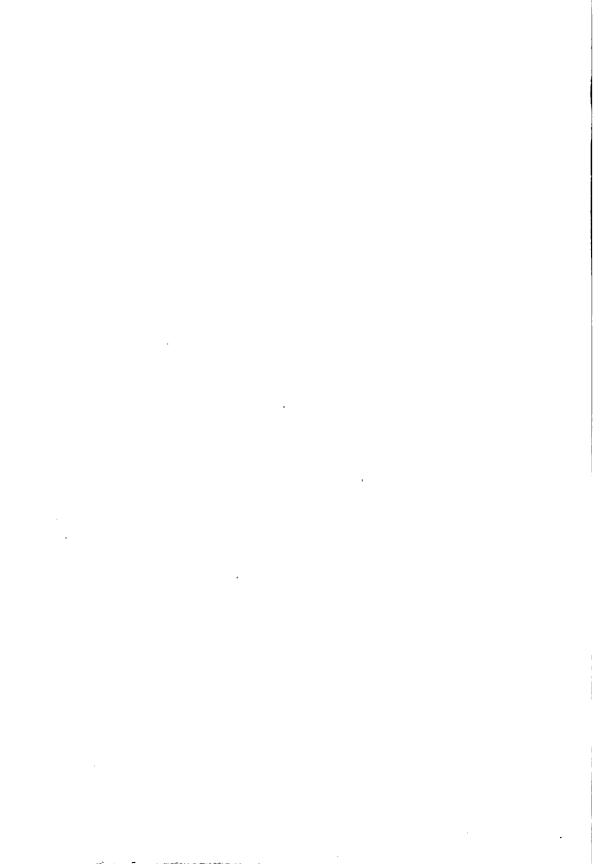
MRS. DE NEVARRO

OF ENGLAND

(Nee MARY ANDERSON, the Actress)

BY

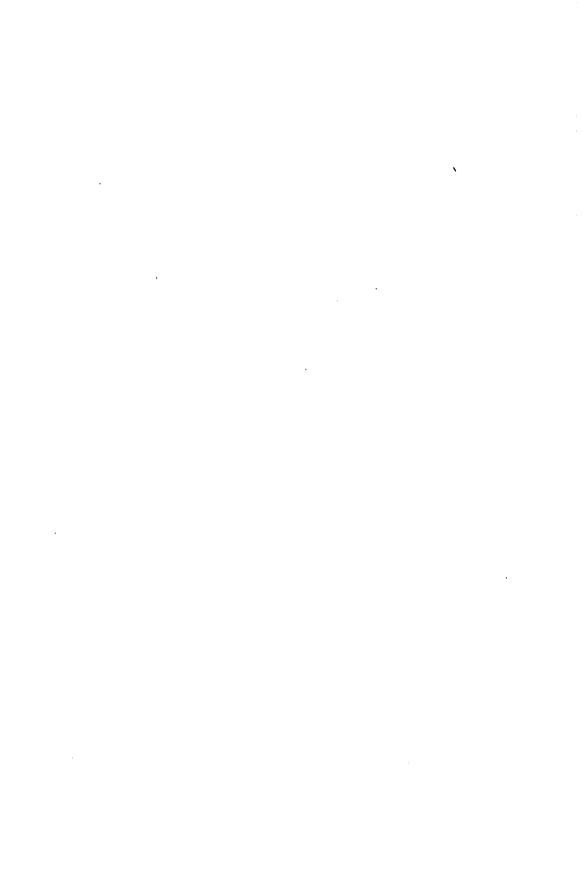
MRS. ELLA HUTCHISON ELLWANGER.

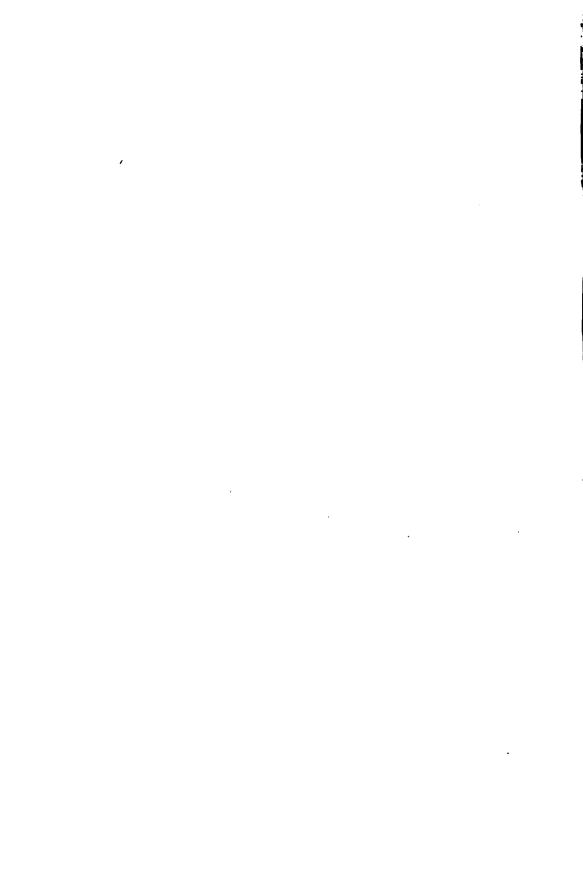


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MRS. DE NEVARRO (NEE "OUR MARY").





AS FRANKFORTERS KNEW MARY ANDERSON

By Ella Hutchison Ellwanger.

With the production of Hichens' "Garden of Allah," and the return of Mary Anderson to this country to colaborate with the author in staging this wonderful production, the old theatregoers of Frankfort have forgotten to discuss the new. frothy plays of today and their minds turned back to the day when the "Old Major Hall." a cramped amusement place, was known to all the habitues of the little Capital of Frankfort as the "opera house."

This house, remodeled again and again, is still intact and has a glory all its own, for did not Mary Anderson, "Our Mary," play here one blissful night—passing from Louisville, I think, to

Owensboro?

A group of old ladies were discussing her flying visit to America and lamenting that never again would they be able to see such another "Juliet," when one of the three softly opened the top drawer of a tall mahogany "highboy" and drew from it a box of souvenirs of days of auld lang syne.

I watched, curiously enough, while with reverent and shaking fingers she laid on the table a lock of downy hair tied with a faded blue ribbon; then a tiny white sock and a baby's lace yoke made of rolled and whipped puffing and lace insertion; then came a tiny, yellow baby cap and at the bottom of the box was a yellow and cracked hand-bill. This with careful fingers and with a reminiscent smile playing about the corners of her mouth, she spread out before the three pairs of curious eyes.

Then, bless their hearts, those three dear old women all gabbled at once. One remembered this thing, and didn't the others? When I could I got the bill and found it was issued by a Mr. Hall, who was the lessee of the "opera house" at that time, and who had issued this small hand-bill written in the bombastic style of some

forty years ago.

"Our Mary" must have indeed charming а. sweet and "Juliet." Between the three women I gathered that she wore her hair in very girlish fashion, that of hanging down her back and tied from her face with a white ribbon. The white satin dress was "borrowed" from her very dear friend, Mrs. Racheal Macauley, the wife of Mr. Barney Macauley, who gave her her first

opportunity of appearing before a Louisville audience.

This appearance in the old Macauley Theater in Louisville was Mary Anderson's first appearance on any stage and that, too, with only one rehearsal. This would not have been so bad had the rest of the cast been letter perfect. But the cast was a local

one and eyed the young tragedy queen with ill-concealed smiles and frivolous remarks.

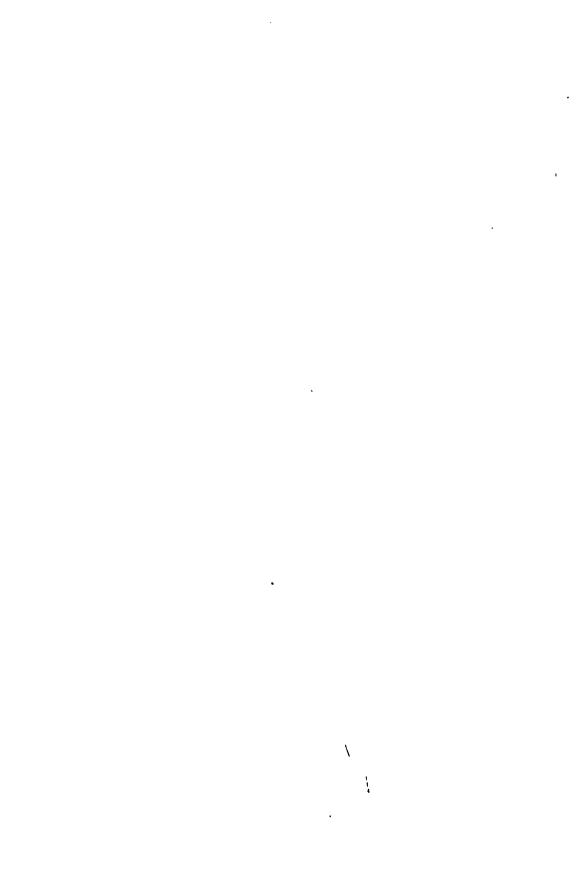
The following may give an idea of the bombastic criticisms of that day and generation, a criticism that would bring forth screams of laughter in the down-to-date newspapers of today:

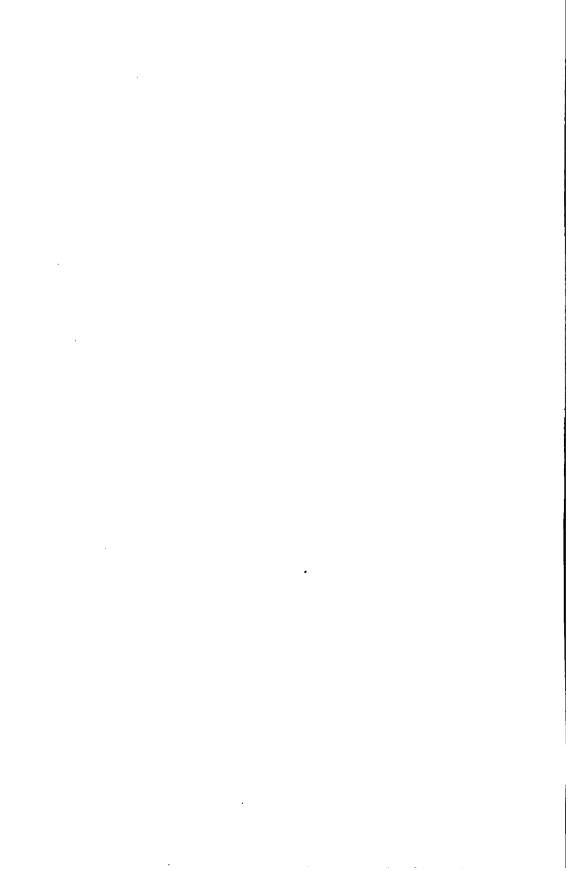


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"OUR MARY" ANDERSON. (Crowned in Louisville.)





THE PLAY.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING"—Shakespeare.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS A. HALL.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Mr. T. A. Hall respectfully announces the appearance in this city of the

Youthful and Distinguished Tragedienne
MISS

MARY ANDERSON

Whose extraordinary powers have
WON IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION.
From thronged and brilliant audiences, and
gained most enthusiastic praise from
the ablest critics

WHEREVER SHE HAS APPEARED.

Miss Anderson's career has been quite phenomenal. The annals of the stage certainly present no other case where a girl of tender years, trained in the comparative seclusion of a beautiful home, has suddenly grasped the highest honors of the stage, and in an experience of but a few months, been classed by able critics with such artistes as Fanny Kemble, Julia Dean, and Charlotte Cushman.

PAULINE.

In Lord Lytton's famous and most popular play, the "Lady of Lyons, or Love and Pride," is regarded as one of Miss Anderson's most finished and beautiful personations. Her years, her queenly presence and graceful bearing, specially fitting her to represent the proud beauty of Bulwer's impassioned love story.

MARY ANDERSON.

This young lady who has won a large celebrity in a stage experience of less than two years, was born in Sacramento, Cal., in October, 1859, and is consequently but seventeen years old. This seems almost incredible in view of her admirable rendition of such characters as Lady Macbeth and Meg Merrilles. Her parents removed to Louisville, Ky., when she was almost a babe. She comes of excellent family, both of her parents being persons of high culture. Her father died several years ago, and her mother married Dr. Hamilton Griffin, a physician of considerable standing in Louisville. and belonging to a family known throughout Kentucky for fine literary tastes. At a very early age she could recite passages from Shakespeare, and seemed particularly fond of Richard the Third. When she first formed the intention of going upon the stage this was the character she wished to appear in, but she was persuaded not to do so by her friends. Miss Anderson made her debut, as Juliet, inLeuisville, on the evening of the 27th of November, 1875, and was immediately extended an engagement by Mr. Macauley, the well-known manager of the Opera House. Her career since that time has been one of unchecked success, and she has appeared in several of the southern and western theatres. In disposition is singularly kind and levable. Her

greatest delight is sunshine and the open air. When at home she walks out in all sorts of weather, never carrying protection against sun and seldom any against rain. As a student in studying her parts her methods are peculiar. She is perfectly familiar with Shakespeare's contemporaries, and is well up in the writings of Dante, Homer and Plutarch. In Plutarch's special Lives she takes delight, and. as a pastime loves to go through Homer's Iliad, and trace where Shakespeare and Schiller obtained many of their most vital ideas and some of their most catchy sentences. The works of these writers she constantly carries with her. A copy of the Iliad she uses is a curiosity in the way of marginal notes, giving the play, the part, and even the circumstances by which the lines have been transferred by some other writer, and pointing out the changes made to cover the same. In the parlor Miss Anderson is exceedingly simple and modest in her manner; having neither affectation nor falsely assumed reserve. She is constantly acompanied by her mother, in whose advice she places her whole confidence. Her step-father attends to her business and leaves her entirely free to study. Her first question to her mother on arising is "Mother what do the papers say of my acting last night?" but she never reads them herself unless the criticism contains some remark of unusual significance. She seems unconscious of her fast advancing fame and studies with great assiduity.-Washington Star.

"The Nation" alludes in the following

terms to the appearance of Miss Mary Anderson in Washington.

Her acting was simply marvelous with here and there, but rarely, a deflection. She reached the fullness of every opportunity in speech, in gesture, and action. Her impassioned prayer, the interruption, the greeting of her lover, were marked with a power totally beyond her years, and which, certainly, when she has become recognized as a great actress, she cannot expect to excel. The confession of her love was a bit of sweet acting that few, after seeing Macbeth or her Meg Merrilles, could expect. The richness of her lower tones, usually shown in entreaty, was heard with fine effect in the last act. In the role of Berthe, we can safely say Miss Anderson has achieved another triumph, of equal quality to those secured as Meg Merrilles and Lady Macbeth, without another look to her fast increasing repertoire, three of the grandest roles of the drama now in existence.

As this is probably the last criticism or review of Miss Anderson that we shall give this season, we deem it proper to say, that unbiased by the seeming flattering notices given by our exchanges, we have from the night of witnessing her first performance been actuated by a sense of justice to the patrons of the stage and to the stage itself, and while not picking up every trifling flaw and growling about it, we have at the same time been on the lookout for the dangers of "gush." Both have been avoided, and our conclusion is that Mary Anderson, is already a great and careful actress, not in the very highest polish, but of sufficient merit to place her beside the great Charlotte Cushman, with probabilities stripping the triumph of even that unexcelled tragedienne.

MISS MARY ANDERSON

Will appear at

MAJOR HALL FRANKFORT WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4th,

In her admired personation of

PAULINE,

In Lord Lytton's brilliant and favorite fiveact play, entitled the

LADY OF LYONS

OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

The cast including all the prominent artists of the Company.

She will appear at

MAY'S HALL, ELIZABETHTOWN
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5th,
As PAULINE in

THE LADY OF LYONS

The sale of seats will commence in each city one week in advance.

The character pictures of Miss Mary Anderson, prepared by "Mora," the distinguished New York artist, are beautiful specimens of photographic art. A limited number of copies will be placed on sale in advance of Miss Anderson's appearance.

Miss Anderson will be supported by a company of excellent artists.

Lady Macbeth of Miss Mary Anderson.

It was pleasant to find last night that Miss Mary Anderson's Lady Macbeth was all that we had anticipated, and more. The acting of this gifted lady in "Romeo and Juliet," in "Guy Mannering" and "Evadne" had prepared her audience for a successful rendering of a more exacting character, but they could not have expected the distinct-

ness and definiteness of ofnception, and sustained power, which mark, Miss Anderson's rendering of the part in which the Queens of the Stage have won the rarest laurels.

From the moment that Miss Anderson appeared upon the stage, last night, she had entire command of the audience. Winning enough, in gracious beauty, to hold the heart of a sterner man than Mr. Boniface's Macbeth.

The acting and declamation of Miss Anderson were superb. It was the height of art to allow passionate love misdirected to gleam through the chinks of her ambitious plotting. The Lady Macbeth of Miss Anderson is womanly even in its excesses. Even as thoughts of her children flit across her mind as she screws Macbeth's courage to the striking point, so in Duncan's chamber she recalls an earlier tie—

"Had he not resembled My father as he slept, I had done it."

At the close of the second act Miss Anderson was called before the curtain. The third act was splendidly played. Attired in royal robes, with the flashing diadem upon her shapely head, Lady Macbeth has reached the towering height to which she aspired. Yet is she saddened by the thought that Macbeth is ill at ease. More murders must ensue: Macbeth, familiar with blood, contrives the assassination of Banquo. In this he needs no urging. Nay, he fears perhaps dissussion, for he bids his wife be innocent of the knowledge of what is intended, until she may "applaud the deed." It was a wonderfully realistic picture. Lady Macbeth, with smiling face, solicitous for the comfort of her friends, still casts anxious glances at perturbed Macbeth. She is ill at ease; and the audience know it,

thought her friends do not. Vainly she attempts to conceal or explain away her lord's infirmity. For him, exhortation and entreaty; for the wondering nobles, the suggestion that if they note him, they shall extend his passion. It is more than even she can compass. Half-crazed with anguish, she bids the peers go; and then, heart-broken, crushed by contending emotions, she fell with an agonizing shriek at the feet of him for whom she dared so much, turning to him, even in that supreme moment,

a face lighted up and glorified by love. Genius alone can inspire acting at once so natural and so affecting. As the curtain fell there was a moment of breathes silence, followed by deafening applause, which was redoubled as the fair player bowed her acknowledgments. The soliloquy in the fourth act, admirably as it was delivered, was commonplace in comparison with the superbacting at the banquet. That single scene was enough to establish a reputation.—

News and Courier.

How many other yellowing programmes are hidden away in boxes with other precious souvenirs in Frankfort, I wonder?

When one thinks of the age of the young actress; her determination to make a reputation on the stage, the meager help she received, the stinging criticisms she had to endure, one wonders, while admiring the efforts, how she had the courage in the face of it all to go on. Seventeen! A child almost, and one who had but just left the high walls of a convent. It makes one subscribe to the statement: "That genius is the capacity for taking pains."

It is the early struggle and the early success and the early life work of "Our Mary" that is most interesting to theatregoers and the lovers of genius. Later life with its success and adulation does not bring the same thrill to either the performer or to the lookers on. It is the struggle, the obstacles surmounted that appeal to human nature and the best in us, and make us take heart of grace

and in the very face of defeat to snatch victory.

So, in this short sketch a few of this wonderful woman's early trials and early work will The successful years we know of. Her recent visit to this country for the purpose of colaborating with Hichens for the dramatization of the "Garden of Allah" is still being talked of in theatrical circles, and her still more recent determination to visit Ireland and assist in dramatizing the Irish Folk Plays has revived the talk that Mrs. Antonio de Navarro may be thus induced to return to the stage.

This famous woman, as most of us know, first saw the light of day in a small California town. Her mother, who married the man of her choice against the wishes of her parents, was but nineteen years of age and was so greatly distressed at the ugly, little red face of the little Mary Anderson, that to the consoling remark of the nurse that she would some day be very proud of her, was childish

enough to answer most emphati-

cally, "never."

Mrs. de Navarro's parents left Sacramento when she was quite a baby and wishing to be near some relative Mrs. Anderson located in Louisville, Kentucky, to be near her brother-in-law, who was at that time a pastor of a small German congregation. Her parents had not forgiven her for marrying against their wishes and she felt the need of a friend during the frequent absences of her husband in England.

This uncle became the guardian of little "Mamie" Anderson after

her father's early death.

It was at the age of twelve. when Dr. Griffin, who had in his youth prided himself on his acting as an amateur, took down a volume of Shakespeare, and said to the small and precocious Miss Anderson: "I am going to read Hamlet to you."

Only a few days after this she astonished the family by appearing before them enveloped in a large army cloak of Dr. Griffin and scowling tremendously began:

"Angels and ministers of grace, defend us. Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned,"

Her next performance was in the kitchen, before the small maid of all work. This maid, being duly impressed slipped out to call her "ma" and Dr. Griffin, who was the family critic.

This time it was the fourth act of the Lady of Lyons and Dr. Griffin clapped his hands

called out:

"Bravo, you'll make good

actress some day."

It was after many years of labor and no engagement seemed possible for the little stage-struck girl. Dr. Griffin, her step-father, at last appealed to Mr. John Mc-Cullough to give her an audience and tell them frankly what he thought of her chances.

After behaving somewhat bearishly over the matter and warning the little girl he would unsparingly criticise her work, Mary Anderson went through the portico scene of "Romeo and Juliet" for When she had finished his him. manner had changed and he spent several hours going through scenes with her from all she knew.

After this her real and first chance of appearing on a Louisville stage came through her friend. Mr. Barney Macauley. Mr. Macauley's wife was a famous actress and both interested themselves in the young actress and gave her the chance of appearing for the first time on any stage.

In the serious illness of actress who could not fill the latter half of the week at Macauley's Theatre, Mr. Macauley sent for Miss Anderson.

"Could you act for me the night after tomorrow?"

"Could she?" Here was her tide and she took it at the flood. With only one rehearsal Miss Anderson appeared the next night in borrowed, white satin gown, and played Juliet to a crowded Louisville house.

Harsh criticisms followed. Fellow actors were unkind and friends knew her, never once lost openly disdainful. Travel was her ideal and how high it was

not easy and debts grew. planted by her slender young In the face of it all, little hands is history—world's history.

"Mamie" Anderson, as Louisville



THE DUEL BETWEEN JOHN ROWAN

AND

DR. JAMES CHAMBERS

BY

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

-

THE DUEL BETWEEN JOHN ROWAN AND DR. JAMES CHAMBERS.

In the first half of the last century a great many duels were fought in Kentucky, the custom having been inherited from Virginia, where, as in Great Britain, it had long prevailed. The participants were generally men of prominence in public life, notwithstanding the practice was condemned by law, with heavy penalties attached, but rarely en-The custom was only eradicated in Kentucky when the Constitution of 1850 went into effect, which provided that any person who should directly or indirectly give or accept a challenge. or knowingly carry one, should be deprived of the right to hold any office of honor or profit. It also required all officers, before entering upon their duties, to take an oath that they had not fought a duel, sent or accepted a challenge or acted as second in carrying one to fight a duel with any citizen of this State. Since then duelling in Kentucky has ceased, the Constitution of 1892 containing the same provisions.

It is not my purpose in this paper to say anything further upon the general subject, but to

confine myself to the particulars of one of the first duels in Kentucky of general interest, and to correct many erroneous ments concerning it by giving, as succinctly as possible, the facts regarding it, which for more than a century have been incorrectly given. This was the duel between John Rowan and Dr. James Chambers. The generally cepted account has been that the difficulty which occurred between the principals leading to the duel took place at Frankfort and was fought in that vicinity, the seconds of Judge Rowan being given as Joseph Hamilton Daviess and John Allen, his classmates. account was very elaborately presented in Harper's Magazine for August, 1860, by R. T. Coleman. the place and all particulars not according with the facts. In the Courier-Journal of Nevember. 1897, there appeared an article upon Daviess, in which the duel stated to have been fought 1797, and that Daviess about Rowan's second. These was statements. supplemented many in intervening years, have never, as far as I have seen, been

corrected. Having recently come into possession of the facts as to the time, place and parties connected with the duel, I propose to give them as succinctly as the nature of the case will admit.

The personal difficulty which led to the duel which was fought near Bardstown, occurred in that place on the night of January 29th, 1801, and the duel was fought in that vicinity February 3rd, the challenge having been sent by Dr. Chambers January 31st. These facts, together with the particulars of the duel, I recently found in a letter from Judge George M. Bibb, one of the most prominent Kentuckians of that day, the second of Judge Rowan, in the Palladium, a weekly published in Frankfort in the following spring. It being difficult to condense the facts antecedent to the duel I have deemed it best to give the letter so far as it relates to the essential points, in full:

LETTER FROM JUDGE BIBB.

To the Editor of the Palladium; Sir:

For the benefit of those who loving truth have been, or might be misled by the many false reports which have been industriously circulated respecting a duel between Dr. Chambers, deceased, and Mr. Rowan, I request you to publish this letter, together with the enclosed certificates, &c., referred to herein. This publication would not have been made until the return of Major Bullock from New Orleans but for the manner

in which the subject has been introduced into your paper of the 28th of April. For the causes of the quarrel between the Doctor and Mr. Rowan, I refer to the certificates marked No. 1 and 2, as also the copies of the Doctor's letter No. 3.

On the 1st of February Rowan and myself returned from Bullitt County, I not until late in the evening where we had been the preceding week. The next morning Mr. Rowan showed me a note from Dr. Chambers of the 31st of January, requesting Mr. Rowan to make known his time and place of meeting, as well as his friend's name, to which he returned an answer the same day by me, as his friend, appointing the next morning as also a place. In the evening of the 2nd of February Major Bullock and myself met at Mr. Wilson's tavern where we had a conversation in which Major Bullock expressed a desire that an accommodation to satisfaction of both might reached. I supposed that could not be unless the Doctor would withdraw his note of the 31st of January. We then had some conversation about the manner of firing. Major Bullock proposed that they should aim and fire by the word. I that they should stand with their backs toward each other, in that position wait for the word, then face and fire at pleas-Nothing of distance was proposed on that evening, but that and the manner of firing was postponed, to be agreed on in the morning.

the Accordingly. when parties alighted from their horses. Major Bullock and myself were apart from the Doctor and Mr. Rowan, to agree upon the subjects postponed from the preceding evening. Major Bullock spoke of an endeavor to accommodate the difference. I still thought it could not be made unless the Doctor's note should be withdrawn, to which the Major would not assent. The distance was then mentioned. Major Bullock said he supposed the usual distance; I requested him to mention it: he said ten steps, to which I agreed immediately, but said he might add two steps, which he not choosing to do, the distance remained as agreed upon. We then agreed they should, at that distance, stand with their backs, each toward the other, and wait for the word "fire;" after which they should face and fire when they pleased. To prevent doubt it was particularly mentioned agreed, that each might hold his pistol as he pleased, and use in firing one or both hands. other propositions than these, as to distance or firing, were made or signified to me, and these at such a distance, and in such a voice that I do not hesitate to say that they were not heard by the Doctor or Mr. Rowan. The Doctor and Mr. Rowan had rode out in their great coats, which they took off before the pistols were handed to them. As agreed upon they fired, each long after they had faced, Mr. Rowan first and then the Doctor. Mr. Rowan rested his pistol on his left hand—the Doctor his on the left arm above the elbow. The deliberate and long aim of each prompted each of their friends to ask, if they were hurt. Dr. Chambers said first "No," Mr. Rowan also said "I am not," to which the Doctor replied, "I am sorry for it;" Mr. Rowan said "Well, try it again," the Doctor said, "Agreed."

As agreed upon from the first they fired the second round, the Doctor first, the interval between their fires just distinguishable, and shorter than before, each resting his pistol as formerly and taking deliberate aim. The Doctor Major Bullock and myself fell. assistance. his to searched, but searched too low for the wound. The Doctor was unable to tell us, not knowing where. Major Bullock then opened the waistcoat. raised left arm and found it. I saw the But little blood wound. issued. I went to Mr. Rowan and told him I thought the wound was answered mortal: he sorry," and going to the Doctor he said he supposed there was no further use for him. Major Bullock replied, "No." Mr. Rowan was going, but turning to the Doctor, with the pledge of his, Mr. Rowan's honor to serve him, and offered to send his carriage for Major Bullock had the Doctor. bound up the wound and was supporting him. The Doctor was restless and requested me to extend his left leg and unbound the joint of the knee, in doing which my head was near that of Major

Bullock's, which opportunity he took of requesting me to go to town and tell Mr. Caldwell to send for the Doctor. I hastened to my horse and on him was passing to see the Doctor. Major Bullock desired me to hasten. Mr. Caldwell was absent from the town. I informed Mr. McClean of my business. The news spread and the whole town was in haste to see the Doctor. I returned as soon as possible with Doctor Chapieze.

In the interview at Mr. Rowan's house a few hours after we had parted from the Doctor. Mr. Rowan observed that Major Bullock had taken whiffs at his words to the Doctor when wounded, for which he was sorry and they were spoken without any intention of giving offense, under the impression that having been called there satisfy the Doctor, it was proper to have his leave to depart, not judging the wound would prove so quickly mortal. Major Bullock told me he thought Mr. Rowan was wrong. I then told the Major of what Mr. Rowan had said, in the interview above, of his answer to my telling him of the wound and mentioned his last words to the Doctor, which seemed to change the Major's opinion, but he still expected Mr. Rowan to mention the subject. When I saw Mr. Rowan next he had discussed with the Major and satisfied him completely, of which had I doubted Major Bullock's conduct Mr. to Rowan would have been ample proof.

Major Bullock never sent any challenge to Mr. Rowan by me.

Whether it be criminal in men to suffer their prejudices and passions to gain ascendency over their reason or judgment, I have not leisure to discuss. But. Mr. Printer, I believe, had the enemies of Mr. Rowan opposed to their prejudices a small exertion of reason and dispassionate inquiry about this unfortunate single combat, the certificates on that subject would not have differed from those I herewith transmit to you, marked No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, except that some of them would have been rendered unnecessary. For myself I say they fought bravely and honestly. The wound was in the left side, so that the arm, if suffered to hang at ease would have covered it. And here let me refer to a certified copy of the inquisition marked No. 10, and also to the certificates marked No. 11, 12 and 13. These it is hoped, Mr. Printer, will wipe the stain from the honor of the deceased which the report of his having been shot in the back would seem to impart and which he so little deserved.

And now Sir, through this medium, I beg forgiveness of the real friends of the deceased. Should this remind them of his brave, yet modest and unassuming worth, renew their sorrows, let me plead the sacred majesty of truth, the respect due the sacred memory of the dead, and the importance of his good name to the living. Counting myself in the number of his friends, it is a pleasure I say, we never had a single jar and with consolation I remember, after he

was sensible of death's approach, my hands administered drink at his request and my ears heard him express it.

Your fellow citizen, George M. Bibb. Bardstown, May, 1801.

The certificates referred to in the foregoing letter are too long to be inserted here. The main facts established by them are. first, as to the time and circumstances of the personal difficulty between the principals which led to the challenge. The common version has been that Mr. Rowan and Dr. Chambers had been engaged with two others in a game of whist when the former having said something offensive to Dr. Chambers the latter rejoined sharply, causing Mr. Rowan to reply in such harsh terms as led Dr. Chambers to send a challenge which resulted in his death. previously stated, the incident is said to have occurred at Frankfort, but the letter of Judge Bibb and the certificates cited in it show that it took place in Bardstown at night, in a room at tavern, in which a game of whist was also going on between four persons, but that Mr. Rowan and Dr. Chambers were engaged in a game known by its French name, Vingt-un, once popular in Kentucky within the memory of many living, but of late years quite out of fashion. It was a convivial gathering and beverages frequent, being chiefly of ale of strong quality, in which both Rowan and Chambers indulged freely. The

first evidence which those at the other table observed induced the belief that it was a harmless exchange of epithets until blows followed and Chambers said that he would challenge Rowan and if he did not fight he would publish him as a coward in every gazette in the State. This specific statement is from the certificate of Hubbard, one of the persons at the other table. It will be observed that just after the occur-rence Mr. Bibb states that he and Mr. Rowan went to Bullitt County, which adjoins Nelson, of which Bardstown is the county seat, returning on the 1st of February, and next morning the challenge of Dr. Chambers was received, and the duel fought on the 3rd.

The communication of Bibb which I have given, accompanied by the statements others cognizant of the salient facts preceding the duel, is not only interesting as giving the only true history of the event, with the correct date and location of the duel, but is also valuable as giving to posterity the full details of the manner in which duels of that and succeeding days conducted elsewhere in this country and in Europe, the variation being in the choice of weapons, although pistols were the favorite weapons as compared with rifles and swords. It would be difficult to find a better description of a custom once so widely practiced, but now, fortunately, so completely relegated to the past.

There is one other feature of this historic incident which gives to it individuality—a degree of special interest. They were all young, being between twenty-five and thirty. Less is known of Dr. Chambers than of the other three. owing to the fact that the others achieved reputations from their prolonged lives. He was a physician of high standing in the community and socially also, having married the daughter of Benjamin Sebastian, a gentleman of English birth who came to Louisville at an early day and was one of the first Judges of the Court of Appeals. The most prominent among the other three may be said to have been Judge Bibb, a Virginian, born in 1776, and a graduate of both Hampden Sidney and of William and Mary Colleges, moving to Lexington in 1796, where he began the practice of In 1808 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals and in the following year Chief Justice. Resigning in 1810 he was appointed in 1827 Chief Justice for the second time, but resigned the following year. He was twice elected U.S. Senator, first in 1811, resigning in 1814, and secondly in 1829, serving the full term of six vears. From 1833 to 1844 he was Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, but in the latter year resigned to become secretary if the U.S. Treasury, serving the term of four years. He died April 14, 1859.

John Rowan, the surviving principal in the duel, was older than Judge Bibb, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1773. In 1783 his father, who was a Revolution-

ary soldier, settled in Louisville resumed his education in the higher branches in a classical school in Bardstown, kept by Dr. Priestly. He was admitted to the bar in 1795, and began the practice of law in Lexington. member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of Secretary of 1799, appointed State in 1804, and in 1805 elected to Congress. After serving several terms in the Legislature, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1824 he was elected to the United States Senate and served the full term This was his last elective office, his only other public service being that of Commissioner to adjust the Claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico. Ill health restricted future public service and he died at his residence in Louisville, July 13th, 1843, in his seventieth year.

The prominence attained in public life by two of the participants in this famous duel is given here to show the mental calibre of those who took part in duels in Kentucky, and it may be said that instead of its being a drawback upon their promotion it was, on the contrary, a potent element of their success in life, especially in the political arena. If we scan the long list of duelists among Kentuckians who rose to public positions of high grade, State and national, despite their particips. tion in the practice of duelling, we shall find that they constitute, s very large majority over the violators of the then existing laws

against the practice. In view of such conditions what praise, commensurate with their valuable service both to the State and enlightened civilization can we award to the members of our Con-

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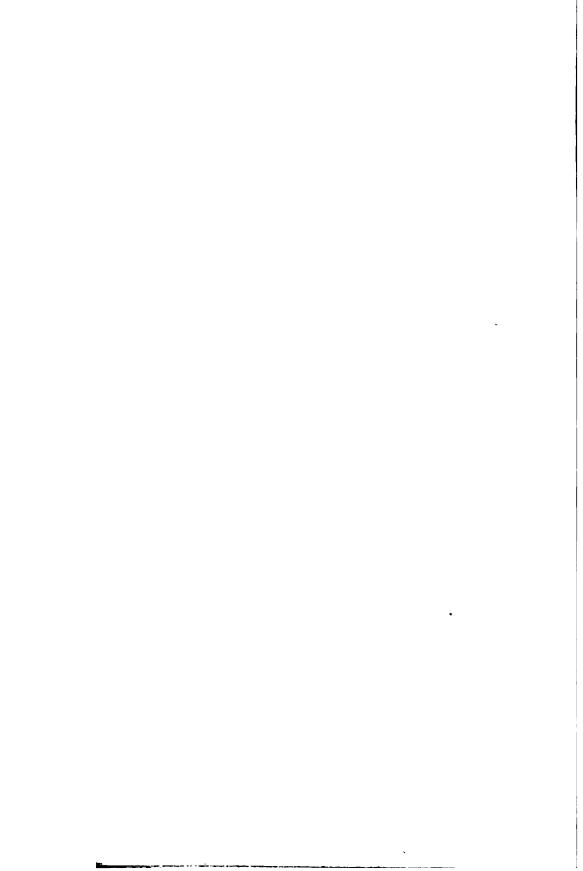
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stitutional Convention of 1850, who put an end to this relic of barbarism by the prohibitory clause therein embodied? Esto perpetua.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.



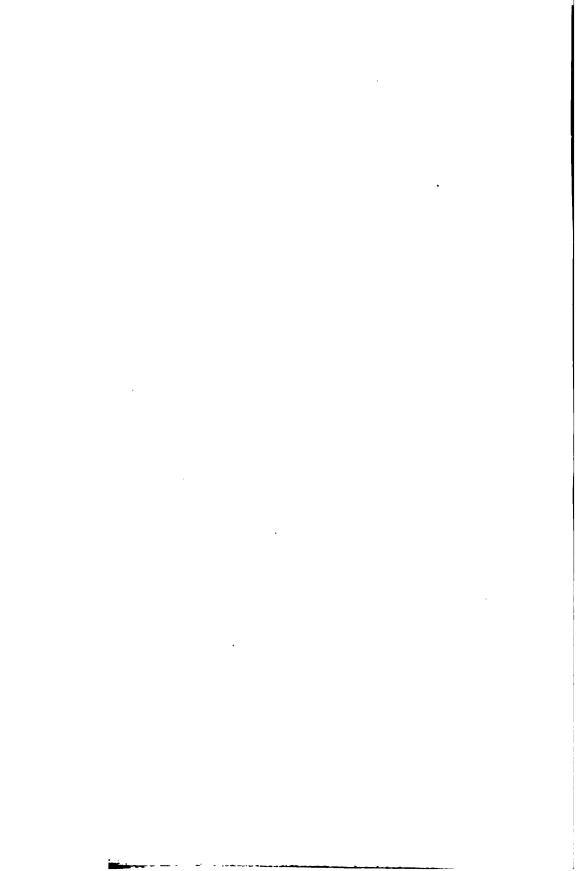


THE STORY OF THREE GOVERNORS

BY

LAURIE J. BLAKELY

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY



THE STORY OF THREE GOVERNORS.

By Laurie J. Blakely, Covington, Kentucky.

"Fifty Years Since" stories of the war between the States deal only with the battles of the conflict, the newspapers seemingly overlooking, with rare exceptions, the efforts that were made to avert the beginning of hostilities, being overlooked or regarded as of slight interest because of their failure—a failure that was inevitable when the bitterness of the feeling engendered by the movements of the Abolitionists under the lead of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and accentuated by the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, is considered.

Yet the stories of efforts made by men in public life, to the north and to the south of Mason and Dixon's line are of the greatest interest, and Kentucky—unique in all things—occupies a foremost place in the story of an anxious and a sincere desire to restore fraternal relations not only between the states of the States of the North but between all sections and the Federal Union. The initiative in the Story of Three Governors was taken by Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, in the

early weeks of 1861. On his invitation three Governors-Morton. of Indiana; Dennison, of Ohio, and himself, of Kentucky, were to meet at the old Spencer House, in Cincinnati, on April 30, there to devise ways and means to stay the certainty of hostilities and "to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session." One of the strange features of the story is in the ready acquiescence of Governor Morton with, however, a speedy change of views and declination to take part in the conference which, in the beginning, had met with his hearty concurrence.

On April 24, 1861, Governor Magoffin called the Legislature of Kentucky in extra session. In his call he cited the fact that the Federal government was bent on prosecuting a war on the seceded states and that it was the first duty of Kentucky to place herself in a position of complete defense against invasion. He declared that it was useless "to longer refuse to recognize the fact that the American Union is dissolved."

In his opinion the determination of the United States to invade the seceded states would involve "the unlimited slaughter of their citizens," and one of the questions he submitted to the Legislature was: "Shall she (Kentucky) declare her own independence and prepare, single handed, to maintain it?" He reported that an appeal to the banks of the State had met with generous response and that with the funds provided, he had "employed every resource at his command to supply the State with the necessary means of defense." He recommended to the Legislature that it provide means for repayment of the loans and correspondence submitted his with Secretary of War Cameron and with Governors Morton and Dennison.

The first of the series was a dispatch from Secretary Cameron, dated April 15, 1861, notifying Governor Magoffin that a call had been made on Kentucky for four regiments of militia. To that, Governor Magoffin answered: "Your dispatch received. In answer I say, emphatically, that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States."

Then follows a communication from Governor Dennison, presented to Governor Magoffin by the late Judge Thomas M. Key, of the Superior Court bench of Cincinnati, and himself a Kentuckian, stating that the assurances which Judge Key would give of the "sincere desire of the people of Ohio that nothing might occur to inter-

rupt the kindly feeling between the people of the two States" were, also, his own sentiments and that Governor Magoffin might freely confer with Judge Key "in regard to the people along the common border and as to the proper means of removing all apprehension of strife between them."

Thereupon Governor Magoffin asked Governor Dennison if would co-operate with Kentucky in a proposition to the Federal government for peace by the Border States, as mediators between the contending parties and added: "I have a similar understanding with Governor Morton, of Indiana." In response, Governor Dennison designated Noah H. Swayne, a Virginian by birth, and later a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed from Ohio, as his Ambassador and notified Governor Magoffin of the fact receiving in response a telegram from the latter stating that he would be glad to meet Colonel Swavne at the Spencer House, in Cincinnati, on the succeeding Tuesday, April 1861, and that he had taken the liberty of inviting Governor Morton to attend the conference. That telegram was dated April 26, 1861. In response Governor Dennison expressed his gratification over the coming conference and also that Governor Morton had been invited. The next step in the efforts to maintain peace along the border, while the three Governors were acting as mediators between the Union and the Confederacy, is

shown by the following official letter from the Ambassador from Kentucky:

"Cincinnati, April 30, 1861. "To the Honorable William Governor of Ohio. Dennison, Dear Sir: I have been commissioned by the Honorable Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky. to solicit the co-operation of the Honorable O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, and yourself in an effort to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session in the hope that the action of that body may point the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

The ways of peace, at that juncture, seemed broad and smooth, Governor Magoffin, in the meantime, having received a letter from Governor Morton stating that he would "unite in any effort for the restoration of the Union and peace which shall be constitutional and honorable to Indiana and the Federal government and will, if you appoint, meet you at Jeffersonville tomorrow." swering Governor Morton's letter, Governor Magoffin called attention to the fact that the conference had been arranged for the Spencer House, Cincinnati, and urged Governor Morton to attend the meeting. On April 26, Governor Morton answered: "I will meet your Excellency at the Spencer House. I expect to meet you in person." For some reason, however, Governor Magoffin preferred to conduct negotiations through his representative, Colonel Crittenden. But when the fatal April 30 came about Colonel Crittenden found neither the Governor of Ohio nor the Governor of Indiana at the Spencer House, as is evident from the fact that on that day he addressed a letter to Governor Morton in like terms with that addressed to Governor Dennison:

"Cincinnati, April 30, 1861.
"To Honorable O. P. Morton,
Governor of Indiana.

"Dear Sir: I have been commissioned by the Honorable B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, to solicit the co-operation of yourself and the Honorable William Dennison, Governor of Ohio, in an effort to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states until after the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to peaceful solution of our national troubles. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

fully,
"Your obedient servant,
"T. L. CRITTENDEN."

Whether the Governors of Indiana and Ohio had been saying things to each other during the passage of the correspondence with the other Governor, or whether Secretary Cameron had heard of the proposed conference at the Spencer House, or whether

events were marching too rapidly and prevented Governor Morton Governor Dennison visiting Cincinnati, does not appear. But the fact that Governor Dennison set himself about furnishing the quota of Ohio to the Federal armies and that Gover-Morton, ignoring Colonel Crittenden's letter. addressed himself to Governor Magoffin direct, gives strength to the belief that the two Governors on the other side of the Ohio had taken later counsel with each other, or with Washington, on the subject.

The letter of Governor Morton to Governor Magoffin while plain, forceful and direct, shows a sudden conversion from the desire for peace to the desire for war. First listening to the suggestion of Governor Magoffin for a meeting of the three Governors in the interest of peace, and giving apparently cordial approval and hoping for the continuance of friendly relations between the three states, Governor Morton, on May 1, 1861, notified Governor Magoffin that: "It becomes my duty to state that I do not recognize the right of anv state to act as mediator between the Federal government and a rebellious state." He declared his conviction and platform to be that: "Kentucky and Indiana were but integral parts of the Union and, as such, are subject to government of the United States and bound to obey the requirements \mathbf{of} the President issued in pursuance of his constiauthority." He tutional invoked Kentucky "By all the sacred ties that bind us together to take her stand with Indiana promptly and efficiently on the side of the Union." In conclusion he said:

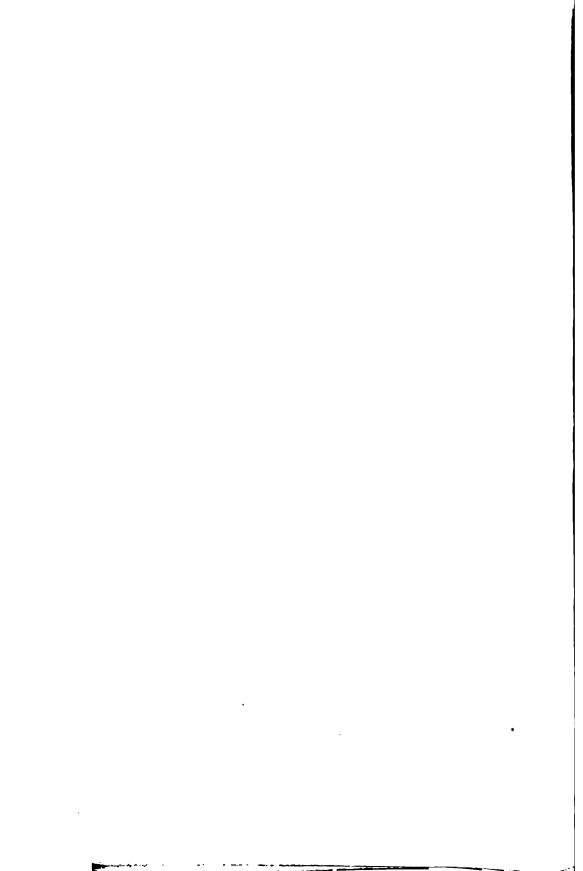
"I take this occasion to renew the expression of my earnest desire that Kentucky remain in the Union and that the intimate personal, social, political and commercial relations which exist between her and Indiana may never be disturbed but be cemented and strengthened through all coming years."

And that ended the proposed peace conference between the three Governors on the patriotic initiative of Governor Magoffin.

The old Spencer House has many traditions endearing it to Cincinnatians of the olden time. and none so enduring as the traditions of the days when it was the leading hotel of the West and the abiding place, when in Cincinnati, of the best blood and brain of the South in the days before the war; the hostelry of many romances and of a chef unexcelled. But not all the memories of the now abandoned and dismantled Spencer House would have given it a name as enduring as would the meeting of the three Governors in furtherance of the effort of Governor Magoffin to bring about "a truce between the general government and the seceded states."

But things moved quickly in those days and the red light of desolating war overshadowed the plans of Governor Magoffin—subsequently compelled to resign by military pressure under orders from Washington. But his effort was none the less patriotic, earnest and sincere, qualities made all the more apparent by the resignation demanded from him by an authority having no jurisdiction in the matter save that of force. The Story of the Three Governors is interesting, and all the more so because of suggestions of peace jubilees in 1915, or fifty years from Appomattox.

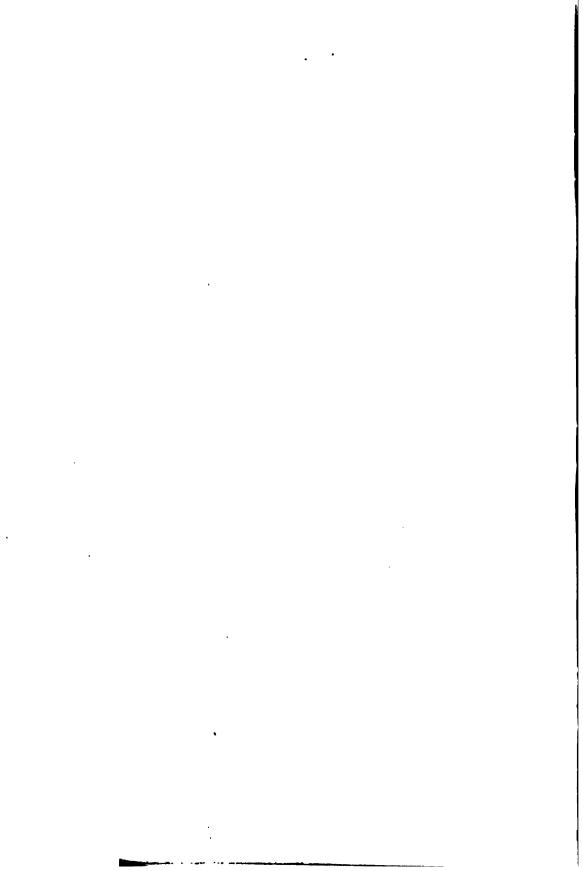




IN THE HOLLOW OF HIS HAND

BY

MRS. W. LESLIE COLLINS



IN THE HOLLOW OF HIS HAND.

By Mrs. W. Leslie Collins.

About one hundred and eighteen years ago there lived in Franklin County, Ky., a well-to-do farmer named Bourne. His farm extended into the present adjoining county of Anderson, which then formed a part of Woodford

County.

At that time civilization had not driven out all of the primitive denizens of the forests, wolves, catamounts and panthers added the terrors of their presence to the density of the wood, and ocasionally, impelled by hunger, they approached the scattered habitations of men to seize upon, and devour, all unprotected live stock—even if it was in the doorway of its sturdy owner who dared not venture out alone to the rescue; and the watch dogs would bark vociferously at a safe distance from the fierce marauder, or would fly with drooping tails and frightened yelps to a convenient hiding place.

Many a belated hunter has quickened his footsteps as he felt his long hair almost rise from his neck on hearing the awful screams of a panther pierce the darkness, or the far-off howls of wolves that

were perhaps on his trail. Often the soft patter of stealthy footfalls greeted his ears, and often gleaming eyes stared at him from leafy hiding places. Often he was called upon to combat the owner of the fiery eyes, and not always was the hunter the victor; but Farmer Bourne never suffered from worse than a semi-occasional nocturnal visit from a hungry catamount to his pig pen or hen roost.

Mr. Bourne and his excellent wife, with their large family of bright young children and well satisfied negroes, lived an industrious and happy life. But one day there happened an event that threatened to cloud their lives with sorrow. Their beautiful little daughter, Mary Ann, then six years of age, was the very light of their eyes.

One afternoon Mr. Bourne sent one of his colored men into the adjacent wood to fell trees, and, after a while, unknown to anyone, little Mary Ann tied her little sunbonnet over her fair curls, and accompanied by her pet lamb, followed the man into the wood "to gather flowers," as she afterwards said, and fully expecting to

find the colored man and return home with him; but she did not find him, and, in her search, wandered farther and farther into the forest until she became hopelessly lost.

The shades of eve were falling when Mrs. Bourne missed her little daughter and alarmed the household. Every nook and corner of the home place underwent an unsuccessful search; then the neighborhood was aroused, and the half frantic mother gathered her remaining children about her and wept and prayed the long night through, while men and boys, with torches and dogs, scoured the surrounding forest. They found a few bunches of withered wild flowers, and a tuft of soft white wool on a thorn bush, but it was dawn before they found the little child who was half sitting, half reclining against a tree, miles from home, sound asleep with her little sunbonnet over her tear-stained face, and the bloody head of her pet lamb clasped tightly in her chubby arms.

The overjoyed father clasped his child to his breast, and strong men wept tears of horror and sympathy when the child told the story of the bloody lamb's head, and the awful danger of which she was entirely ignorant. She told of how she was met in the darkness—which was dimly illumined by the straggling light of the moon—by several "funny looking dogs," who sprang upon

her poor little lamb and almost tore it to pieces before her eyes. Then a "big cat" came and drove the "dogs" away. In the struggle the lamb's head was torn entirely off, and "the big cat" disappeared with the gory, headless body. Then the weeping child took the bloody head of her unfortunate pet, and wandered on and on until weariness overcame her and she sank to rest in the place where she was found.

Amid the weird night sounds of the untracked forest, with the hooting of the owl in the tree above for a lullaby, the poor, tired child soon fell asleep to awaken in the strong arms of her

devoted father.

Investigation proved the "funny looking dogs" to have been wolves, and the "big cat" an American panther of the largest kind.

Thus did God hold the child in the "hollow of his hand" and no

evil thing touched her.

There are many persons now living in Franklin and Anderson counties, Kentucky, whose immediate ancestors joined in that

memorable search.

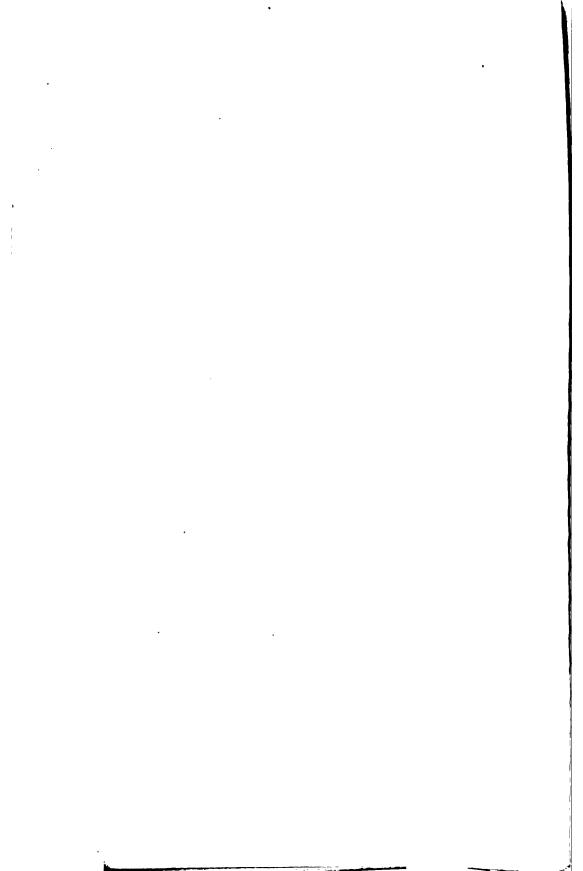
Mary Ann Bourne lived to tell her children and grandchildren about the perils of that night. She was a remarkable woman and, about forty-eight years ago, met a remarkable death—poisoned by eating a catalpa blossom. She left many descendants, one of whom—a grandson—was the husband of the present writer.



KENTUCKY TROOPS IN THE WAR OF 1812

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY



KENTUCKY TROOPS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

By A. C. Quisenberry.

The centennial of the beginning of the War of 1812 has awakened a new and intense interest in that great struggle-our second war for independence. That Kenshould feel more than tuckians ordinarily interested in that important war is only to be pected, for it was a war that lasted nearly three years, in which we gained only five important victories on land, four of which—the seige of Fort Meigs, and the battles of Fort Stephenson, the Thames, and New Orleans, were won almost entirely by Kentuckians; who also contributed essentially to Perry's brilliant naval victory on Lake Erie. The history of the world's wars shows no more brilliant vicachieved anywhere those that were won by Kentuckians on the River Thames, in Canada, and at New Orleans.

There has always been a question as to how many troops Kentucky furnished in the War of 1812, and it is believed that this article settles that question with as close an approximation as it will ever be possible to attain—and the number is 25,010. These

25,000 of our grandfathers were enrolled in four regiments of United States regular troops which were recruited entirely in Kentucky, and 36 regiments, 4 battalions and 12 independent companies of Kentucky militia, including the organizations of spies, which would be called scouts today.

The statement here given is based upon a roster published many years ago by the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky (although a great deal of it was obtained from other sources), and gives each regiment or other organization, so far as is now known, that was furnished by the State, and names also the general and regimental and company officers, and gives the actual strength (by count) of each regiment, battalion and company.

Many of the officers are named two or more times, and it is also certain that many of the enlisted men served more than one enlistment, as the enlistments were for short terms, ranging from two to six months, for the militiamen. On the other hand, it has been found impossible to secure the names of more than a few of the brigade and division staff officers, of whom there were certainly several hundred, among whom it is known that there were such men as John J. Crittenden, William T. Barry, George Walker, Charles A. Wickliffe, Joseph McDowell and Anthony Crockett; so, notwithstanding the duplications of names, the number of troops furnished by Kentucky in the War of 1812, will remain at about 25,000.

There appears to be good evidence that there were several regiments of Kentucky militia in the war, the rolls of which have been lost. For instance, there are still in existence a roll of the First Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, Third Regiment and of the of Kentucky Riflemen, but there roll existis now in ence of the Second Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, which would have contained about 500 men. Among the spoils of the battle of the Thames was a British drum which William General Henry Harrison presented to a regiment of Kentucky militia; and that old drum may still be seen in the rooms of the Kentucky State Historical Society, in the new Capitol building in Frankfort, with the following inscription in guilt letters upon it: "Drum taken at the battle of the Thames and presented to the Forty-second Regiment of Kentucky militia for turning out more volunteers during the late war than any other regiment in Kentucky." Yet there are now in existence the records of only thirty-six regiments of Kentucky militia in that war; so it seems that the rolls of at least six regiments have been lost. There appears to have been a system of numbering the regiments, but it apparently has not descended to these times.

Some of the regiments were very small. Callaway's regiment in the Thames campaign contained only 288 men. On the other hand, Richard M. Johnson's regiment in the same campaign (including Payne's company, which was attached to it) contained 1,437 men, or enough for a brigade. Colonel William Dudley's regiment, a large part of which was destroyed at "Dudley's Defeat," contained 1,297 men.

The number of men (exclusive of general officers) furnished by Kentucky during each year of the war, was as follows:

181Í		 96
1812		 11,114
1813	-	 8,793
1814	•	 4,156
1815	•	 834
1010	•	

Total 24,993

The census of 1810, immediately preceding the War of 1812, gave Kentucky a white population of 324,237, only about one-half of whom (162,118) were males; and of these it may be assumed that only about one-fifth (32,423) were of military age and condition; so it is seen that the young State sent about five out of every six of her fighting men into the war, where they made a record and a reputation that was not approached by the troops of any other state in the Union.

The battle of Tippecanoe was fought seven months before the declaration of war, but it was as much an incident of the War of 1812 as the battle of the Thames was.

Already many thousands Kentuckians are beginning to inquire as to what part their grandfathers and great-grandfathers took in the War of 1812, and it is hoped that the following facts may be of great utility, as well as of great interest to them. In the subjoined lists the troops in classes (infantry, mounted, dragoons, riflemen, etc.) and each class is arranged chronologically, according to the date that the regiment, or other organization, was organized and mustered into the service. The roster now follows:

UNITED STATES REGULARS.

(1) Seventh Regiment, United States Infantry.

Organized under the act of April 12, 1808, and was recruited in Kentucky for the War of 1812. It was consolidated May 17, 1815, with the 2nd, 3rd and 44th regiments of infantry to form the present 1st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Field and Staff—Colonel William Russell, Major George Gibson, John Nicks, and five other officers, etc. (30, including band).

1st Company—Officers names not given. (51).

2nd Company—Lieut. Elisha H. Hall. (51).

3rd Company—Lieut. Theodorick B. Rice. (39).

4th Company-Lieut. Narcissus Brontin,

Ensigns John U. Carrick, Elisha T. Hell. (101).

5th Company—1st Lieut. James S. Wade, 2nd Lieut. Ethelred Taylor. (109.)

6th Company—Capt. Uriah Blue, Lieuts.

Jacob Miller, Michael McClelland, Ensign Thomas Blackstone. (107).

7th Company—Capt. Richard Oldham, Lieut. Samuel Vail, Ensign Archibald Wilson. (110).

8th Company—Capt, Alexander A. White, Lieut, Wm. Prosser. (99).

9th Company—Capt. Carey Nicholas, Lieut. Elijah Montgomery, Ensign Andrew Ross. (117).

10th Company—Capt. W. H. McClellan, Ensigns French H. Gay, Wilson Creed. (107).

Total strength of the regiment, 907 officers and enlisted men.

(2) Seventeenth Regiment, United States Infantry.

Organized under the acts of January 11 and June 26, 1812. Consolidated May 30, 1814, with the 1st, 24th, 28th and 29th regiments of infantry to form the present 3rd Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Field and Staff—Col. Samuel Wells, Lieut.-Colonels Wm. McMillan, George Todd, Majors Richard Davenport, George Croghan, Richard Graham, Richard Oldham, etc. (17).

1st Company—Lieut. David L. Carney.

2nd Company—Capt. Henry Crittenden, Lieut. James Blair. (72).

3rd Company—Capt. Martin L. Hawkins, Lieut. Chas. Scott, Ensign Wm. H. Fisher. (119).

4th Company—Capt. B. W. Sanders, Lieut. Cyrus W. Baylor, Ensign Richard Mitchell. (117).

5th Company—Capt. Caleb H. Holder. Lieuts. Chas. Mitchell, James Gray, Ensign Owen Evans. (107).

6th Company—Capt. Thos. T. Chinn, Lieut. Thos. Mountjoy, Ensign Mason Seward. (135).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. I. Adair, Lieuts. James Hackley, Thos. W. Hawkins, Ensign Thos. R. McKnight. (115).

8th Company—Capt. David Holt, Lieuts. Joseph T. Taylor, George M. Beall, John Cochran.

9th Company—Capt. Harris H. Hickman, Lieuts. James Hackley, Adam E. Hoffman, Gabriel T. Floyd. (121).

The Historical Army Register shows that the following officers (all Kentuckians) also served in the 17th Infantry during the War of 1812; Captains: Wm. Bradford, James Duncan, Jr., Robert Edwards, Richard Hightower, James Hunter, James Meade, Charles Query and Chas. Scott Todd (transferred to 28th Infantry). 1st. Lieutenants: Benjamin Desha, Meredith W. Fisher, Thos. Coleman Graves, Parry Hawkins, Benjamin Johnson, Philip King, Stephen Lee, Robert - Logan, Thos. J. Overton, Alexander Robertson. 2nd Lieutenants: Wm. M. Baylor, Samuel S. Berry, Thos. M. Buckley, Sam'l H. Craig, Joseph Duncan, Robt. W. Ewing, Ashton Garrett, John Hamilton, Philip King, Nimrod H. Moore, James Munday, Joshua Norvell, James Overton, John T. Redding, Edmund Shipp, David Trimble. 3rd Lieutenants: Hubbard Berry, Wm. Eubank, Wm. Griffith, James Marshall, John Mershon, Thos. S. Morgan, Rice L. Stewart, Reuben Taylor, Wm. Young. Ensigns: Taylor Berry, Richard K. Doyle, Anderson - Evans, Gabriel J. Floyd, Robert G. Foster, - Andrew Leeper, James Liggett, Wm. Nelson, Buford Scruggs, Philip S. Shearer. companies to which these officers were attached are not indicated. (56). Total strength of the regiment, 979 officers and enlisted men.

(3) Twenty-Eighth Regiment, United States Infantry.

Organized under the act of January 29, 1813. Consolidated May 17, 1815, with the 1st, 17th, 19th, 24th, and 29th regiments of infantry to form the present 3rd Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Field and Staff—Col. Thos. Dye Owings, Lieut. Col. Anthony Butler, Majors Wm. Trigg and James Smiley, etc. (12).

1st. Company—Capt. Johnston Megowan, Lieuts. Wm. H. Henry, Robt. B. Crook, Ensigns Jonas Rhodes, William Adams. (114). 2nd Company—Capt. George Stockton, Lieuts. Thos. Edmonson, Joseph P. Taylor, John Wyatt, James B. Findley, Ensign Richard Mitchell. (148).

3rd Company—Capt. Nimrod H. Moore, Lieuts. John Trumbo, John Heddleson, Thos. Griffith, Ensigns Chas. L. Harrison, Willia N. Bayn. (127).

4th Company—Capt. Jos. C. Belt, Lieuts. John C. Kouns, David G. Cowan, Ensign John Dawson. (124).

5th Company—Lieut. Granville N. Love. (26).

6th Company—Capt. Thos. L. Butler, Lieuts. Jas. Hickman, Rezin H. Gist, Thos. E. Boswell, Thos. Griffith, Daniel Conner, Overton W. Crockett, Ensign Morgan H. Heard. (123).

The above is evidently not a full roster, as there should be at least three more companies. The Historical Army Register shows that the following officers (all Kentuckians) also served in the 28th Infantry in the War of 1812, viz.:

Captains: Henry Daniel, Jeptha Dudley, Henry C. Gist, John Mason, Benjamin Mosely, John Scott Todd. 1st Lieutenants: Joseph Clark, Wm. D. Haden, Hugh Innes, Matthew H. Jouett, Wm. Stewart, Robt. Stockton. 2nd Lieutenants: Thos. Berry. Daniel G. Brown, Willis N. Bryan, Wm. Orlando Butler, John B. Clark, Peter Davis, Wilson P. Greenup, Charles Larned, James F. Moore, John O'Fallon, Richard Price, Philip S. Richardson. Lieutenants: 3rd Benj. Bridges, Joseph Dawson, Robt. R. Hall, Carlisle Harrison, James Howerton, Joseph Madison, Richard Mitchell, James Nelson, Thos. P. Wagnon. Ensigns: Wm. Preston Smith Blair, Chas. L. Harrison, John Mc-Kenzie, John McNair, Rowland (38).

Total strength of the regiment, as indicated above, 712; but it was probably 200 more than that on a full muster.

(4) Second Regiment, United States Riffemen.

Organized under the act of February 10, 1814, and disbanded at the close of the War of 1812. Six companies were enlisted in

Kentucky, or more than two-thirds of the full strength of the regiment. No roster of the regiment is available, but the following of its principal officers were Kentuckians:

Colonel Anthony Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel George Croghan, Captains Robert Breckinridge, Benjamin Desha, James Hickman, Hugh Innes, Benjamin Johnson, John O'Fallon.

It is safe to assume that at least 500 of the soldiers of this regiment were Kentuckians.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

General Officers.

General—Isaac Shelby, who took the field as commander-in-chief of the Kentucky militia in the Thames campaign, while Governor of Kentucky, but yielded the chief command to Gen. William Henry Harrison. (1.)

Major Generals—William Henry Harrison, of Indiana, who was acting under a Kentucky commission; Joseph Desha, William Henry, John Thomas. (4.)

Brigadier Generals—John Adair, James Allen, Samuel Caldwell, Marquis Calmes, David Chiles, Green Clay, Samuel Hopkins, John Payne, Jonathan Ramsey, James Ray, James Taylor, George Trotter. (12.)

(1) Boswell's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Light Infantry.

Organized April 29, 1812. Field and staff: Not given, but they would amount to about 12 officers. The regiment was commanded by Colonel William E. Boswell.

1st Company—Capt. Peter Dudley, Lieuts. George Baltzell, Samuel Arnold, Ensign George M. Gayle. (118.)

2d Company—Capt. Ambrose Arthur, Lieut. Joseph Parsons, Ensign James A. Cartwright. (81.)

3d Company—Capt. John Phillips. Lieut. Zacheus Card, Ensign Joseph Reid. (64.)

4th Company—Capt. Thomas Metcalfe, Lieut. John Baker, Ensign Robert C. Hall. (96.)

5th Company—Capt. John Baker, Lieut. Benj. Bean, Ensign John Waller, (88.) 6th Company—Capt. John Duvall, Lieut. Richard Tyner, Ensign James Stuart. (74.)
7th Company—Capt. Thomas Evans.

Lieut. Wm. Jordan, Ensign James Young. (75.)

8th Company—Capt. Wm. Sebree, Lieut. Streshley Allen, Ensign Nathaniel Vice. (86.)

9th Company—Capt. John D. Thomas, Lieut. George Pickett, Ensign Matthew Wood. (68.)

10th Company—Capt. Manson Seamonds, Lieut. James Andera, Ensign Chas. Ruddell.— (S5.)

11th Company—Capt. Isaac Gray, Lieut. Hugh Clark, Ensign Will H. Fleming. (63.)

12th Company—Capt. Edmond Bacon, Lieut. John Bennett, Ensign Robertson Graham. (43.)

Total strength of the regiment, 958 officers and enlisted men.

(2) Lewis' Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

Organized August 14, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut-Col., William Lewis; Majors, Joseph Robb, Benjamin Graves; Adjutant, James Clark; Quartermaster, Pollard Keene; Paymaster, Richard Blanton; Surgeons, John Todd, Gustavus M. Boner, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Nathaniel G. S. Hart, Lieut. Lyndon Comstock, Ensign James L. Herron. (83.)

2d Company—Capt. Stuart W. Megowan, Lieut. Martin Wymore, Ensign Charles S. Todd. (128.)

3d Company—Capt. James C. Price, Lieut. William Caldwell, Ensign David Bourne. (66.)

4th Company—Capt. Wiley R. Brasfield, Lieut. Joseph Kelly, Ensign Stephen Rash. (81.)

5th Company—Capt. Samuel L. Williams, Lieut. Benjamin Warfield, Ensign John Higgins. (77.)

6th Company — Capt. John Hamilton, Lieut. Wm. H. Moore, Ensign Robert Hamilton. (72.)

7th Company—Capt. John Martin, Lieut. Wm. McGuire, Ensign Jonathan Taylor. (75.)

Total strength of the regiment, 594 officers and enlisted men.

(3) Scott's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized August 15, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.- Col., John M. Scott; Majors, Richard M. Gano and Elijah McClanahan; Adjutant, Alfred Sanford; Quartermaster, James King; Paymaster, Barnet Williams; Surgeons, W. H. Richardson, Robert M. Ewing, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Edward B. Rule, Ensign Joseph Bowles. (67.)

2d Company—Capt. Lynn West, Lieuts. Thomas Story, Mason Moss, Tavernor R. Branham, David Gresham. (85.)

3d Company—Capt. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Joseph McCauley, Ensign Barnett Williams. (70.)

4th Company—Capt. Coleman A. Collier, Lieut. James W. Gillispie, Ensign Jesse Daugherty. (52.)

5th Company—Michael Glaves, Lieut. Thomas Coleman, Ensign James King. (59.) 6th Company—Capt. George Pugh, Lieut. James Johnson, Ensign Daniel Ralls. (89.)

7th Company—Capt. Will Sebree, Lieut. Robert Kirtley, Ensign Barnett Rogers. (50.)
Total strength of the regiment, 484 officers and enlisted men.

(4) Barbee's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.
Organized Aug. 23, 1812. Field and staff:
Lieut. Col., Joseph Barbee; Majors, Henry
Palmer, Creed Haskins; Adjutant, John W.
Powell; Quartermaster, George C. Cowan;
Paymaster, Thompson Gaines; Surgeons,
Jas. McDowell, Duff Green, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Garrett Peterson, Lieut. David Phillips, Ensign Warren Hardeen. (67.)

2d Company—Capt. Robert Barnett, Lieut. Thomas Cregor, Ensign Jacob Pierce. (71.)

3d Company—Capt. William Cross, Lieut. James Cowan, Ensign Henry Gabbert. (52.)

4th Company—Capt. Micah Taul, Lieut. uel Lapsley; Surgeons, William Crais. Joseph H. Woolfolk, Ensign John Barthol- David Nelson; Paymasters, Jonathan Dyomew. (82.)

5th Company—Capt. Peter Jordan, Lieut. John R. Cardwell, Ensign Hugh Evans. (46.)

6th Company—Capt. John W. Shirley, Lieut. Thomas Turk, Ensign Andrew Waggoner. (60.)

7th Company—Capt. David McNair, Lieut. George Allen, Ensign Nimrod Maxwell. (77.)
Total strength of the regiment, 542 of-ficers and enlisted men.

(5) Pogue's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.
Organized August 27, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.-Col., Robert Pogue; Majors, William Reed, David Hart; Adjutant, Benjamin Norris; Quartermaster, Benedict Bacon; Paymaster, George W. Botts; Surgeons, Ardemus D. Roberts, Thomas Doniphan, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Washington Kennedy, Lieut. Robert Matson, Ensign John Darneil. (68.)

2d Company—Capt. Joseph C. Belt, Lieut. George W. Botts, Ensign Dorsey K. Stockton. (79.)

3d Company—Capt. Simon R. Baker, Lieut. Humphrey Brooke, Ensign Edward S. Lee. (53.)

4th Company—Capt. William Brown. Lieut. David Rees, Ensign Samuel Hinkson. (82.)

5th Company—Capt. John Dowden, Lieut. Benjamin Norris, Ensign Enoch Hatton. (97.)

6th Company—Capt. John McKee, Lieut. Jasper Morris, Ensign David Bryant. (80.)
7th Company—Capt. Thompson Ward. Lieut. George Bronaugh, Ensign Benedict Bacon. (64.)

8th Company—Capt. George Matthews, Lieut. John McRoberts, Ensign Daniel Mc-Intyre. (72.)

Total strength of the regiment, 607 of ficers and enlisted men.

(6) Second Regiment, Kentucky Militia.
Organized September 1, 1812. Field and
staff: Lieut. Col., William Jennings; Majors,
John Faulkner, Joseph Eve; Adjutant, Samuel Lapsley; Surgeons, William Crais,
David Nelson; Paymasters, Jonathan Dysart, Henry Beatty, and two sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Daniel Garrard. Lieut. Daniel Cockerell, Ensign William Cunningham. (105.) 2d Company—Capt. Henry James, Lieut. James Kennedy, Ensign David Farr. (82.)

3d Company—Capt. Tunstall Quarles, Lieut. Llewellyn Hickman, Ensign Robert — J. Foster. (50.)

4th Company—Capt. William Spratt, Lieut. Jonathan Dysart, Ensign James Forsyth. (82.)

5th Company—Capt. David McNeils, Lieut. Jarvis Jackson, Ensign Nathaniel D. Moore. (74.)

6th Company—Capt. Wm. M. Morrison, Lieut. Alexander Barnett, Ensign Benjamin Schooler. (65.)

7th Company—Capt. James Anderson, Lieut. Samuel Lapsley, Ensign Isaac Myers. (86.)

8th Company—Capt. Sylvanus Massie, Lieut. Andrew Briscoe, Ensign Henry Beatty. (77.)

Total strength of the regiment, 634 officers and enlisted men.

(7) Sixth Regiment, Kentucky Militia. Organized September 1, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.-Col., Philip Barbour; Majors, William It. McGary, Reuben Harrison; Adjutant, Robert Latham; Quartermaster, — David Stephens; Paymaster, John J. Reynolds; Jidge Advocates, Samuel Tevis, Joseph B. Bigger; Surgeons, James W. Tunstall, Thonas N. Gist, and five sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. William Sugg, Lieut. James Irvn, Ensign David Stephens. (72.)
2d Corpany—Capt. William Latham, Lieut. Wright Taylor, Ensign Robert Latham. (71.)

3d Com any—Capt. Presley Morehead, Lieut. Join Hanold, Ensign Cline Davis. (66).

4th Coapany—Capt. Thomas Stokes, Lieut. Janes Craig, Ensign Joseph Robertson. (75).

5th Corpany—Capt. James Love, Lieut. Arthur Go'e, Ensign Will Harding. (80).

6th Conpany—Capt. Benj. H. Reeves, Lieut. W. C. Davis, Ensign John C. Reynolds. (98).

7th Colepany-Capt. Robert Barnett,

Lieut, Samuel Tevis, Ensign Joseph Barnett. (75).

8th Company—Capt. Philip Latham, Lieuts. Wm. Harding, James Craig, Ensign Clement Daviess. (82).

9th Company—Capt. James Cook, Lieut. David Scott, Ensign Samuel Withrow. (72).

Total strength of the regiment, 706 officers and enlisted men.

(8) Dudley's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Militia.

Organized March 29, 1813. Field and staff: Lieutenant-Colonel William Dudley, Majors James Shelby, James Dejarnatt, Adjutant Paul Allen Prewitt, Quartermaster William Ellis, Paymaster Charles Carr, Surgeons Samuel C. Cloud, William Letcher and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. John D. Thomas, Lieut. George Pickett, Ensign Matthew Wood. (63).

2d Company—Capt. Armstrong Kier, Lieut. Benjamin Bethurum, Ensign Stephen Brown. (111).

3d Company—Capt. James Dyametto, Lieut. Christopher Irvine, Ensign Joel Ham. (135).

4th Company—Capt. John Yantis, Lieut. Wm. Anderson, Ensign James Henderson. (123).

5th Company—Capt. Archibald Morrison, — Lieut. Micajah McClenny, Ensign John Smith, (181).

6th Company—Capt. Joseph Clark, Lieut. Ephraim Dooley, Ensign Nathan Dooley. (125).

7th Company—Capt. Dudley Farris, Lieut. John Evans, Ensign Alexander Barnett. (130).

8th Company—Capt. Ambrose Arthur, Lieut. Joseph Parsons, Ensign James Ballinger. (116).

9th Company—Capt. Joel Henry, Lieut. Isaac Howard, Ensign Benjamin Howard. (77).

10th Company—Capt. Thomas Lewis, Lieut. George S. Herndon, Ensign William Sallee. (131).

11th Company—Capt. John C. Morrison, -

Lieut. Jeseph R. Underwood, Emaign Hubbard B. Smith. (93).

Total strength of the regiment, 1,297 officers and enlisted men.

(9) Porter's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer
Militia.

Organized September 10, 1814. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Andrew Porter, Majors Stephen Threasher, Joseph Kennedy, Adjutant James Newton, Quartmaster John Gayle, Paymaster George W. Chilton, Surgeons George W. Timberlake, Joel C. Frazer, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Joseph Logan, Lieut.
 Henry Wood, Ensign John Hunter. (101).

2d Company—Capt. Robert Henley, Ensign Benjamin Gilbreath. (62).

3d Company—Capt. David Goodin, Lieut. Elijah Adkins, Ensign Isaac Powell. (98).

4th Company—Capt. George Bishop, Lieut. Benedict Bacon, Ensign Thomas Jones. (98).

5th Company—Capt. James Cenn, Lieut. Wm. Brice, Ensign Gabriel Miles. (100).

6th Company—Capt. Aaron Gregg, Lieut. Arthur Watson, Ensign Samuel Forman. (96).

7th Company—Capt. Memorial Forrest, Lieut. Noah Halbert, Ensign John Mann. (101).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Gooden, Lieut. George Fleming, Ensign Andrew Richart. (90).

9th Company—Capt. Henry Ellis, Lieut. Thomas Groffert. (82).

10th Company—Capt. James Ellis, Lieut. John Frier, Ensign William Martin. (72).

11th Company—Capt. Edward Whaley, Lieut. John Darnall, Ensign John Talbott. (78).

Total strength of the regiment, 990 officers and enlisted men.

(10) Francisco's Regiment, Kentucky Militia

Organized February 8, 1815. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel John Francisco, Majors John Bean, James Grant, Adjutant Thomas Stevenson, Quartermaster Will Atwood, Paymaster Joseph Kinkead, Surgeons Patrick Major, Avery Gwynn, and nine sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Joseph Straughen. Lieut. Moses Tipton, Ensign William Kevanaugh. (78.)

2d Company—Capt. Andrew Conbs. Lieut. Edward Cornelius, Ensign John Massie. (85).

3d Company—Capt. Stephen Richie. Lieut. David Anderson, Ensign Robert Burbridge. (96).

4th Company—Capt. Simon Calasple. Lieut. Henry Ringo, Ensign William Gorham. (85).

5th Company—Capt. James Dudley, Lieut. Walter C. Carr, Ensign Thomas 5. Fenny. (84).

6th Company—Capt. Jonas 7. Bush. Lieut. Thomas F. Morrow, Ensign Thomas F. Bush. (91).

7th Company—Capt. Robert Scobee. Lieut. Henry Browning, Ensign Robert Bush. (48).

8th Company—Capt. Lydall Bacca, Lieuts. Lewis B. Smith, Dennis Byrne. 95).

9th Company—Capt. William Caldwell, Lieut. John Hicks, Ensign Thomas E. West. (82).

10th Company—Capt. Abram 5. Drake, Lieut. George Flanagan, Ensign Hankerson Bywater. (73).

Total strength of the regiment, 834 officers and enlisted men.

Independent Companies

- (1) Capt. Dudley Williams company, Kentucky militia, organized October 14, 1812. Lieut. David Moore, Engin Reuben Linn. (56).
- (2) Capt. William Davis' company, Kentucky militia, organized October 14, 1812. Lieuts. Samuel Sayres, John Cave, John Newton, Ensign Samuel Rankins. (107).

(11) First Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Samuel Caldwell. Majors Joseph Winlock, Thomas Bell,—Adjutant Zeba Howard, Quartermaster Samuel Worthington, Paymaster George Berry, Surgeons Thomas Polard, Levi

Jones, Jacob Wilker, Judge Advocate Philip Thompsen, and two sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Alney McLean, Lieut
— Charles Campbell, Ensign Jere S. Cravens
(63).

2d Company—Capt. Thomas Alsbury, Lieut. Wm. Crabtree, Ensign Josiah Anderson.

3d Company—Capt. John Hamilton, Lieut. James McMillan, Ensign John Boswell. (26).

4th Company—Capt. Moses Shelby, Lieut. Edward L. Head, Ensign Edward Robeson. (71).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Gordon, Lieut. Warner W. Drew, Ensign George Mc-Lean. (74).

6th Company—Capts. Thomas Bell, Horatio D. Watkins, Lieut. Hampton Jones, Ensign Robert Smith. (30).

7th Company—Capt. Michal Wolf, Lieut. Matthew Adams, Ensign Alexander Ashby. (57).

8th Company—Capt. Hugh Brown, Lieut. Josiah Short, Ensign John Wolf. (44).

Total strength of the regiment, 455 officers and enlisted men.

(12) Second Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel John Thomas, Majors Thomas Speed, John Callaway, Adjutants Benjamin Helm, Wm. Akin, Quartermasters Cyrus Talbert, Stephen Chenault, Surgeons Henry Young, David Brown, and 3 enlisted men.

1st Company—Capt. Edward Berry, Lieut. James McMurray, Knsign John McKitsick. (36).

2d Company—Capt. Edward R. Gaither, Lieut. Paul I. Booker, Ensign William Slack. (53).

3d Company—Capt. John Hornbeck, Lieut. Rodelphus Bailey, Ensign Harmon Greathouse. (43).

4th Company—Capt. Thomas Speed, Lieut. Thomas Hubbard, Ensign Alexander McCown. (88).

5th Company-Capt. Charles Hardesty,

Lieut, Wm. McMeekin, Ensign Elias Kincheloe. (63.)

6th Company—Capt. Aaron Hart, Lieut. Benjamin Helm, Ensign Joseph Monnie. (47).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. Keller, Lieut. Joseph Funk, Ensign James Taylor. (95).

Total strength of the regiment, 430 officers and enlisted men.

(13) South's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Samuel South, Majors Jeremiah Briscoe, Edward Baxter, Adjutant John S. Smith, Quartermaster Robert Cunningham, Paymaster Joseph Barrett, Judge Advocate Frederick Yeager, Surgeons John Fry, James Reed, and three sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Rowland Burk, Lieut. Abraham Wood, Ensign Richard Mason. (31).

2d Company—Capt. George Murrell, Lieut. Abraham Miller, Ensign Michael Davidson (99).

3d Company—Capt. Peter Watts, Lieut. James Harlan, Ensign Benjamin H. Perkins. (78).

4th Company—Capts. James Ray, Samuel McCown, Lieut. George McAfee, Ensign Samuel McAfee. (39).

5th Company—Capt. Thomas Kennedy, Lieut. Moses O. Bledsoe, Ensign John Mershon. (70).

6th Company—Capt. Thomas Wornall, Lieut. Robert Cunningham, Ensign Cornelius Skinner. (68).

7th Company—Capt. James White, Lieut. Amos Richardson, Ensign Robert McCreary. (28).

8th Company—Capt. Daniel Elliott, Lieut. Joseph McKay, Ensign Joseph W. Snoddy. (53).

9th Company—Capt. Robt. A. Sturgess, Lieut. James Jones, Ensign John Speed Smith. (68).

Total strength of the regiment, 546 officers and mea.

(14) Allen's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and

staff: Lieut. Colonel James Allen, Majors James McElroy, Jechonias Singleton, Adjutant James McClelland, Quartermaster James Bristow, Inspector James Lowry, Judge Advocate Robert P. Letcher, Surgeons Charles C. Frazer, Jeremiah A. Matthias, Aide James W. Barrett, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Robert Berry, Lieut. Samuel Caldwell, Ensign John Archer. (44).

2d Company—Capt. Wm. M. Rice, Lieut. E. D. George, Ensign Joseph Thomas. (44).

3d Company—Capt. William Crouch. Lieut. Andrew Muldraugh, Ensign Joseph Tucker. (39).

4th Company—Capt. Jechonias Singleton, Lieut. Cornelius Edwards, Ensign Joseph F. Taylor. (69).

5th Company—Capt. Josias Buskirk, Lieut. Zachariah Terrill, Ensign Robert Tyler. (35).

6th Company—Capt. Robt. Hambleton, Lieut. Meator Hall, Ensign Micheal Hanbeck. (34).

7th Company—Capt. David Allen, Lieut. George Spears. (67).

8th Company—Capt. Joseph Allen, Lieut. John Sterrett, Ensign Thomas Peckly. (56).
9th Company—Capt. James Williams, Lieut. Bartholomew Kindred, Ensign James Dunn. (61).

Total strength of the regiment, 407 officers and enlisted men.

(15) Ewing's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Young Ewing, Majors Solomon P. Sharp, Alexander Adair, Adjutant Joel Shaw, Quartermasters C. M. Covington, Wm. Whitsett, Judge Advocate James Blain, Surgeon John C. Ray, and three sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Samuel H. Curd, Lieut. Wm. Stewart, Ensign Wilson Whitsitt. (63.)

2d Company—Capt. John Butler, Lieut. Robt. Trabue, Ensign James Leber. (67).

3d Company—Capt. Fidelio C. Sharp, Lieut. Samuel A. Bowen, Ensign James Denman. (28). 4th Company—Capt. Wm. Ewing, Lieut. Seth Hargrave, Ensign Nathaniel Ewing. (40).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Caldwell, Lieut. John Bryan, Ensign Henry Y. Burgess. (32).

6th Company—Capt. James Forbes, Lieut. Charles Haney, Ensign Wm. Thompson. (69).

Total strength of the regiment, 406 officers and enlisted men.

(16) Johnson's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment was first mustered in on May 20, 1813, and was reorganized and enlarged on August 15, 1813, in preparation for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel Richard M. Johnson, Lieut. Colonel James Johnson, Majors Deval Payne, David Thompson, James Suggett, Adjutant Jeremiah Kirtley, Quartermaster Benjamin S. Chambers, Paymaster James Johnson, Judge Advocate Samuel Theobalds, Surgeons Robert M. Ewing, John C. Richardson, Wilson Coburn, Jeremiah A. Matthews, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capts, Allen A. Hamilton and Elijah Craig, Lieuts, Jos. Bell, John — Holliday, Thomas Easterday, Benj. Craig, Ensign Robert Berry. (117).

2d Company—Capt. James Coleman, Lieuts. John McMillan, Samuel Logan, Wm. -Clarke, Ensign Carter Anderson. (118).

3d Company—Capt. Wm. M. Rice, Lieuts. Morgan Bryan, Joseph Thomas, Matthew Milsey, Ensign Elisha Scott. (118).

4th Company—Capt. Jacob Elliston, Lieuts. John B. White, William McGinnis, Leonard Seays, Ensign Edward Harris. (82).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel R. Combs, Lieuts. H. P. Thornton, James H. Hill, James M. Cogswell. (133).

6th Company—Capt. James Davidson, Lieuts. John Lapsley, Hugh W. McKee, Wier Tilford, Ensign Robert G. Foster— (145).

7th Company—Capt. Richard Matson, Lieuts. Robert Scroggins, Wm. McHatton, Ralph Jacoby, Ensign John Brice. (112). 8th Company—Capt. Robert B. McAfee, Lieuts. John R. Cardwell, David Lillard, William Sharp, Ensign David Adams. (163).

9th Company—Capt. Jacob Stucker, Lieuts. Thomas Story, William Massie, Andrew Johnson, Ensign Turner Branham. (113).

10th Company—Capt. Robert Berry, Lieut. Henley Roberts, Ensign James Slott, (66).

11th Company—Capts. Benjamin Branham, John W. Reading, Lieut. Wm. Griffith, Ensign Wm. Mosby. (67).

12th Company—Capt. William Church, Lieut. John Hughey, Ensign James Sterman. (48).

Total strength of the regiment, 1,384 officers and enlisted men.

(17) Trotter's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 20, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel George Trotter, Majors Richard M. Gano, Thomas Bodley, Adjutant Wm. Montgomery, Quartermasters Nathan O. Dedman, Fielding Bradford, Paymaster Ambrose Dudley, Surgeons John Young, Archimides Smith, John McDowell, and a Quartermaster-Sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. David Todd, Lieut. George Y. Ross, Ensign John M. Heran. (61).

2d Company—Capt. Gustavus W. Brown, Lieut. Bartholomew Kindred, Ensign Smith Bradshaw. (86).

3d Company—Capt. John Christopher, Lieut. Solomen Dunnegan, Ensign Thomas W. Sellers. (82).

4th Company—Capt. Mason Singleton, Lieut. Benj. Williams, Ensign Thomas Haydon. (52).

5th Company—Capt. Matthew Flournoy, Lieut. John Wyatt, Ensign Thomas C. Flournoy. (56).

6th Company—Capt. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Charles W. Hall, Ensign Christopher C. Acuff. (114).

7th Company—Capt. S. W. Megowan, Lieut. James Megowan, Ensign James Mc-Connell. (45). Total strength of the regiment, 437 officers and enlisted men.

(18) Davenport's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 25, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff. Lieut. Colonel Richard Davenport, Majors John Falkner, Benjamin H. Perkins, Adjutant Samuel I. McDowell, Quartermaster John Glover, Paymaster Michael G. Zonce, Surgeons Robert McConnell, Joseph Berry, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Jesse Coffee, Lieut. Thomas Kennedy, Ensign Robert T. Lewis. (44).

2d Company—Capt. John Falkner, Lieut. Stephenson Richardson, Ensign Isaac Rentfrow. (80).

3d Company—Capt. Michael Davidson, Lieut. John Bright, Ensign Samuel Engleman. (63).

4th Company—Capt. Abram Miller, Lieut. Alexander Givens, Ensign Joseph H. Woolfolk. (63).

5th Company—Capt. Archibald Bilbo, Lieuts. Silas Harlan, Thomas P. Moore, Ensign Elijah Harlan. (98).

Total strength of the regiment, 358, officers and enlisted men.

(19) Donaldson's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 26, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel John Donaldson, Majors William Farrow and James Mason, Adjutant John R. Porter, Quartermasters James Daniel and William V. Morris, Paymaster Wiley R. Brasfield, Surgeon Robert P. Taliaferro, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Richard Menefee, Lieut. Daniel P. Moseley, Ensign Harrison Connor. (55).

2d Company—Capt. Isaac Cunningham, Lieut. John Bean, Ensign Henry Smith— (69).

3d Company—Capt. George Matthews, Lieut. John Taylor, Ensign George Taylor. (87).

4th Company-Capt. James Sympson,

Lieut. Edmund Callaway, Ensign Pleasant Bush. (61).

5th Company—Capt. James Mason, Lieut. John Crawford, Ensign Amos Richardson. (48).

6th Company—Capt. George W. Botts, Lieut. Dorsey K. Stockton, Ensign Thomas Patton. (54).

Total strength of the regiment, 386 officers and enlisted men.

(20) Taul's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 30, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel Micah Taul, Majors Samuel Wilson, Thomas Laughlin, Adjutant Wilson Bowman, Quartermaster William Scott, Paymaster Jonathan Smith, Surgeons Henry E. Green, Henry E. Innes, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Micah Taul, Lieut. Wm. Stephens, Ensign Bartholomew Hayden. (74).

2d Company—Capt. Samuel Wilson, Lieut. James Gholson, Ensign Samuel Stockton. (60).

3d Company—Capt. William Wood, Lieut. Arthur Frogg, Ensign Edward Beck. (49).
4th Company—Capt. Samuel Tate, Lieut.

Robert Gilmore, Ensign Jonathan Smith. (71).

5th Company—Capt. Thomas Laughlin, Lieuts. George W. Craig, Nathaniel D. Moore, Ensign Joseph Early. (66).

Total strength of the regiment, 330 officers and enlisted men.

(21) Poage's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813 for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel John Poage, Majors Aaron Stratton, Jeremiah Martin, Adjutant John E. McDowell, Quartermaster Samuel L. Crawford, Paymaster John Hockaday, Surgeons Andrew Doniphan, Thomas Nelson, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Lieut. Ariss Throckmorton, Ensign William Reed. (36).

2d Company—Capt. Jeremiah Martin, Lieuts. Benj. Norris, Stephen Bayliss, Ensign Thomas Anderson. (128).

3d Company-Capt. Moses Demitt, Lieut.

Thomas Hord, Ensign Joseph Thorn. (49).
4th Company—Capt. Francis A. Gaines,
Lieut. Thos. T. G. Waring, Ensign Thomas
Page, Sr. (54).

5th Company—Capt. Aaron Stratton, Lieuts. Richard Soward, George W. Davis. (67).

Total strength of the regiment, 344 officers and enlisted men.

(22) Mountjoy's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel William Mountjoy, Majors Conrad Overdewple, Zachariah Eastin, Adjutant Daniei Bourne, Paymaster John M. Garrard, Quartermaster Wm. Dickinson, Daniel Ayers, Surgeons John Conn, Innis Woodward.

1st Company—Capt. James Armstrong, Lieut. Emos Woodward, Ensign Jesse Pigman. (65).

2d Company—Capt. John H. Morris, Lieut. Coleman Ayres, Ensign Martin Hoagland. (37).

3d Company—Capt. Thomas Childers. Lieut. John Mountjoy, Ensign William Little. (67).

4th Company—Capt. Wm. Hutchison, Jr., Lieut. John Current, Ensign William Thornton. (78).

5th Company—Capt. Squire Grant, Lieut. Wm. Dickerson, Ensign Lowden Carl. (41).

6th Company—Capt. Thos. Ravenscraft, Lieut. Samuel Hinkson, David Wilson, Ensign Samuel Snodgrass. (58).

Total strength of the reigment, 357 officers and enlisted men.

(23) Renick's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel Henry Renick, Majors Joseph Hornback, Robert Garrett, Adjutant Joseph M. Hoys, Quartermaster Sherrard Atkerson, Paymaster Martin H. Wickliffe, Surgeons William Gray, Joseph McGriffin, and a Quartermaster-Sergeant.

1st Company-Capt. Samuel Robertson.

Lieut. Thomas Head, Ensign Thomas Hungate. (69).

2d Company—Capt. John Hornback, Lieut. Daniel Brown, Ensign Robert Lewis Pryor. (56).

3d Company—Capt. Thos. W. Atkinson, Lieut. Joseph M. Hays, Ensign Elijah Stapp. (49).

4th Company—Capt. Thos. S. T. Moss, Lieut. Joshua Brents, Ensign Jesse Faris. (72).

5th Company—Capt. Wm. R. McGary, Lieut. Israel Davis, Ensign Henry Ashby. (108).

Total strength of the regiment, 364 officers and enlisted men.

(24) Callaway's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel John Callaway, Majors John Arnold, Philip White, Adjutant Joshua Norvell, Quartermaster and Paymaster Benjamin Bridges, Surgeons Robert D. Dawson, James M. Baxley, Gabriel Field, and one sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. James Hite, Lieut. Isaac Clark, Ensign Richard Mills. (42).

2d Company—Capt. Robinson Graham, Lieut. John Hays, Ensign John R. Noland. (29).

8d Company—Capt. Philip Shively, Lieut. William Shively, Ensign Wm. C. McKenney. (50).

4th Company—Capt. Edward George, Lieut. Benj. Coons. (65.)

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Kelly, Lieut. John Shaw, Ensign Benjamin Bridges. (77).

6th Company—Capt. Eleazer Heddin. Lieut. William Hall, Ensign Andrew Young. (44).

Total strength of the regiment, 288 officers and enlisted men.

(26) Simrali's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel James Simrall, Majors Thomas Johnston, Benjamin Logan, Adjutant Wm. E. Young, Quartermaster George Gay, Paymaster Fielding Winlock, Surgeons Robert Thurston, John Moore, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. John Hall, Lieuts. Isaac Watkins, John Myles, Jr., Ensign Alexander Ferguson. (76).

2d Company—Capt. Warner Elmore, Lieut. Richard Patterson, Ensign Thomas M. Emerson. (72).

3d Company—Capt. Presley C. Smith, Lieut. Martin Harding, Ensign John Hardin. (47).

4th Company—Capt. James S. Whittaker, Lieuts. Jos. W. Knight, James L. Holmes, Ensign John Whittaker. (71).

5th Company—Capt. Richard Bennett, Lieut. Wm. Robinson, Ensign Jesse Kenneday. (43).

6th Company—Capt. Jos. Simrall, Lieuts. William Adams, John Hall, Cornet Samuel Dupuy.

Total strength of the regiment, 452 officers and enlisted men.

(26) Barbour's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff. Lieut. Colonel Philip Barbour, Majors James Gorin, John Barnett, Adjutant Horatio D. Gwatkin, Quartermester James T. Barbour, Paymaster Thomas B. Lee, Surgeons Thomas Pollard, Thomas Booth, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. William Ewing, Ensign Daniel Hoy. (25).

2d Company—Ensign Young Ewing. (13).

3d Company—Capt. Robert E. Yates, Lieut. Robert Scobee, Ensign Isaac Thomas. (34).

4th Company—Capt. Philip Barbour, Lieut. Daniel Wilson, Ensign Nevill Lindsay. (28).

5th Company—Capt. Wm. Whitsitt, Lieuts. Robt. P. B. Caldwell, Wm. S. Lofland, Ensign James McDonald. (82).

6th Company—Capt. Joseph McCloskey, Lieuts. John Wooten, John Huston, Ensign John Robinson. (61).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. R. Payne, Lieuts. Richard D. Neale, James Marey, Ensign Hiram Roundtree. (77).

8th Company—Lieut. Andrew Walker. (17).

9th Company—Capt. John Gorin, Lieut. Charles Harvey, Ensign Richard Waggoner. (73).

10th Company—Capt. James Tyler, Lieuts. Philip Thompson, Benjamin Newton, Ensign Thomas Moseley. (55).

Total strength of the regiment, 475 officers and enlisted men.

(27) Dudley's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized September 20, 1814. Field and staff: Major Peter Dudley, Adjutant Elijah C. Berry, Quartermaster Robert Crouch, Paymaster James I. Pendleton, Surgeon John Roberts, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Micajah McClung, Lieut. Wm. W. Wilkerson, Ensign Aquila Young. (55).

2d Company—Capt. James Sympson, Lieut. John Bruner, Ensign Robert Clark. (53).

3d Company—Capt. Thomas P. Moore, Lieuts. John R. Cardwell, John Sharp, Ensign Richard Power. (47).

4th Company—Capt. John Miller, Lieut. Nicholas Miller, Ensign John Vertrees. (29).

5th Company—Capt. Martin H. Wickliffe, Lieut. Hector McClean, Ensign Alexander Roberts. (28).

6th Company—Capt. Isaac Watkins, Lieuts. Josiah Jackson, Michael Collier, Ensign Benjamin Whittaker. (77).

7th Company—Capt. Jos. B. Lancaster, Lieut. Fleming Robertson, Ensign William Myers. (44).

Total strength of the regiment, 344 officers and enlisted men.

(2) Renick's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Commanded by Major Henry Renick.

1st Company—Capt. William Black, Lieut. Josiah Collins, Ensign Richard Benton. (37).

2d Company—Capt. William Smith, Lieut. Samuel Lewis, Ensign Chas. C. Carson. (35).

3rd Company-Capt. Thomas Dollarhide,

Lieut. John Cowan, Ensign Jesse Evans (54).

Total strength of the battalion, 127 officers and enlisted men.

(3) Battalion of Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized June 24, 1813, and attached to Col. Wm. Russell's regiment of U. S. Regulars. Field and staff: Majors Walter Wilson, Robert Evans, Jas. Cox, John Thomas, Adjutant Wm. Harding, Jr., Quartermaster Joseph Allen, Aide-de-camp John Bartholomew, and one Sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. Thos. Kincheloe, Lieut. David H. Moorman, Ensign Isaac DeHaven. (42).

2d Company—Capt. Benjamin Shacklett. Lieut. Edward Rawlins, Ensign Joseph Mannin. (42).

3d Company—Capt. John Callaway, Lieut. George Roberts, Ensign Isaac Forbes. (45).

Total strength of the battalion, 129 officers and enlisted men.

independent Companies.

- (3) Capt. John Callaway's Company. Kentucky Mounted Militia, organized September 18, 1812. Lieut. George Roberts, Ensign Isaac Forbes. (45).
- (4) Capt. George Baltzell's Company. Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, organized September 22, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Lieut. Samuel Arnold, Ensign James Clark. (37).

(28) First Regiment, Kentucky Light Dragoons.

Organized August 27, 1812. Field and staff: Colonel James Simrall, Majors James McDowell, Joseph Simrall, Adjutant George Grey, Quartermaster James Hite, Paymaster James Bradshaw, Surgeons Benjamin Smith, Melancthon Pettitt, and 6 Sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. George Trotter. Lieuts. John M. Fisher, James G. Trotter. (75).

2d Company—Capt. Thomas Johnston, Lieuts. Wm. Adams, John Hall. (68).

3d Company—Capt. Warner Elmore. Lieuts. Wm. Hobson, Thos. C. Pile. (44).

4th Company-Capt. Wm. E. Young.

Lieuts. Isaac Newland, Wm. G. Boyd. (54).

5th Company—Capt. Robt. Smith, Lieuts. John Payne. James Chiles. (38).

Total strength of the regiment, 294 officers and enlisted men.

(29) Williams' Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Light Dragoons.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel William Williams, Majors Jeremiah Strode, Lewis Kincheloe, Adjutant Archibald Woods, Quartermasters James Jones, Will R. Ashby, Paymaster Matthew Clarke, Surgeons Stephen Taylor, John Bennett, and 3 Sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Benjamin Bayles, Lieuts. Winslow Parker, James A. Paxton. (75).

2d Company—Capt. Sylvanus Massie, Lieut. Andrew Briscoe, Ensign Joseph Black. (57).

3d Company—Capt. Lewis Kincheloe,
 Lieut. Chas. F. Wing, Ensign John Dobyus.
 (38.)

4th Company—Capt. Thomas McJilton, Lieut. Robert Baker, Ensign Pleasant Parker. (32).

5th Company—Capt. Johnston Dysart, Lieut. Chas. C. Carson, Ensign Joseph Henderson. (47.)

6th Company—Capt. John C. McWilliams, Lieut. John W. Elliott, Ensign Richard Gentry. (54.

7th Company—Capt. Richard C. Holder, Lieut. Archibald Woods, Ensign William Harris. (50).

8th Company—Capt. John Hayden, Lieuts. Wm. Furnish, Jonathan Hedger, Ensign David Ralston. (39).

9th Company—Capt. Wm. Berryman, Lieut. Willis J. Williams, Ensign Henry Collins. (51).

10th Company—Capt. Henry R. Lewis, Lieut. Robert McClure, Ensign Greenleaf, Norvell. (19).

Total strength of the regiment 423 officers and enlisted men.

(1) Battalion of Kentucky Light Oragoons.
Organized October 16, 1811, for the Tippecanoe campaign. Field and staff: Major

Samuel Wells, Adjutant James Hunter, Aide-de-camp George Croghan.

1st Company—Capt. Peter Funk, Lieut. Lewis Hite, Cornet Samuel Kelly. (30).

2d Company—Capt. Frank Gelger, Lieut. Presley Ross, Cornet William Edwards.

Total strength of the battalion, 96 officers and enlisted men.

Independent Company.

(5) Captain John Payne's company of Kentucky Light Dragoons, organized August 7, 1813, for the Thames campaign, and attached to Col. Richard M. Johnson's regiment, but not properly a part of it. Lieuts. James W. Coburn, John T. Parker, James Ellis. (53).

(30) First Riffe Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized August 15, 1812. Field and staff: Colonel John Allen, Majors Martin D. Hardin, George Madison, Adjutant Richard Bledsoe, Quartermaster Peter G. Voorheis, Paymaster Peter Dudley, Surgeons Thomas C. Davis, Benjamin Logan, Chaplain Thomas Mitchell, and six sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. William Ellis, Lieut. Richard Matson, Ensign Francis Chinn. (84).

2d Company—Capt. Wm. Kerley, Lieut. Harrison Munday, Ensign Davis Hardine. (86).

3d Company—Capt. John Simpson, Lieut. Thomas Mitchell, Ensign George Cardwell. (69).

4th Company—Capt. Bland W. Ballard, Lieut. John Williamson, Ensign John W. Nash. (86).

5th Company—Capt. Maurice Langmore, Lieut. Abraham Keller, Ensign Joseph Morin. (82).

6th Company—Capt. Virgli McCracken, Lieut. Thomas Brooks, Ensign Henry Stone.— (76).

7th Company—Capt. John Edmiston, Lieut. Richard Bledsoe, Ensign Paul Allen Prewitt. (81).

8th Company—Capt. Paschal Hinkman, Lieut. Peter Dudley, Ensign Peter G. Voorheis. (86). Total strength of the regiment, 585 officers and enlisted men.

(31) Third Regiment, Kentucky Riflemen.

Organized September 1, 1812. Commanded by Colonel Richard M. Johnson. Balance of field and staff not given, would consist of about 12 officers. etc.

1st Company—Capt. Wm. Farrow, Lieut. Jesse Daniel, Ensign John Crawford. (73).

2d Company—Capt. George Means, Lieut. John Boyd, Ensign Hugh Hanna. (31).

3d Company—Capt. Joseph Clark, Lieut. Edmund Callaway, Ensign Samuel R. Combs. (43).

4th Company—Capt. George Stockton, Lieuts. Benjamin Mosby, Henry Clay. (81). 5th Company—Capt. James Johnson, Lieuts. Joseph Boyd, James Suggett. En-

sign Elijah Stapp. (72).
6th Company—Capt. Charles Ward,
Lieuts. Walker Reed, Wm. Holston, Ensign
James Dougherty. (52).

7th Company—Capt. Jacob Ellerston, Lieut. Wm. Robinson, Ensigns Wm. Boyd, Wm. W. Penny, (70).

8th Company—Ensign John Hunt. (14). Total strength of the regiment, 448 officers and enlisted men.

(32) Third Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized September 1, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Nicholas Miller, Majors Benjamin Shacklett, David Hardin, Adjutant Wm. Hardin, Quartermaster James McCarty, Paymaster Samuel McClarty, Surgeons Daniel B. Potter, Joseph Winlock, and 3 Sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Fredk. W. S. Grayson, Lieut. Robert Alexander, Ensign Thomas I. Wilson. (87).

2d Company—Capt. James Hall, Lieut. Wm. Marsh, Ensign Thos. Evans. (68).

4th Company—Capt. Solomon Brandenberg, Lieut. John Shehi, Ensign John Fulkerson. (84).

5th Company—Capt. Wm. Berryman, Lieut. John M. Robinson, Ensign King L. Williams. (90).

6th Company-Capt. Liberty Green, Lieut.

Samuel Durham. Ensign Simeon Cowherd (72).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. Walker, Liest. Samuel McCarty, Ensign Robt. G. Yaies. (69).

8th Company—Capt. Alexander Stuart, Lieut. John Grider, Ensign Fielding Gate wood. (82).

9th Company—Capts. Wm. Berryman. Alexander Stuart, Lieut. John Grider, Essigns King L. Williams, Edmund Hall, (65).

Total strength of the regiment, 714 offcers and enlisted men.

(33) Boswell's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized March 6, 1813. Commanded by Lieut. Colonel William E. Boswell; rest of field and staff (about 12) not named.

1st Company—Capt. Wm. Sebree, Lieut Streshley Allen, Ensign Nathaniel Vice. (96).

2d Company—Capt. John D. Thomas, Lieut. George Pickett, Ensign Matthew Woods. (78).

3d Company—Capt. Thomas Metcalfe, Lieut. John Baker, Ensign Robt. C. Hall. (105).

4th Company—Capt. Manson Seamonds, Lieut. Wm. McClanahan, Ensign James Ardery. (99).

5th Company—Capt. Isaac Gray, Lieut. John Leech, Ensign Hugh Clark. (79).

6th Company—Capt. Peter Dudley, Lieuts. George Baltzell, Samuel Arnold, Ensign George W. Gayle. (117).

7th Company—Capt. John Baker, Lieut Benjamin Bean, Ensign John Waller. (103). 8th Company—Capt. John Walker, Lieut Wm. Johns, Ensign James Young. (105).

Total strength of the regiment, 794 officers and enlisted men.

(34) Slaugther's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized November 10, 1814, for the New Orleans campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Gabriel Slaughter, Majors Lanty Armstrong, Wm. Wakefield, Lieuts. Samuel Macoun, Wm. Rodes and Riger Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster John Thompson, Surgeons Horatio Gaither, George C. Berry, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. George McAfee, Lieut. Wm. Bohon, Ensign John M. Jordan. (101).

2d Company—Capt. John Evans, Lieut. John Cuppenbeifer, Entign Robert Gila.ore. (78).

3d Company—Capt. Leonard P. Higden, Lieut. David Huston, Emsign John Young. (86).

4th Company—Capt. Jonathan Owsley, Lieut. Loftis Cook, Ensign Stephen Lyons. (88).

5th Company—Capt. John Farmer, Lieut. Willoughby Ashby, Ensign John Figg. (73.)

6th Company—Capt. Adam Vickery, Lieut. John Garner, Ensign John Barrow. (87).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. Wood, Lieut. Peter Oatman, Ensign Thomas Brown. (91).

8th Company—Capt. Wm. Wade, Lieut. John Riffe, Ensign Matthew Coffee. (86.)

9th Company—Capt. Edward Berry, Lieut. David Rodman, Ensign Thomas McIatire. (86).

10th Company—Capt. Wm. Phillips, Lieut. Godhart Smack, Ensign John Ludwick. (87).

Total strength of the regiment, 789 officers and enlisted men.

(35) Gray's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized Novemer 10, 1814, for the New Orleans campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonels Presley Gray, John Davis, Majors James Johnson, Wm. Walker, Zeba Holt, Adjutant S. C. Stephens, Quartermaster Zachariah Terrill, Paymaster George P. Miller, Surgeons Allen A. Hamilton, Henry Winslow, Samuel Stewart, and 5 Sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Robert Thruston, Lieut. Henry Gresham, Ensign John D. Gott. (77).

2d Company—Capt. Thomas Joyes, Lieut. Andrew Porttorf, Ensign Samuel Erickson. (75).

3d Company—Capt. William Walker,

Lieut. John Smith, Ensign John Webb. (68).

4th Company—Capt. Joseph Funk, Lieut. Thomas Todd, Ensign Martin Adams. (77).

5th Company—Capt. Zeba Holt, Lieut. John Montgomery, Ensign Adam Mowny. (78).

6th Company—Capt. Wm. Ganaway, Lieut. Julius C. Jackson, Ensign John Field. (65).

7th Company—Capt. Jacob Peacock, Lieut. Benjamin Henson, Ensign John Kelly. (70).

8th Company—Capt. Zach Terrell, Lieut. David Adams, Ensign James Perry. (78).

9th Company—Capt. Aaron Hart, Lieut. Moses Hart, Ensign Nathan Tucker. (45).

10th Company—Capt. James Ford, Lieut. Joel Honeybrough, Ensign John I. Roberts. (72).

Total strength of the regiment, 721 officers and enlisted men.

(36) Mitchusson's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized November 20, 1814, for the New Orleans campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonels William Mitchusson, Samuel Parker, Majors Reuben Harrison, Thompson Crenshaw, Adjutant Josiah Ramsey, Quartermaster Christopher G. Honts, Paymaster Wm. Prince, Surgeons John C. Pentecost, Stephen C. Dorris, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Thos. Griffin, Lieut. Boswell Pulliam, Ensign Allen Hays. (77).

2d Company—Capt. Robert Smith, Lieut. Morton A. Rucker, Ensign Asa Turner. (57).

3d Company—Capt. Thos. Sterrett, Lieut. John Austin, Ensign Henry Hines. (76).

4th Company—Capt. Sam'l F. Malone, Lieut. Elias Button, Ensign Dennis Cochran. (64).

5th Company—Capt. John C. Dodd, Lieut. Wm. Harrall, Ensign Bert Moore. (84.)

6th Company—Capt. Edward Wifburn, Lieut. John M. Cabiness, Ensign James Baring. (62).

7th Company—Capt. Robt. Paxton, Lieut. Daniel Zibb, Ensign William Rhea. (80).

8th Company—Capt. James Robinson, Lieut. Luke Nicholas, Ensign George Negley. (71).

9th Company—Capt. Alney McLean, Lieuts. Ephraim M. Brank, Wm. Alexander, Ensign Isaac Davis. (79.)

10th Company—Capt. Robt. Patterson, Lieut. John Henry, Ensign James Porter. (79).

Total strength of the regiment, 746 officers and enlisted men.

(Total in the New Orleans campaign, 2,256).

Independent Companies.

- (6) Capt. John Duvall's Company of Kentucky Detached Militia; organized March 4, 1813. Lieut. William Brown, Ensigns Richard Tyner, Daniel Johnson. (100).
- (7) Lieut. John Boswell's Company Kentucky Detached Militia; organized February 12, 1814. (39.)
- (8) Ensign William Clark's Company Kentucky Detached Militia; organized February 18, 1814. (27).
- (1) Kentucky Battallon, Mounted Spies.
 Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Major Toussaint Dubois, Adjutant David Owens, and one Sergeant.

1st Comapny—Capt. William Smeathers. (22).

- 2d Company-Capt. William Polk. (20).
- 3d Company—Capt. Christopher Miller. (15).
- 4th Company—Capt. Cornelius Washburn. (23).

Total strength, officers and enlisted met.

Independent Companies of Spies.

- (1) Capt. Leslie Comb's company of "Green Clay" spies; organized April 17. 1813. (13).
- (2) Capt. Leslie Comb's Company of spies, attached to Col. Wm. Dudley's Resiment; organized June 2, 1813. (6).
- (3) Capt. Roland Burk's Company of spies; organized September 30, 1813. (21).
- (4) Capt. John E. London's Company of spies; organized September 30, 1813. (33).

RECAPITULATION.

- 4 Regiments United States Regulars. 3,093 General Officers Kentucky Militia... 15 10 Regiments and 2 companies, in-
- panies mounted militia 8,101 2 Regiments, 1 battalion, 1 company,
- Kentucky Light Dragoons (militia) 884 2 Rifie Regiments, Kentucky militia. 1,033
- 5 Regiments, 3 companies, Kentucky detached militia 3,5%
- 1 Battalion, 4 companies, Kentucky spies, or militia scouts

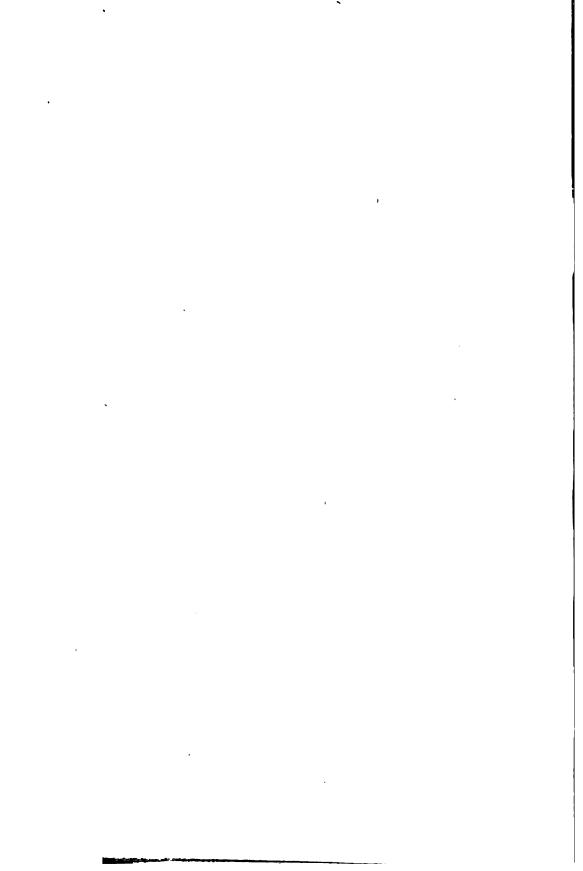
Total Kentucky militia 21,912

Grand total, 4 regiments, Kentucky regulars, 36 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 companies, Kentucky militia... 25,010

WAPPING STREET FRANKFORT, KY.

BY

MISS SALLY JACKSON





THE OLDEST HOUSE IN FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

In this bouse was held the second nession of the Kentucky Legislature, in 1793—the first being held in Lexington, in 1792—fast to spreached the first sermon in Prantkfort. Title bouse was the breadquarters of Anron Burr when in Prantkfort, and in the resevend moows in the picture, were planned the ditails of the conspiracy.

THE HOURS OF MER LINE ROWS TO EMPOYED AS THE COVE MINTER. VWINGS OF BOARDS AND HIS ASSETS IN THE STATE THE COVE MINTERS. IN SHALL STATE THE COVE MINTERS.





WAPPING STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

By Miss Sally Jackson.

CHAPTER 1.

This street begins at the river and running parallel with it intersects Wilkinson and Washington, and terminates at the bridge, St. Clair street. It was named by an Englishman (a Mr. Instone) "Wapping" for the streeet on which he lived in London, England.

Mr. Instone came to this town at its founding. General Wilkinson's plat of the town, made in 1786, and still preserved in the county clerk's office here, has the above described street on it marked "Wapping." Mr. Instone must have had a considerable fortune. for we find his name published among the earliest owners of steamboats on this river, plying between here and New Orleans. and early in this century* he built for himself and family a handsome residence on the site of the one now owned by the Misses Burnley.

The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Instone were daughters. Anna Maria married Dr. James Crockett, of this county, a prominent physician, and nephew of

Governor Letcher; Judith, the other daughter, married a Mr. Botts, of Flemingsburg, Ky.

The first house on the north side of the street, on the corner of Wapping and Wilkinson, was built in 1835 by the Hon. John Brown, the first United States Senator from this State, for his son Orlando. It is an elegant old style house, in a fine state of preservation at this date.

Col. Orlando Brown's talents and fitness for high positions were recognized in the high positions he occupied. He was in President Taylor's Cabinet as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and as a journalist (notably as editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth), was considered by many as the peer of George D. Prentice. Col. Brown was twice married. His first wife was his cousin, Mary, daughter of Dr. Preston Brown. Their three children were Euphemia, Mason and Orlando, Jr. The two first died unmarried. Orlando, Lieutenant Colonel in the Federal army in the late war, married in 1866, Miss Bettie Hord, daughter of Judge Lysander Hord.

Col. Orlando Brown married a

^{*}Article was written in 1898.-Ed.

second time in 1852, Mrs. Cordelia Brodhead, (nee Price) widow of Mr. Lucas Brodhead, Sr., of this city.

On the northeast corner of Wapping and Wilkinson was a house built by Judge Thomas Todd, for his sister, a widow from Virginia, Mrs. Mildred Tunstall. The street was then ungraded, and when this was done some years afterward it left the house on a considerable elevation. A Mr. Dryden purchased the place at the death of Mrs. Tunstall, improved the lot, leveling it to its present grade. Mr. Dryden was an architect builder, an officer in the Presbyterian Church, and brother of Mrs. Matilda Reading.

The next owner was the Hon. James Harlan, Mr. Harlan came here from Lincoln County, to be Secretary of State under Governor Robert P. Letcher in 1840. He married Miss Davenport of Mercer County. They had children, five sons, John M., and Jas. Harlan, Jr., Richard, William and Clay, the last named was an intellectual prodigy who died youngabout nineteen years old. John M., now in 1897 Justice on the Supreme Bench of the United States, mar-Miss Mallie Shanklin Evansville, Indiana. James is also a distinguished jurist, Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court for many years. The three daughters of Hon. James Harlan, Sr., Mrs. Elizabeth Hatchitt, widow of the late Dr. Hatchitt, a physician and ex-postmaster of this city, a woman of fine sense and beautiful taste, now residing

with her only living child, Clay Hatchitt a farmer in Scott County, Kv. Miss Laura Harlan married the Hon. Francis Cleveland, State Sally married Porter Senator. Hiter, a farmer of Woodford County, Kentucky. Only two of that large family are living at this date, *Justice Harlan and Mrs. Hatchitt. Parents and children rest in "the village on the hill." The house was torn away to make room for the elegant one erected on the site by Captain Harry I. Todd, 1871-72. A biographical mention of this family will be found in Mrs. Wood-Washington son's chapter on Street.

Judge William Lindsay, U. S. Senator from Kentucky purchased the place from Captain Todd, and resides there. (Judge Lindsay since deceased.)

The adjoining place east of the Lindsays' was built about 1820 by Louis Sanders, who resided there some years, and sold it to Mrs. Hannah Price (nee Upshaw). Mr. Lucas Brodhead, Sr., purchased it from her, and enlarged it to its present proportions. He married a daughter of Mrs. Price (Cordelia). This brilliant and fascinating lady held the admiration of the city from childhood until her death in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Brodhead had six children. Elmendorf" "Blandina eldest, married in August 1858, Mr. John Bailor Temple, a lawyer from Russellville, Ky., afterward first cashier of the Farmers Bank of this *Since the above was written Judge

John M. Harlan has died, October, 1911.

city. Annette Magdalene married Daniel Swigert of this city. They now reside near Lexington, Kentucky. Cordelia* married Lieut. Robert Phythian, afterward Commodore in the United States Navy. Lucas, their only living son (Richard having died in youth), married Miss Sallie Breck. Bonnie married Lieut. Jack Todd, of the U. S. Army. She died at Fort Russell in 1869.

After the death of Mr. Brodhead his widow married Col. Orlando Brown, Sr., and removed to his home on the corner of Wilkinson and Wapping (before mentioned) selling her former home to Hugh Rodman, a prominent physician of this city. He greatly improved the house and grounds. He and his wife were among the most notable people of society here. They entertained charmingly, and devoted much of their time to good Their children are Dr. works. William Rodman, of this city; Dr. John Rodman, of Abilene, Texas; Ensign Hugh Rodman, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Nannie Duvall, Mrs. Lieut. Wright (nee Pattie Rodman), U. S. Army. After the death of Dr. Hugh Rodman, Mrs. Rodman disposed of the place, and Gen. Fayette Hewitt became the purchaser. He and his brother, Virgil Hewitt who married Miss Judith Drane, as his second wife, reside there.

The adjoining lot on the corner of Wapping and Washington was the property of Clement Bell, Esq.,

a pioneer settler, whose name is upon the list of lot owners in the city of Frankfort in 1797. (Collins History.) He built the first house on this lot, a two story frame building, and this remained up to the year 1835, when Mr. Thomas Triplett bought it and built the present residence which Governor Letcher afterward purchased, and he and his beautiful and charming wife dispensed there for many years the most generous hospitality. Mrs. Letcher survived the Governor many years, and after her death it was purchased by William Lindsay, Judge modernized. He resided there some years, when he exchanged houses with Captain Harry Innes Todd. Captain Todd lived here until his death when it again changed hands, Mr. James Saffell, then postmaster, becoming its owner. After a few years he sold it to its present owner, Judge W. H. Holt. Opposite it is the elegant and historic home of Mr. James Madison Todd. This home has been so often described and photographed that no further description of it is necessary. Mrs. Todd, its owner, as we all know, was regarded as one of the most beautiful, intelligent and useful Christian women in the city of Frankfort, indeed of the State. Descended from the historic Lees, the daring McAfees, who first surveyed this city, the Rennicks and McAmies and witty Steeles, she seems to have inherited the best traits of all, and is a woman of whom Frankfort should ever be proud. She and her sainted sister, Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson

^{*(}Both are now dead.)

together made this home attractive to citizens and strangers alike.*

Todd place is now owned by Mrs. Jouett Taylor James.

The house on the adjoining lot is a substantial brick one. It was built by the public spirited citizens of the town to be used as a school house. Mann Butler first taught in it, and afterward a Mr. Kinnard. It was then purchased by the Presbyterians, and improved and used as a parsonage, they having bought the adjoining lot and erected the First Presbyterian church. property included the parsonage. sold to the Catholics. when the Presbyterians moved their place of worship to the church on Main Street in 1849.

The history of this famous church on Wapping Street, erected in 1826, and the distinguished ministers who have occupied its pulpit, has been published and therefore needs no further notice here.

The large brick building on the corner of Wapping and St. Clair was built about 1830 by Churchill and Jamison Samuel (the father and uncle of our esteemed citizen, Mr. E. L. Samuel**) for a boat wharf house.

The company composed of the Samuel brothers and Swigert brothers (Jacob and Philip) was one of the earliest boat owners and shippers in the West, and be-

came wealthy by the trade with Louisville and New Orleans.

The house has had many owners and undergone many changes since those prosperous days of Frankfort. It is now used for offices by boat agents, and the Gas and Electric Light Company.

As before written, this corner is the terminus of the north side of Wapping Street.

CHAPTER II.

(Concluded.)

The first house on the site now covered by the Government buildings, postoffice, etc., was a two story frame house built by John Dryden for a residence, in which he lived with his family for some years. It was included in the square afterward purchased by Mr. Philip Swigert. In the rear of this modest home were two rooms now historic, one of them used by Mr. Philip Swigert as an office when he was circuit clerk. Walter Franklin was his deputy. learning from Mr. Swigert that integrity and energy that enabled Mr. Franklin to succeed to the office and hold it thirty (30) years.

The other room was used by Col. A. H. Rennick as an office when he was clerk of the county court. The Hon. B. Gratz Brown was his deputy. Col. Rennick's faithfulness and excellent business methods were considered invaluable. He held this office for fifty years.

The first effort made to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the erection of the present gov-

^{*}Since writing the foregoing Mrs. Todd died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Peter, in Louisville.

^{**}E. L. Samuel now deceased.

ernment building originated in the office of Col. T. B. Ford. Clerk of the Federal Court at that time. It was suggested by Mr. Will Murray, and seconded by Mr. Aleck G. Brawner and Mr. Ford. The latter at once opened a correspondence with our Representative in Congress, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, giving necessary data to draft a bill asking for an appropriation. bill for some reason failed to pass. Col. Ford then, January 21, 1881, wrote and circulated a petition that was signed by the leading citizens, printed and sent to Washington and distributed among the members of Congress; Senator James B. Beck, then our senior Senator, introduced the bill in the Senate. and it was passed through both houses. The erection of this handsome building was begun in 1882 and completed in 1887.

The remaining 300 feet of this square includes the handsome grounds and elegant home built by Mr. Philip Swigert for a residence, now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Hendrick (now deceased). For history of this interesting family see Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson's "Annals of Washington Street."

On the opposite corner of Wapping and Washington streets, is the home now owned by Mr. John Lindsey. His grandmother, Mrs. Daniel Weissiger a pioneer lady of distinguished family, and of splendid executive ability was the third owner of the place, Mr. John Lindsey's mother inheriting it from her. (See history of this family in Mrs.

Mary Willis Woodson's Annals of Washington Street.)

In the recollection of the writer the next lot to the Lindseys' was owned and used by Lucas Brodhead, Sr., as a garden. About 1854 Major Thomas Davis Carneal purchased it from Mr. Brodhead's heirs, and had built the residence now on it. Major Carneal had been in our State Senate for several terms, and was so charmed by the elegance of the society in our then gay Capital that he was induced to locate here. He with his great wealth and lavish hospitality, was a great addition to the social life of the city. Soon after he moved into the above residence, his son Louis Carneal and his charming wife and lovely family came to live with him, and remained there until after Major Carneal's death in 1860.

The Military Board organized soon after the beginning of the Civil war occupied it a few months. Mr. John B. Temple, Col. Geo. T. Wood and the late Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Sr., were the officers of the Board. On the removal of the Board to Broadway, the place was purchased by Mr. Philip Swigert and presented to his brother-inlaw and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Watson. Mr. Watson married Miss Sallie Rhodes of Richmond, Ken-Their children were Will. tucky. Dudley, Howe, John, Pauline, Addie and Lizzie. Mr. Howe Watson who succeeded his father as cashier of the Deposit Bank, and held the position until his death in 1897. married Miss Lottie Smith, of Boston, who with four children survive him. John Watson was accidently

killed in attempting to leave a train near this city. Pauline married Dr. Christy, a Presbyterian minister. Addie married Mr. Knox Brown, son of the late Judge Mason Brown, a planter in Owen County. Lizzie married the Rev. William McEwen, pastor at this date of the third Presbyterian church of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Howe Watson bought out the other heirs and his widow and children reside there.

Across the alley from the Watson home is the site of the first house built on this ground by Mr. Instone. It had in early times, it is said, been a very handsome house but was very dilapidated when bought and removed by Mr. John B. Bibb to make room for the house he afterward had built. Mr. Bibb came to Frankfort from Russellville, Logan County, in 1855, having previously represented his county several times in the Legislature, and his district in the State Senate. He married in middle life the lady to whom he had been deeply attached in their youth, a widow, Mrs. Sallie Horsley. She was a daughter of General Samuel Hopkins of Revolutionary fame. One of her contemporaries said of her. "She was never handsome, but so cultured in mind, so brilliant and charming in conversation and manners as to enthrall and keep in her train a host of admirers, and she counted her offers by the hundred."

Like Major Carneal and a host of others, Mr. and Mrs. Bibb were attracted to this city, by the reputed charms of its people. In 1857 they built the home in which they both died, she in April 1869; he

survived her until April 1884, dying at the extreme age of 94 years and six months. When Mrs. Bibb died in 1869, Mrs. Francis Burnley and her two daughters, Misses Pattie and Lucy, went to live with him. Mrs. Burnley's daughter. Robert Crittenden, having married and removed from the city, and her only son, the gifted and gallant Capt. George Bibb Burnley, having died of a wound received in the battle of Murfreesboro. The writer of these annals must be pardoned. if in writing the history of this admired and beloved lady, she adds to the facts, a tribute to her many virtues.

Mrs. Francis Burnley (see history of the Bibb family, by Miss Lucy Burnley, Colonial Daughters' Archives) was born in Russell-ville, Ky., and was married in this city at the home of her father, Judge George M. Bibb, on the 28th day of March, 1827, to Mr. Albert T. Burnley, of Hanover County, Virginia. She died in February, 1891.

Of Mrs. Burnley it truly may be said, "if any had cause to boast of ancestry she had more." she was a granddaughter of General Charles S. Scott, a distinguished Major-General in the army of the American Revolution, and Governor of Kentucky in 1808, and her father the Hon. George M. Bibb, married Governor Scott's daugh-Judge Bibb was twice U. S. Kentucky, Senator from Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, which he held until he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Tyler, was

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

Mrs. Burnley was a leader of society in Washington and Louisville. as well as of this city, and her friends here knew her as a noted And vet housekeeper. with all these honors and gifts, the least ostentatious person I ever knew. Her contemporaries who survive her tell me that from her youth to her death she was the same loyal, gentle friend, and devoted Chris-Mrs. Burnley's daughters, Misses Pattie and Lucy, now own the home and reside there.

The vacant lot adjoining is now owned by Mr. Sam D. Johnson. The next house was built and occupied by Mr. Richard Long. It had several tenants, and was then bought and improved by Mr. Daniel Swigert,* who married Annette Brodhead.* Their children were Mary, who married Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky., Robert Alexander and Annette. Mr. Swigert sold it to Mrs. Murphy* about 1874, who now owns and resides there.

The spacious three story frame building on the corner of Wapping and Wilkinson streets was built by Andrew Holmes, and purchased from him on its completion, by General James Wilkinson, to be used as a tavern. It was the second temporary State House of Kentucky, and was the scene of many notable events already recited in history and verse. It is known as the "Love House," and pictures of it are preserved in Collins' History, Vol. 2, and in the "Illustrated"

Centennial Poem," 1886, by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, entitled "A Rhyme of the Women of Frankfort." (See picture with this article.)

As the "Love House" has become so famous, I will, as a faithful historian, record somewhat of the remarkable women who from time to time resided there.

Mr. James Love purchased the place from General James Wilkinson, and in the usual fashion of pioneer days, kept tavern there. Mr. Love was from Virginia, his wife from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After Major Love's death his widow continued to reside there, their only child, a son, having removed to Louisville. She invited three friends—gentle women—to live with her.

"MRS. LOVE."

"There now rises at this famous name

Such a beautiful picture of grace in a dame—

Whose house was the Mecca in that early day,

Of the wise and distinguished that journeyed this way."—(Centennial Poem.)

In addition to her beauty and grace, she is said to have been a skilful violinist, and the sweet strains of the music often drew around her a crowd of dancing children. But the crowning grace of her character, was her noble efforts in behalf of religion. Mrs. Love assisted Mrs. John Brown,

^{*}Dead.

the grandmother of Mrs. Barrett. Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Baily, in founding the first Sunday School in the city, in her own drawing room, where the first sermon in the town was preached; but like Juliet's tomb at Verona, now a mule trough, this same drawing room was afterward used by a traveling showman for the exhibition of a baby elephant. This is a tradition of Col. A. H. Rennick.

Of Mrs. Love's three friends I will give the pen portrait of them, given me by Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson, deceased. They lived at the "Love House." Mrs. Eppes was a widow, who came to Frankfort to live with her brother Major John Mays. She was an eccentric person, who had a great fancy for cats, and like Professor Agassiz, souls. Mrs. believed they had Featherstone was a highly accomplished lady, and a sister Miss Priscilla Talbot, a woman of talent, who was said in that respect to be superior to their distinguished brother, the Hon. Isham Talbot, United States Senator from Kentucky in 1815, and a resident of this town. Miss Priscilla was a musician, and owned and played well on the piano, a rare instrument in the west in her day. The latter lady outlived the other three, occupying the home devised to her by Mrs. Love (during her life). She died at an advanced age in 1870.

Mr. James Dudley purchased the home from Mr. Love (Mrs. Love's son), had it taken down, and erected the present handsome house, purchased from his widow by Mrs. Mary Steele. Her daugh-

ter and son-in-law Judge and Mrs. Bullitt, reside with her now in 1898. (All of these people dead now).

Dr. Holmes, deceased, then postmaster, bought the vacant lot next to Mrs. Steele, and built a handsome house on it; his lot extended to the river, and terminates Wapping Street on the south side.

1911.—Since writing this tory in 1898, Wapping Street has been extended to the river, house of Dr. Holmes has been purchased from his widow by Dr. John South, enlarged and otherwise beautified into a very handsome residence. Dr. South married Christine Bradley, only daughter of the present Senator from Kentucky, and Mrs. Bradley. Opposite Dr. South's on the north side of the street, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Orlando Brown. Mr. Eugene Hoge has built a lovely modern residence. Mr. Hoge married Miss Mary Threshlev Morris. daughter of Mr. Richard Morris, a noted farmer of Franklin County.

Mr. Frank Chinn erected the first house on the lot just below and terraced to the river, a site of picturesque beauty, and improved by the beautiful residence, now occupied by Mr. Chinn and his two daughters, Misses Lizzie and Virginia Chinn. He has two married daughters: Anna Bell, married -Maurice H. Thatcher, Governor of the Canal Zone and Mrs. Mason, who lives on a farm in Franklin County. Her husband Mr. Sam Mason is one of the wealthy cattle exporters of Blue Grass region.

DEPARTMENT OF CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS



DEPARTMENT OF CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS.

ART TREASURES

Painted by Miss Margie Dudley, of Frankfort, Ky.

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(Miss Dudley is a great niece of Mathew Jouett, the famous portrait painter—also a great-great niece of President Zachary Taylor.—Ed.)

Among the rarest and most beautiful additions made recently to the Historical collection in the Hall of Fame are two pieces painted by Miss Margie Dudley, a tall Tankard, and a large plaque "a la Hollande."

These pieces have been the envy of artists wherever they have been displayed, and the general comment has been, "inimitable art, no one competes with a Jouett." It is well known that Miss Dudley is the great niece of the great American artist Jouett; and from childhood she has shown the talent for artistic work in her line that Matthew H. Jouett did in his portraits. They are incomparable.

As a flower and fruit painter Miss Dudley is without a rival. The tankard is one of the most exquisite and valuable pieces of her work in fruit and flower. The plaque is equally beautiful as to color and technique and brings to mind the antique china of Holland. The Society is to be congratulated

upon the possession of such art treasures in its collection.

Miss Margie Dudley has won enviable distinction as an artist. and as such it is interesting to know who she is. She is of one of the most distinguished families in Kentucky. She is the daughter of that beloved, gifted and ever lamented member of the State Historical Society, Mrs. Mary Jouett Dudley. She was a niece of Matthew H. Jouett, the artist, and also a great great niece of Hancock Taylor, who surveyed the land on which Frankfort is located. It was she who unveiled the cornerstone erected on Ann street, when it was presented to the city in the presence of the largest audience ever gathered in the Capital.

Mrs. Dudley, through the Talbots, was descended from the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose descendant, Isham Talbot, a great lawyer in pioneer days, built his office in the city of Frankfort, as near the spot on which the cornerstone is located as possible, to keep, it is told, the marker from being disturbed that Hancock Taylor caused to be placed there when he surveyed the land.

The Talbots, the Taylors and the Jouetts form a trio of famous names few families possess. Miss Dudley is descended through the Dudleys, from the Earl of Warwick, a notable warrior of England. With the blood of such genius, it is not strange that she too should attain distinction in her line of art.

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

This has been a summer of unusual excitement and confusion in the political world. It is the year for nominating candidates for President of the United States. both by the Democrats and the Republicans. They call themselves by new names now, Progressives and Reactionaries, but the American average intelligence stands the old names of the two dominant polical parties best, as Democrats and Republicans. The Republican party nominated the present incumbent of the President's chair, W. H. Taft, for its candidate, and the Democrats after a long contest in the convention at Baltimore in June, between the four candidates, selected as their candidate that scholarly and famous author of "The History of the American People." and present Governor of New Jersey, a Christian gentleman above reproach, Woodrow Wilson. Just what the result will be we cannot confidently predict, but the Democrats appear to be very confident of Governor Wilson's election, basing this confidence on the popularity of their candidate, as well as on the fact the Republicans have "split" in their party. Colonel Roosevelt having formed a new party called the "Progressives, of which he is the nominee for President.

As the Kentucky State Historical Society was founded in honor of Daniel Boone, we place here with pleasure the following clipping sent us from Philadelphia. It is well for Kentuckians to know the estimate placed upon this here warrior of the wilderness, whose courage and intelligence has brought world-wide renown to his name.

Daniel Boone in Kentucki By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory. April 30, 1769.

It was one hundred and forty three years ago today, April 30, 1769, that Daniel Boone got his first glimpse of the fair region now known as Kentucky. On that day Boone, with James Robinson a young Scotch-Irishman, stood of a mountain path and looked down upon the Watauga winding along through its enchanting valley, and he resolved that it should not be his last vision of the earthly paradise.

sight of Kentucky from the summit of the Blue Ridge it was a vast hunting-ground upon which the savage tribes killed the elk and buffalo. No settlement existed within its borders. Its dark for ests separated the tribes of the Cherokees, Creeks and Catawbas of the South from the hostile tribes of the North, who often encountered one another in deadly conflict. On this account the re-

gion had long been known among the aborigines as the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

The story of the man who gave this glorious region to the white man is one of the most interesting in the world. Justin Winsor, one of the greatest of our historians, speaks of the Father of Kentucky in words that are as true as they are beautiful:

"Boone's rugged but tender personality was hard to shroud. We see his tall and slender figure, too muscular to be gaunt. His eyes idealized his head. His experience had toughened his sinews, made his senses alert. Any emergency brought him well-nigh to the normal perfection of a man. His kindness draws us to him. His audacity makes us as confident as himself. His fringed hunting shirt, belted so that its ample folds carried his food, may be ragged; his leggins may be tattered by the brush: his mocassins cut by the ledge: his knife clotted with the blood of the wolf; but the rich copse and the bounding elk share our scrutiny with his person, and we look to the magnolia, laurel and ash, to the foaming stream and the limestone cliffs as his background: and all that the man stands for in bravery and constancy is mated with the enchantment of nature."

No State in the Union has at the forefront of its history a nobler character than he who heads the story of the "Blue Grass State."

God never made a grander man than Daniel Boone, and in every public school in the land the story of his life should be made a regular part of the children's study. It would be a moral tonic. It would redden the children's blood and help to make them brave, honorable and upright citizens.

DONATIONS RECEIVED ON BOONE DAY, JUNE 7.

The following donations were received: A small linen cloth. The flax was raised "Traveler's Rest," and spun and woven into cloth by Susanna Hart, wife of Governor Isaac Shelby. first Governor of Kentucky. presented by Mrs. Field, Versailles, Ky., a great granddaughter of Gov. Shelby: and a Mexican silver-mounted saddle and bridle, captured during the Mexican War by Lieut. La Fayette Dunlap, and presented by his nephew, Dr. Fayette Dunlap, Danville, Ky.

PREPARATIONS FOR BOONE DAY.

(From State Journal.)

Great preparations are being made by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton and Miss Sallie Jackson for the celebration of "Boone Day," June 7, when the State Historical Society will hold its yearly meeting in commemoration of the date on which Daniel Boone first entered Kentucky. This is the fifteenth annual celebration to be held, and a program full of interesting features will be given in the Hall of Fame, and it is expected

that a large number of out-of-town visitors, as well as home people, will be present for this occasion.

Two particularly interesting features in connection with the program will be the unveiling of a picture of Henry T. Stanton, by the artist, Ferdinand G. Walker, of Louisville. This portrait has just been purchased by Mrs. Morton, and will be hung in Poets' Corner in the Hall of Fame. Mr. H. V. McChesney will preface the unveiling, with a short reading from an appreciation of Stanton's popular poem, "The Moneyless Man," followed by the reading of the poem.

Hundleigh's picture of the Shakertown Ferry and the Wilderness Road will also be on exhibition for the first time, and President Shearin, of Hamilton College, will give a talk on "The Memories and Melodies of the Wilderness Road," using the picture as an illustration of his subject.

Other features of the program will be a paper on "Historic Homes of Harrodsburg," by Mr. W. W. Stephenson, who will bring with him pictures of these homes, which he claims are artistic gems; a recitation by Mrs. C. W. Bell. and an address, "Under the Elum Tree Whar Bracking Spoke," by Col. James Tandy Ellis. Colonel Ellis is particularly well fitted to speak on this subject, as this tree is in his home county, Carroll, and is held in sacred memory by its residents. Miss Aubyn Chinn, teacher of domestic science at Kentucky University, will be another speaker, whose talk will be of interest, as she will tell of her visit to Cumberland Gap, "down where the rhododendron grows."

Especial attention will be paid to the musical part of the program this year, and Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, of Shelbyville, has been appointed by Mrs. Morton to look after this feature. Mrs. Bailey will bring a number of her pupils from Shelbyville, whose selections will be interspersed between the talks. Miss Lucy Chinn, of this city, will also assist with the music, and will play the prelude.

Governor James B. McCreary, as president ex-officio of the society, will preside.

INTERESTING PICTURES.

(From State Journal.)

The Kentucky State Historical Society has received from Mr. Hundleigh, the artist, his beautiful painting of "Shaker's Ferry." on the Kentucky River, which was on exhibition in Lexington recently, and received enthusiastic admiration from the crowds that visited the window to see it. scene is quickly frecognized by fishermen and campers at point on the river, where the wilderness road leads to the ferry. Ferryman's The Cabin. embowered in prodigal foliage, is plainly seen, while the log ferryboat reposes at the landing. The river at this point is wide, and the artist's skill transforms it into a long mirror, reflecting sky above and bending trees and rocky cliff. The ascent on the opposite side to

Shakertown over the hill is marked by a ferryboat, hugging the bank of the wilderness road

that continues up the hill.

It is a beautiful and suggestive picture of the primitive wagon-road of the pioneers—called the "Wilderness Road." It will be on exhibition in the Hall of Fame, Boone Day, June 7.

THE DOLLY MADISON BREAKFAST.

American womanhood typified by one of its noblest examples, received a brilliant tribute of appreciation by the four hundred representative women of the Democracy, who assembled recently in Washington, at a breakfast in honor of Dolly Madison. Graced with beauty, wit and wisdom, the occasion was an auspicious one, worthy in every way of her in whose memory it was held.

Early American history presents no more fascinating personality than that of Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth President of the United States. Her charm is lasting. Though an abyss of a hundred years divides her day from ours, public interest in her is undiminished. Books and reminiscences about her continually issue from the press. The tact and good sense with which she filled the difficult role of a President's wife in the age when the social usages of Washington were still unsettled, when the customs of the White House had few precedents to regulate them, are a source of pride to all American women.

The city in which Dolly Madison was honored the other day, is

the capital of the most powerful nation on earth. In her time, it was the capital of a poor and a weak country, and this queen of American womanhood had to leave it because it was captured and plundered by an invading foe. Those were days which tried the souls of men and women. Madison was a heroine in an age when the nation needed heroism in order that it might survive. Her name has gone down to posterity, side by side with that of Martha Washington. The large assemblage of leading women of the country, who met to render just meed of praise to Dolly Madison, was a notable affirmance of the principles she represented, the womanly devotion. spirit, the patriotism, of which she was an example.—(Ex.)

Had we attended the Dolly Madison breakfast here described we should have taken two letters of this notable lady, preserved in our Historic Scrap Book. These letters would have enchained the fashionable assembly. Below are given extracts from her letters. In them Dolly speaks for herself, in the War of 1812. She is writing to her friend, General James Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky. The letter is dated 13th March, 1814.

"The Hornet has just returned from France, and brings us nothing contradictory of the affectionate intentions of Napoleon. I know, however, by the intense study of Mr. Madison and his cabinet, that affairs are troublesome and difficult. You see the English are still stubborn, but we anticipate their yielding before

long."

In another letter she says: "We have no further insight into the state of things at this moment. Vessels are expected hourly, and the state of our relations in Europe will decide if an extra session will be called or necessary. Some very wicked and silly doings at home."

The while Dolly was helping her husband, she kept her wise eyes on the British; so she saved the archives of our nation.—(Ed. The Register).

MEETING

OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON BOONE DAY, JUNE 7, 1912, IN ITS ROOMS AT THE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT, KY.

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR STANTON
Unveiled in Rooms of Historical
Society by his Granddaughter.

Boone Day Ceremonies—Representative Audience Enjoys Delightful Program at the New Capitol—Address by Harry V. McChesney.

(From the Frankfort News-Journal.)

Tributes to the memory of two great Kentuckians were paid yesterday by the Kentucky State Historical Society. On the anniversary of the day on which Daniel Boone first saw Kentucky, a handsome painting of the Kentucky poet, Major Henry T. Stanton,

was unveiled by his granddaughter, Miss Marguerite McLean, in the presence of a representative Kentucky audience gathered in the rooms of the society in the Capitol. An attractive program was carried out, after which Miss Sallie Jackson and Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, who are the real heads of the society, were the hostesses at a luncheon.

Boone day usually is marked by some special entertainment by the historical society, and this year it was decided to unveil the portrait of Stanton then. Handsome invitations had been sent out and by 11 o'clock, the time for the exercises to begin, the beautiful, curio-filled rooms were crowded with men and women from Central Kentucky who had gathered to join in the tribute to Major Stanton and Boone and enjoy the literary and musical program.

GOVERNOR PRESIDES.

Gov. McCreary, who was one of the founders of the society when he was Governor thirty-six years ago, presided at the meeting, being president of the society by virtue of his office. In calling the meeting to order he told something of the historical society and the great work that has been done for Kentucky by Mrs. Morton and Miss Jackson. He referred to his connection with the society so long ago and compared the rooms of the society now and then.

After a musical selection by Miss Lucy Chinn, of Frankfort, Harry V. McChesney was introduced. He paid a tribute to the laureate of Kentucky and then read Major Stanton's poem, "The Moneyless Man." After this the portrait, on an easel covered with white draperies, was unveiled by Miss McLean. The portrait will hang in Poet's Corner in the rooms of the society and is a fine likeness.

Miss Boulware and Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, of Shelbyville, then rendered the sextette from Lucia by Donizetti. after which H. G. Shearin, president of Hamilton College, Lexington, read a paper on the "Memories and Melodies of the Wilderness Road." His talk was illustrated and was interesting as well as historical. Aubyn Chinn told of "A Visit to Cumberland Gap, Where the Rhododendron Blooms," in a charming and fascinating way, picturing the mountains in their most beautiful season.

W. W. Stephenson, of Harrodsburg, who has taken an active part in the work of the Historical Society, read a paper on "Historic Homes of Harrodsburg." He told of some of the homes thereabout with historic associations. Col. James Tandy Ellis, Acting Adjutant General, read a poem, "Under the Ellum Tree Whar Brackinridge Spoke." This was a big hit with the audience and was loudly applauded.

MUSICAL PROGRAM.

The following was the musical program given during the exercises:

Vocal Duet, "O, Beauteous Night"—Offenbach — Misses Nellie Pace and Katherine Corinne Bailey, Shelbyville.

Song, "The Beautiful Land of Nod"—Mrs. Barksdale Hamlett, Frankfort.

Recitation, a Poem—Mrs. Charles W. Bell, Frankfort.

Piano Solo, "The Harp"— Anna Errickson Jungman, Shelbyville.

Vocal Solo, "O, Dry Those Tears" — Reigio — Miss Bailey, with Violin Obligato by Priscilla Williams.

Piano Duet, Melody in F-Rubenstein-Misses Elizabeth Giles Thomas and Mary Henry Thomas, Shelbyville.

Vocal Trio, "Twilight"—Abt— Mrs. Bailey, Miss Van Dyke and Miss Elizabeth Giles Thomas.

CHAMP CLARK'S REGRETS.

Mrs. Morton received the following letter from Champ Clark, speaker of the House:

"Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Frankfort, Kentucky. My Dear Mrs. Morton:

"I have your very kind invitation to attend the luncheon of the Kentucky State Historical Society on Friday, June 7, and would be delighted to attend but it is impossible. I cannot leave Washington while the House is in session so near the end of the session.

"I trust that it will prove a most enjoyable occasion, as I am certain it will, and much regret that I cannot enjoy it with you.

> Your friend, CHAMP CLARK."

RECEPTION HALL.

An informal reception was held following the program, during which a buffet luncheon was served the strangers who attended the exercises, the members of the society and a number of invited guests. Miss Nina Hazelrigg, representing Saffel's branch store. served a delicious two course lunch, which comprised, chicken salad, beaten biscuit, pimento and sandwiches, country club sherbet, wafers, cheese balls, ice cream with strawberries, individual cakes frosted with pink roses and salted almonds.

Among the number of out-oftown visitors who enjoyed the program were Col. John A. Steele, of Midway, one of the original incorporators of the Society. Martha Stephenson of Harrodsburg, Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn of Louisville, Mrs. Henry T. Stanton and her daughters and grandchildren, Mrs. Gray McLean, Mrs. Boyd Robertson, of Louisville. Mrs. George Willis, of Shelby-Miss Marguerite McLean. Miss Martha Robertson, Miss Bettie Tom Vimont of Millersburg, Mrs. Jenny Kenney Lisle of Paris, Mrs. Hubert Shearin of Lexington, Mrs. W. J. Thomas and two children and Miss Alberta Dubourg of Shelbyville.

TO ATTEND BOONE DAY EXERCISES.

Added impressiveness will be lent the Boone Day exercises at the Historical rooms today by the presence of Mrs. Henry Stanton, wife of the Kentucky poet, Henry T. Stanton, whose portrait will be unveiled during the exercises following the reading of an appreciation of Stanton's poem, "The Moneyless Man," by Mr. H. V.

McChesney. Mrs. Stanton arrived yesterday from Louisville, and will be the guest of Mrs. D. B. Walcutt during her stay.

Mrs. Morton will place Stanton's portrait in Poet's Corner of

the Hall of Fame.

MEXICAN RELIC FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. FAYETTE DUNLAP SENDS SAD-DLE CAPTURED DURING THE WAR.

(From State Journal.)

Gov. McCreary has received a letter from Dr. Fayette Dunlap, of Danville, tendering to the Kentucky Historical Society a silvermounted saddle and bridle, which were captured during the Mexican War by one of his ancestors whose name he bears. Dr. Dunlap's gift to the society will be accepted and the saddle and bridle will be shipped to Frankfort to be placed in the rooms of the society.

Dr. Dunlap inherited the saddle and bridle from Fayette Dunlap, his great-uncle, and said to the Governor that it was valuable not only historically, but intrinsically, but was too large to be kept in a private family collection, he decided the historical society ought to have it. The saddle is elaborately mounted with silver, with a silvertopped horn. It was brought back from the Mexican War by Mr. Dunlap.

The society adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the saddle and

bridle used by La Fayette Dunlap who was First Lieutenant in Captain John Price's company of volunteers in the war with Mexico, now offered by his nephew, Doctor Fayette Dunlap, to the Kentucky State Historical Society be accepted, and the members of the society present their thanks to Doctor Dunlap for these valued and highly-appreciated relics."

SAGE ADVICE FROM AN ORIENTAL.

Recently a number of persons in the United States, chiefly wo-men, have repudiated Christianity and have taken up with the cults of India, being carried away by the plausible words of visiting Swamis. A protest has recently been uttered by Rustom Rustomgee, the editor of the "Oriental Review," of Bombay, on a visit to this country. This Oriental editor is not a professed Christian and is not therefore prejudiced favor of Christianity. He says he has investigated some of the societies organized in this country and found them shams, and that they are teaching the most pernicious doctrines. "I am shocked," said he, "to see educated, cultured American women ning after so-called Swamis, one holding an umbrella over his head and another washing his clothes," and intimates that the moral character of the Swamis will not bear investigation. In an address recently given Mr. Rustomgee is reported as saying, "Gentlemen, I

have been a careful student comparative religions for a number of years, and I have come to tell you that you have a religion which can be set side by side with any religion of the East. You have a goodly heritage. Stick to it. Let your anchor hold. lieve that Christianity supplies vour spiritual needs all wants." There is much else that he might have said, but what he did say is significant. He also praised the American and European missionaries for their work the Indian famines.—(Ex.)

WORTHY AND FITTED

FOR THE PLACE AND A MAN ON WHOM YOU CAN RELY.

As the Board of Magistrates is an important position and one that should be filled by the very best men obtainable it is a pleasure to know the Hon. W. W. Stephenson, who announces in this issue, consented to make the race. Stephenson is too well known to need an extended notice, having been tried and never found wanting in any respect. He wishes the support of every man possible and promises to use his talents to the betterment of the county in every way possible. Watchful, honest, efficient, it is not possible to make a mistake in giving his claims due consideration. Mr. Stephenson has always been at the forefront of every uplift movement in our community and is doing, as he often does, much gratuitous work as Secretary of the Commercial Club. —(Ex.)

MAY REGISTER FULL OF GOOD THINGS.

JUST ISSUED FROM PRESS AND
HAS MANY ARTICLES OF
MUCH INTEREST.

(State Journal.)

The May number of the Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society was issued yesterday. The number comprises pages, all interesting matter that it is wise to preserve in the records of this Society. The contributors are Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, of Louisville: Hon. W. W. Stephenson, and Miss Martha Stephenson, of Harrodsburg; George Baber of Washington; A. C. Quisenberry of Hyattsville, Md.; Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, of Maysville, and Hon. L. Johnson, W. W. Longmoor, Prof. G. C. Downing and Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger, of this city. Probably the most interesting ar-

ticle, just at this time, is that by Mr. Baber, on Joseph Rogers Underwood, jurist, orator and statesman, of Kentucky. It is a review, at close range of the life of one of Kentucky's most distinguished

men.

Other articles are on the Recollections of Jefferson Davis; Col. George Croghan the hero of Fort Stephenson, and History Twofold—Then and Now, by Mrs. Morton, the editor of the Register.

NOTES FROM THE HISTORI-CAL SOCIETY.

(From State Journal.)

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent of the Kentucky State Historical Society, is daily receiving from every part \mathbf{of} America and Europe, interesting very 67changes for its Register. the magazine of the Society.

This week comes to its library from Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, the elegant volume of 1911, entitled "Annuario Estadistico De La Republica Oriental Del. Uruguay Con. Varios Datos De.

1909-1910-1911."

This volume contains splendid engravings of the royal Representives—"La Ministres."

Another book of special interest to Americans is "The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in New York." The Year Books of this Pennsylvania Historical Society are always interesting and valuable—and have added much to the history collected on the closely crowded shelves of this library. But the importance of this special book cannot be overestimated. It gives the history of the Penn Memorial in London, with illustrations of every medal won by William Penn; his portraits, and that most rare document, William Penn's "Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania in America, together with certain Laws, agreed upon in England by the Governor and Divers Free Men of the aforesaid Prowince. To be further explained and confirmed there by the First

Provisional Council and General Assembly that shall be held if they see meet." Printed in the year 1862.

The William Penn Memorial in London was held in the Church of All Hallows Barking, in which he was baptized. It was dedicated on July 13, 1911, by the Pennsylvania Society, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and other notable men of England, and was one of the grandest events of the times. The Penn descendents assisted in the dedication, lending additional distinction to this august event. There were at one time many descendents of this Penn family in Kentucky, and those who are left here will feel interested in this celebration of William Penn, which was in all respects one of the most notable ever held for a citizen.

The library of the Kentucky Historical Society, through purchase and exchange, has now become a storehouse of information, pertaining not alone to Kentucky, but the world, and will fill yet a high degree of usefulness to historians and scholars.

Its general utility is acknowledged by letters from all parts of the United States, asking information that has been sought elsewhere in vain. State reports in regard to soil, industries, and material of inestimable value to leaders in scientific and historical research. It is because of the articles in the Register on the subjects of general interest that it is sought, not only by leading universities, for instruction, but by writers in quest of biography, genealogy and folkore.

and names and writings of authors known and admired more than half a century agone, whose works and portraits are found in the rooms of the State Historical Society.

PLEASURE BOATS.

Lest someone in the future should rise and remark that the Kentucky River had never a boat on it, but a steamboat, we append the following from the News-Journal, outlining the pleasures of the river for outlings in row-boats, canoes and gasoline launches for the summer of 1912.

The river was the chief social diversion in Frankfort last summer, and its delightful possibilities for pleasure were never more appreciated, and heroic stunts of swimming, canoeing and living on house boats were indulged in with the greatest enthusiasm. From the interest being manifested even at this early date, indications are that it will prove equally popular this summer.

It will be welcome news to the "water sports" that the Y. M. C. A. directors are planning to build a pier and boat chute on the river front of the Y. M. C. A. building, and this will be a big improvement over the old landing on the North Side, where no near approach to the bank is possible, and the jump from the boat to the bank more often than not ends in the river, especially for those who wear hobble skirts. The basement of the Y. M. C. A. building will be utilized this summer for storing canoes, and the boat chute will thus prove the greatest convenience in drawing them into the store room.

Among the number who own boats and are looking forward to a gay time on the river this summer, are: Mr. Paul Sawyier, who has become so devoted to the river that he lives in his houseboat at two High Bridge, and owns launches and a number of canoes, besides; Mr. Henry Lindsey, whose stunning new launch, the "Cat's Ankle," is the swiftest craft ever on the Kentucky, and can make a record of twenty-five miles easily: Mr. John Cannon, who has overhauled his launch, "The Cricket." for the summer use; Mr. Combs Furr, who has treated his launch, "The Queen," to a similar overhauling: Messrs. Charles Dexter. Robert Hawkins, F. M. Spiller and J. A. Bell, of the United American Insurance Company, who have recently purchased a cruiser and have christened it the "Go-Devil," with which magic name they expect to make a record also, both in speed and pleasure; Mr. Charles Whitehead, the owner of "Ellen T.;" Mr. Fred Johnson, who owns the "Saucy Sally;" Messrs. Isaac and Dabney Locke, owners of a racing launch: Bridgeford, W. Messrs. W. Longmoor, William Morgan Messrs. C. M. Wil-William Chinn, whose launch, "The Rescue," was remodeled last summer and is one of the best equipped on the river: Mr. Jack Martin, who owns the "Pomona;" Mr. Ťom Moore. owner of the "Princess Alice;" Mr. Dick Lynch, owner of the "Helen S." the Capital Lumber

Company owners of the "Gertrude:" the Kenney Bros., owners "Charlie Kenney," of the and Messrs. Steele and V. Reading, who own a launch and several The Y. canoes. M. C. A. directors have bought the houseboat formerly owned by Messrs. Combs Furr, Coy Wells and Western Furr, and will have it towed to Camp Daniel Boone this summer to be used as a dining hall for the boys during the encampment.

Those belonging to the cance brigade are the Misses Chinn, Miss Florrie Rodman, Miss Lucy Chinn, Mr. James Barrett, Mr. Albert Kaltenbrun, Edmund Power, Rich

ard McClure.

DANES CHEER FOR NEW RULER.

CHRISTIAN X TAKES UP REINS
IN PLACE OF DECEASED
FATHER,

COPENHAGEN, May 15.—Before a tremendous crowd in front of the royal palace this afternoon Christian X was proclaimed the new King of Denmark, succeeding his father, Frederick VIII, who

died last night.

The reading of the proclamation was hailed with a loud cheer from the enormous crowd. Throughout the day the church bells of the city have been tolling. At the palace many telegrams of condolence from chiefs of state have arrived, including one from President Taft. The German Emperor is expected to attend the funeral ceremony.

STRICKEN ON STREET.

HAMRURG, GERMANY. May 15. -King Frederick VIII, of Denmark, died alone, unrecognized and unattended on a street of this

city last night, of apoplexy.

The King, traveling incognito, arrived here Monday on his return from a long trip to the South where he had been convalescing from a serious attack of inflammation of the lungs. With the Queen and the royal suite, he took quarters at the Hamburger Hotel.

At 10 o'clock last night the King left the hotel, unaccompanied, for his usual stroll before retiring. He had gone only a short distance when he was overcome on the street by a sudden attack of apoplexy.

He fell unconscious to the pavement and died instantly, and not being recognized as a person of so great prominence his body was rushed to the nearest hospital in an automobile.

When members of the King's suite became alarmed over his failure to return to the hotel after a reasonable time, they called in the proprietor and a search was begun. The searchers found his Majesty dead at the hospital and brought his body back to the hotel with them.

PAYS COMPLIMENT TO MRS. MORTON.

MAYSVILLE MAN WRITES OF SOUVENIR OF THE KEN-TUCKY CAPITAL.

(From State Journal.)

Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, of Mays-

ville, Ky., author of the "Quest of a Lost Race," etc., makes the following notice of the "Souvenir" of the Kentucky State Historical Society by Mrs. Morton, the Regent:

"For this Souvenir she is entitled to the sincere admiration and gratitude of all Kentuckians who have been fortunate enough to receive a copy of this beautiful memorial, which, go whither it may, is destined to give honor and distinction to our State.

"This Souvenir is a work that should have been done by some one long ago, but now it derives additional merit from having been the product of her gifted pen. It is creditable to her, to the city and the State, and will do much to extend the reputation of the architects and artists who have effected this superb revival of the renaissance in the new Capitol upon the soil of Kentucky and in the city of Frankfort."

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE REGISTER.

(From State Journal.)

Yesterday's Louisville Courier-Journal gave the following complimentary notice of the May "Kentucky Register," edited by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, of this city:

"Just as the General Assembly, recently adjourned, has passed an act for the purchase of the Davis home in Todd County, it is fitting that the State Register should have as its first article for May Mrs. Hezekiah Sturges' Recollections

of Jefferson Davis. Salient among these are the writer's first with Mr. Davis. acquaintance This occurred when, as a girl, in the fifties, she was taken to Washington by her congressman father. Mr. Davis, then Secretary of War, promptly invited the little girl to accompany her father to the dinner already arranged for the evening. Following this the company adjourned to Carusi's Hall. This was the attraction for the evening as described in the advertisement: 'Ole Bull will perform some of his finest music and little Signorina Patti and Maurice Strakosch will diversify the evening's entertainment.

"Mrs. Ella Hutchison Ellwanger's article, 'What's In a Name?' Is one of the most agreeably written contributions to this number. Mrs. Ellwanger has made some clever researches into this matter of names quaint and curious. The reader is introduced to a young lady. Miss Mississippi Alicia, a young man, Greek-God Hamilton; to a barber named Hackenbutcher. and to a dear, dead lady, of Prince Edward County — Henringham Hager Harrington Carrington Codington — Elizabeth Ware Watkins. Both amusing and historically interesting is Mrs. Ellwanger's collection of strange cognomens.

"Mrs. Morton's own contribution to the Register is an idealistic little philosophical essay, 'Then and Now.' Among the other entertaining contents are George Baber's sketch of Joseph Rogers Underwood, a sketch of Mero and Holmes streets, Frankfort, and the usual pleasant department of clippings and paragraphs."

NOTICES OF MRS. MORTONS
POEM, "PICTURES IN SILVER."

(Frankfort News-Journal.)

"PICTURES IN SILVER."

Copies of "Pictures In Silver" by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton have in been issued in Frankfort, and the admirers of Mrs. Morton's other charming and inspiring poems welcome this latest work from her

pen.

The delightful impression created by the first glimpse of this little brochure, with its artistic cover silver and ivory white, with a silver outside—representing the star guiding spirit of the story-is it creased a hundred fold by the 11 usual power and charm of the story, which is that of a young girl, whose married happiness pictured, and then afterward her strength and beauty of character shown, when she is widowed, and finally her faithfulness rewarded and her triumphant entry into Heaven.

Its purity of thought, its high standard of Christian sentimest and its musical measure makes "Pictures in Silver" a charming poetic production, and one that will be cordially received.

Among the many flattering tributes that Mrs. Morton has re-

ceived about her latest poem are the following:

Notice of an author in an Eastern journal of this brochure: "Pictures in Silver' is a souvenir to be prized not only because it is the work of Kentucky's great woman, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, but for its poetic setting, radiant with a literary charm seldom if ever surpassed. It quickens the pulsations of the heart by its spiritual tenderness, and softens to tears by the sustained tragedy of the story—told with musical expression, the climax is divine."

Another author and critic writes: "I have just read 'Pictures in Silver.' Only Mrs. Morton could have written it. In this charming epic, the touch is so delicate and the feeling so fine, so impressive—the narrative so engaging and noble. Could any picture in silver, or golden, be more exquisite than this —it is poetry indeed:

"On transparent rosy texture
Rises now a wondrous picture,
Framed in silver swaying there;
Memory draws it nearer, near—
And I see its figures clearer
In the moonlight soft and fair."

"PICTURES IN SILVER."

A poem by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, published by the Coyle Press, Frankfort, Ky.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, the State Regent of the Kentucky Historical Society, has just issued fresh from the press a lovely brochure, entitled "Pictures in Silver." Mrs. Morton is as gifted as she is versatile and she thinks in poetry—in noble poetry. One wonders how she has time to ascend into the realms of lofty thought and bring back the dainty and the inspiring verse, when one knows that she is at the same time the practical and efficient head of the Historical Society.

Mrs. Morton's short and long poems are the very essence of purity, and in the Pictures in Silver she has excelled even Mrs. Morton. The rhythm is as sweet and as pleasant as a sunny brook and the language is faultless, the ideals are high. Pictures in Silver might be—who knows, Mrs. Morton's own life devoid of the prose that creeps in an earthly career.

The brochure itself is from the Coyle Press at Frankfort and is in blue and silver and white. It made a stir in the Capital City as Easter Souvenirs.—E. E. in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Whitcomb says in a New York daily:

"I did not think Mrs. Morton could ever surpass 'Her Dearest Friend,' that pure, lovely story-poem—but in 'Pictures in Silver' we have its superior in the lofty thought—of faithful love. This poem in its suggestions goes beyond the earthy, and takes the readers beyond the flight of song—and leaves them gazing on a heavenly picture in the region of the stars—

"'In silver radiance, swaying there."

"PICTURES IN SILVER."

Editor of "Historia," journal of the Oklahoma Historical Society, has the following beautiful compliment to "Pictures in Silver," by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

"This poem is a pretty design and is in such an inspiring vein that it is entitled to more than a passing compliment. The title is well chosen and clothes a lofty sentiment in best words to subserve the purpose of the plot. We have had only time merely to read the poem enough to appreciate the drift, and its applicable force to touch many hearts.

"To be fully appreciated and understood, "Pictures in Silver" should be carefully read, it is indeed a study-picture though not a puzzle one, the plot being well followed up, from love's emerging to its final fulfillment in pathetic sac-

rifice."

WHAT WE READ.

When I take up a new book to read, or a new magazine article, I wonder if I shall be disappointed in it. The outgoing generation wants in literature something new. yet it is the newness after all, of bloom of last summer's roses, the fragrance of the carnation, the odor of the honeysuckle and the magnificence of the tree foliage, only improved by culture. by brighter sunshine, and gentler rains, and glistening dews. want beauty, noble thought, refined feeling, helpful suggestions, for the life way winding toward the sunset.

People in the maturity of life are shocked by many of the popular books of the day. They are shameful and shameless. It is needless for a grasping publisher to recommend them. There is nothing in them that one needs to know, nothing helpful to brain or heart. The average intelligent man or woman wants to be entertained as they are in their parlors and banqueting halls, with conversation full of soul and sparkling with wit; with the beauty of pictured art, about them music, interpreting some exquisite lyric and breathing softly an old song—that makes an appeal to every heart and flowers in prodiand **sweetness** abundance everywhere. Such story books are entrancing.

We do not like the trend of the modern novel, nor books of science, so called, that refined Christian people should forbid their library tables. We never note their titles in our book-lists, or notice their wonderful recommendations, notwithstanding we are told no well equipped library can afford to omit them from its shelves. Perhaps we can omit them, and do.

"HALF HOURS IN SOUTHERN HISTORY."

CRITICISM BY MBS. JENNIE C. MOB-TON, REGENT KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We wish this book had been written years ago, and placed in every schoolhouse, college and library of the South. It is history, with bruised and blood-streaming facts to authenticate every chapter in it. it could have been written before the children of the South had been infected by the poison of the out of which Northern books, they learned their first lessons. this book then might have had great influence in teaching the children to love and reverence the Lost Cause, in which the noble brothers, fathers, husbands. mothers, sisters and wives, lost their lives; if not this, lost their fortunes.

This book is instructive, not only concerning the South, but the North.

We can only hope with the author that patriotism may be taught the children of the South, that they may be taught now the value of the flag that waves over them, to protect them, we hope in the future. This book will teach them many things they have never heard, and that they should have known from their own books and teachers, and not from those who triumphed over the splendid warriors of the South.

The ultimatum was sorrow and humiliation and poverty for the lovely land its noble men and women, with unexampled heroism, and God-like courage and integrity tried to save. If earthly honor and fame can be any comfort, they have this, beyond any people on the earth today.

"Half Hours" tells the story in most interesting style. We could not lay the book down until we had finished it. We heartily commend it to every teacher in the Southland, as a historic guide, through the darkness of the Civil War in the South, 1861-65.

A NEW HONOR.

The editor of the Register has been apprised by letter and by certificate, of a new honor, conferred upon her by the California Hist.-Genealogical Society, of that State, located in San Francisco. She has been made an honorary member of this Society. She is sincerely grateful for the honor, and hopes the Register in future may be enriched by the information that may be obtained by this generous recognition of its services through its editor to that Society.

Where one has honestly toiled for an honor, and after long delay, it is conferred, it is pleasant to the winner, and where through that honor, the person obtains a higher one, it is more pleasing, but when it comes as an unexpected mark of distinction, the honor is delightful. Thanks to those elegant people of the Golden Gate, whose scholarship and wealth make them the pride of their city and the envy of the world for writing our name on their list of members. We are simply by birth a Kentuckian, by marriage a Kentuckian and by citizenship a Kentuckian, and resident of no mean city, as Paul expresses it, even the capital of Kentucky. Frankfort.

The State Journal in noting this

beautiful compliment to us, has the following to say:

Mrs. Morton's work for the Historical Society of Kentucky has met deserved recognition. for it was through her untiring efforts that the Society has been brought up to its present flourishing condition, and that the valuable collection of portraits and relics has been preserved. The Register is now on exchange not only in nearly every State in the Union, but in Canada, Paraguay and Uruguay, Italy, Switzer-South America. land. England and Scotland, and, as it has been put, it has done more than any other Kentucky publication to "gather the fragments that nothing be lost, to show the next ages what liberty cost."

BIGGEST ISSUE OF ALL.

How is the cost of living to be reduced? This is the most important question before the American people. Its solution is more vital by far than the identity of the next President.

Under the present system of excessive protection, those who toil are each year finding it more difficult to make a living, while the comparative handful of millionaires who chiefly reap the benefit of this toil spend their time in idleness and dissipation, their fortunes meanwhile increasing in almost exact proportion to the increase in cost of living. The result is that many Americans, especially the hard working

poor, are becoming plainly disgusted with the way things are going, disgusted with even this form of government.

This feeling on the part of the worker is simply history repeatitself. Extravagance and misery, the history of the world shows, never did make good bedfellows in a "cradle of liberty." It is important that the high cost of living problem be settled be fore the unrest grows to greater The earlier it is proportions. settled the better for the repub-Which party will solve it. lic. the Republican party or the Democratic party? The Republican theory has always been that the heavier the tariff tax on thing eaten, worn by the or used people, the better for the people The Democratic theory is that to reduce taxation is to The people must choose prices. the two policies, the between policy of protection or the policy of merely enough tariff to raise sufficient revenue to meet the actual expenses of the government. -(Ex.)

PERRY VICTORY CENTEN. NIAL.

We are in receipt of a very interesting pamphlet, or bulletin, issued by the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners. It contains much valuable information about the Centernial, which is to be held in 1913, beginning on July 4th and ending on

October 5th. It also contains a picture of the Perry Memorial, which is to be erected at Put-in-Bay in time for the opening of the Centennial, the classic design of which is very beautiful and impressive.

It is hoped that Kentuckians will take great interest in the Centennial, as the State is to be signally honored in the celebration. The people of the other States interested have generously recognized the fact that Kentucky played a more important part in the War of 1812 than any other State in the Union. Not only has this been conceded, but the additional fact, not generally known till published in a recent issue of the Register, that Kentucky riflemen stationed in the rigging of Perry's ships. contributed largely to the brilliant victory. Most of us recall the statement in our school histories that there was a frightful slaughter of the British officers, there soon being not enough left to command the ships. The school histories did not offer any explanation of this, but we know now that it was the result of the deadly aim of these Kentucky riflemen, who had been instructed by Commodore Perry to pick off the fellows wearing red coats.

As suggested above, because of these things Kentucky is to play an important part in the great celebration. After the opening of the Centennial at Put-in-Bay the celebration is to be transferred to several other cities for a week each, the final culminating week bringing it to Louisville. The exact character of the celebration for the

different cities has not yet been decided upon, but it is expected that the celebration in Louisville will include a river pageant lasting throughout the week, with possibly a reproduction in fire works of the Battle of Lake Erie.

The Register trusts that the press of the State, and the people generally, will join in making Kentucky's week, as well as the entire Centennial, a glorious success, for only by so doing can we pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the illustrious Kentuckians whose part in the War of 1812 added glory to the name of both Kentucky and the nation.

THE FABRIC OF LIFE.

By Mrs. Mary L. Cady (nee Mitchell.)

Backward and forward to and fro,
The tireless shuttle flies:
In and out, over and so,
With heavy and restless eyes,
I sit at the loom of life and weave
A fabric of many dyes.

Rose-hued and somber, dark with shade,
And crossed by many line,
That the fleeting changeful years have
made

In this varied web of mine.

Into its warp both flower and weed,

Their clasping tendrils twine.

Royal lilies with cup of gold,
Abrim with the sweetest breath,
And lying below, in the dark and mold,
The noisome hemlock of death,
Beauty and grace and life above,
And nightshade underneath.

Dreaming and weaving in and out, A tangled and knotty thread, Bud of promise and lines of doubt, By the noiseless shuttle sped.

Thus shall I sit at my mystic loom,
Working till white and cold.
Weaving and praying all the while,
That when my labors are told,
My work shall drop 'neath the Master's
smile,

In many a shining fold, Shall fall, and spread at His precious feet, The veriest cloth of gold.

At the request of friends, we publish the following beautiful poem, which was written for the Maysville Bulletin in 1869, by Mrs. Mary L. Cady, daughter of the late Andrew Mitchell. It is truly a worthy effort showing it emanated from a soul full of poetic genius:

RESIGNATION.

Best to be resigned; to trust in Heaven and know

That God shall work out what he thinketh right!

Let the dim future bring its weal or woe,—
Its blissful morn or desolating night,
"Twill solace be, to know our feet have

'Twill solace be, to know our feet have striven,

To walk unblamed beneath the eye of Heaven,

Resigned? ah, truly yes, though tired and worn.

And crushed beneath dull care's depressing weight,

And wondering oft times how life's ills borne,

When the dread burden seems so very great;

But thoughts like these are vain, what must be must,

God is the King; whatever is, is just.

Best be resigned! not fretted or aggrieved, With the scant portion of life's blessings given:

Our hearts should own the blessed gifts received,

And turn in gratitude for them towards Heaven;

It is a gracious thing to be resigned,

To what of earth our thirsting souls may
find.

Resigned? Even so best utter no complaint, We needs must bear bereavement, pain and woe;

'Tis not a Christian part to fall and faint In the rough paths our feet must go, 'T'were idle to regret; best be resigned!

I count it worse than vain, to sigh and weep O'er lost treasures of departed years; Of what avail is it, that we shall keep

Their memory fresh with unrelieving tears?

Then better far the holier peace to find And 'neath the will of God, to be resigned.

Yes, wherefore should we weep? The night of death

Will soon close darkly around our weary way;

And live anew in God's eternal day!

Oh Savior, shed thine influence o'er our mind.

How sweetly then to yield our breath

Help us to look to Thee, and be resigned

A NIGHT VIEW OF THE BAT-OF THE RAISIN, JAN-UARY 22, 1813.

Written on the Battlefield by Maj. William O. Butler.

(This beautiful poem is from the MS. and

was obtained through the courtesy of P. Fall Taylor, Tampa, Fla.)

The battle's o'er, the din is past; night's mantle on the field is cast;

The moon with sad and pensive beam hangs sorrowing o'er the bloody stream.

The Indian yell is heard no more and silence broods on Erie's shore;

O! What an hour is this to tread the field on which our warriors bled,

To raise the wounded chieftain's crest or warm with tears his icy breast,

To treasure up his last command and bear it to his native land;

It may one ray of joy impart to the fond mother's bleeding heart.

Or for a moment it may dry the tear drop in the widow's eye;

Vain Hope away! the widow ne'er her warrior's dying wish shall hear;

The zephyr bears no feeble sigh, no struggling chieftain meets the eye

Sound is his sleep on Erie's wave or Raisin's waters are his grave;

Then muffle the cold funeral string and give the harp to sorrow's hand

For sad's the Dirge the Muse must sing fallen are the Flowers of the land.

Hew many hopes lie buried here? The Father's joy, the Mother's pride,

The country's boast, the Foeman's fear in wildered havoc side by side.

Of all the young and blooming train who to the combat rushed amain

How few shall meet and fight again how many strew the fatal plain;

O, jentle moon, one ray of light throw on the dusky face of Night,

And give to view each gallant form that

sunk beneath the morning storm;
The murky cloud has passed away, the

moonbeams on the waters play; Upon the brink a soldier lay, his eye was

dim his visage pale.

And like a stranded vessel's sail his red locks wantoned in the gale.

It was the gay, the gallant Mead, in peace, mild as the setting beam That guides at eve the wildered stream; in war the fiery battle Steed.

The foe, no more shall shun his arm, his mirth no more the ear shall charm,

Yet o'er his low and silent grave the laurel fresh and green shall wave;

And who is that so pale and low stretched on his bier of Bloody snow,

Beside the water's silent flow? The fire of his eye is gone;

The ruddy glow his cheek has flown, yet sweet in death his corpse appears;

Smooth is his brow and few his years, for thee sweet Youth the sigh shall start.

From a fond mother's anxious heart for thee some Virgin's sheek shall feel

At midnight hour the tear drop steal, and playmates of your childhood's hour

Pour o'er your grave youth's generous shower; O! could modest merit save

Its dear possessor from the grave, thy corpse Montgomery ne'er had lain

Upon the wild unhallowed plain, but what were modest merit here

Or what were Friendship's pleading tear, the fiend that laid that flower low

Smiled as he hurled the fatal dart and saw with pride the lifeblood flow

That warmed a young and generous heart.
Here sleep, sweet youth! tho' far away

From home and friends thy relics lay, yet oft' on Fancy's pinions borne

Friendship shall seek thy lowly urn; Spring shall thy icy sheet untwine

And shrould thee with the roseate vine; here shall the streamlet gently flow;

Here shall the zephyrs softly blow; here shall the wild Flower love to bloom

And shed its fragrance round thy tomb;

here shall the wearied wild bird rest; Here shall the ringdove build her nest

and win from every passerby, With note of saddest melody, a Tear for young Montgomery.

Close by his side young McIlvain lay stretched along the bloody plain;

Upon his visage smooth and mild Death calmly sat and sweetly smiled.

'Tis thus an infant sinks to rest in quiet on its mother's breast,

When no rude thoughts its mind employ to damp its present or future joy,

Yet seemed his eye of tender blue still wet with pitty's pearly dew;

Yes, Pitty was his better part, Pitty and friendship formed his heart.

And ne'er was heart so good and kind accompanied by such noble mind;

No more the sentry from his post, while all the camp in sleep is lost,

Shall see him by the sick man's side nursing life's feebly ebbing tide;

No more the soldier's latest breath shall bless him on his bed of death.

Yet shall his cold and tuneless Bier be warmed by many a silent tear.

Oh, Pittying Moon. Withdraw thy light and leave the World in murklest night,

For I have seen too much of Death, too much of this dark fatal heath;

Here Graves and Allen meet the eye and Simpson's giant form is nigh,

And Edmiston, a warrior old, and Hart, the boldest of the bold—

These and their brave compatriot band ask the sedate Historian's hand.

Mine only strews the fading Flower that
Mem'ry culls from Friendship's bower,
But his shell twine the Doubless how that

But his shall twine the Deathless bays that fairer Grows through Future Days.

ORLANDO.

(Maj. William Orlando Butler.)

KENTUCKY CORN.

SONNET.

Tasselled and plumed Kentucky's King of grain

Waves his sceptered blades in the warm June air:

While on them dew drops sparkle every where.

The golden sunbeams and the singing rain Steal down to root and stalk—the beaded grain Swell in their silken sheaths like pearls rare.

While stirs the milk white sap which the gods declare

Makes best ambrosia for the brawn and brain

When the days grow short and the nights blow cold

And all the woods are out on dress parade. While fruit hangs mellow in the autumn's shade:

Thou standest there like burnished spears of gold.

Ready to listen to the call of death;

Whose voice I hear in thy dry rustling breath.

ALEXANDER HYND-LINDSAY.

THE SKYLARK.

SONNET.

I hear thy carol in the morning gray And it falls on me as when the red dawn's dew

Bathes the breast of the rose and eyes of violets blue.

So soft yet clear and sweet is thy sky lay. Within thy song zone I could forever stay. And I would give sweet bird all I ever knew Of blood bought truth, and woman's love so

If I had half thy gladness thou dost sing today.

Lost in the cloud and thee I see no more Trembles the ether blue with thy flood of

As thou dost pour unstinted rich and strong
Thy Sun-Hymn sweeter as thou dost upward soar

Till the sun smiles as he toils his westward way

And the pale stars from dreaming break away.

ALEXANDER HYND-LINDSAY.

TO AN OLD FRIEND.

There's a light in the eye it is well to seek And a warmth in a smile that inspires, That you cannot find in your books that speak

But of nature and its singular fires.

You will miss from your way as the sun goes down,

And the evening of life comes on,

The friendship that's slighted as you have
grown

Away from the friends of your youth bygone.

When the beautiful world you have sought to win

Has lost its charm o'er your soul, And its voice of applause is all too thin To trust when you reach its goal.

And its lamp is the heart of a friend.

When you need a light, not of sun or star, And a tender warmth fire cannot lend, "Tis the kindly light that is true, near or far,

-J. C. M.

NATURE PAYS IN GOLD.

By Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

The notes Spring gives, due in the fall, Grand Nature pays in gold,
Ah! would that we poor tollers all
Could thus pay debts we hold.
Her Bank, the largest in the world,
(The trees in wood and fields)
No matter what demand is hurled,
Supply her treasure yields.

From maple to the golden rod,
From oak to apple green,
From all the richness of the sod
She does her great wealth glean.
And honest autumn, brave and true,

Who stands from morn to morn,

Doth cash the notes as they fall due—

Though left bare and forlorn.

The apple's in the orchard now,

The nuts are on the trees,

And many good things doth the plow

Turn up, besides all these.

But they cannot be had for thank,

All nature's stores for sale,

But how make checks upon her bank

When rain and season fail.

Ah! it is sin to wish that we
Like trees could coin our gold,
And pay the debts of tenancy—
And calls, on what we hold.

If we could touch a limb and say—
Give! and plenty falls—

Then none from want, need go astray,
Or starve, in cot or halls.

When years roll by, and love grows cold
hast nature's debt is pressed
How sweet if we, in leaves of gold
Could pay, and fall to rest.
But not so here, doth God ordain—
His law we must obey,
And hopeful lift our cross again
And bide His better way.

THE REASON WHY.

(The following paper was prepared to read before the meeting on Boone Day, and the reason why it was omitted was that the Regent feared it would make the program wearisome to the several hundred persons present. It could be spared from the list of good things prepared for them, and she took the liberty of withdrawing it, with the promise it should appear in the September Register, as well as published in the Brochure of the Proceedings of the Meeting on Boone Day, 7th of June—already sent out to the members and friends in all parts of the country.)

Address of the Regent, Mrs. Jen-

nie C. Morton, which was omitted from the program.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In my great desire to have an elegant occasion, I purposely omitted the Regent of the State Historical Society—lest ego become an intrusion, an offense. On this 15th annual commemoration of Boone Day, you have before you in large part the work of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Editor of the Register, and the Regent. Dorcas's household needle work spoke for her, in death. This is a larger, more difficult and more complicated work for the State of Kentucky that is before you in this Hall of Fame, and the able workers in this department, officers of the State Historical Society, are before you in life, asking your approval, your co-operation and your good wishes, while you enjoy the grand results before you of their faithful endeavor.

I feel sure if the first founders of the Kentucky State Historical Society in 1836, now seventy-six years ago, could look down on the acorn of their planting, they with the world famous man, Boone, would be amazed at its growth and its foliage, now a wide spreading tree with branches in Europe and in the Isles of the Sea. They could not have dreamed of this result. They planted the seed, seemed to have cared for it no more. It was left to struggle into existence now and then, battling with neglect and poverty of soil, but showing like the Jerusalem flower when placed in water, there was life in it somewhere.

It was after the Civil War that Governor James B. McCreary, Captain John Andrew Steele, and a number of such gallant and distinguished men undertook its care. For a few years it lived and thrived under their protection, but changes came, death and distance removed many of the members, and finally cold indifference remanded the Kentucky Historical Society to oblivion and its few curios, mss. &c., were hidden away in closets in the old Capitol.

In 1896 there came a little company of 20th century people into the old Capitol (our Society). When they saw the relics they resolved to restore the Society these once represented. Today they point you to the result of their care, loyal protection and intelligent vigilance.

We are proud of our Capitol, but we are prouder still of our rooms in it. Our splendid Library, with its wealth of historical literature, and the paintings and portraits of inestimable value. These historical treasures that we have been able to collect by purchase, by solicitation, and influence, with the aid of our small State appropriation, have been and will continue to be of great service to the educational system of the State, as well as instructors for the masses that visit the Historical Rooms.

Our Society, under its charter, occupies a unique position in the State Government, being as one of our most distinguished jurists has said, a "Protectorate," in the recent usage of this term. It has its

^{*}During his first administration, 1875-79.

own rules governing the body, and directing and controlling its own interests, and electing its own officers; the while in close relation to the State, upholding its laws and extending the power of the Commonwealth under which it receives its legitimate support and for whose benefit it is conducted.

Our reports are now published in pamphlet form, and when examined and approved by the Governor, are laid before the Legislature at each recurring session, and afterwards filed in the Archives of the State. It will be seen and known by all that though a protectorate, our time, our thought, and our most faithful service is given for the uplift, and continued success and glory of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

HISTORY AS WE FIND IT.

According to our rules, history is confined to Kentucky and Kentuckians of notable worth. And this history of Kentucky began with the County of Kentucky, in old Virginia, then was taken up with the three Counties, Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln, with a map of the so-called State of Kentucky, made by John Filson. We know very little of this intelligent man. history begins there and ends in the mysterious silence that neither the savage or the forest has broken. He disappears. It is supposed he was killed by the Indians. His map and bit of history survive him. Not so with his companions, Daniel

Boone and other pioneers. Not only do their good and great achivements survive them, but Kentucky has their histories from their birth to their deaths, in newspapers, pamphets and books.

There are beginnings and silences in all these histories that seem to annoy the latter day inspector and historians. We have been taught in many instances where the links are missing—they were not worth preserving—in others they were of a character it was not desirable to discuss. In either case, curiosity is barred from entrance.

We want the history of representative people, and as nearly as possible we have written of them, and endeavored to bring their histories before Kentucky.

And our libraries are full of this valuable material. Yet we see this age of the 20th century does not feel that it can be taught anything by the history of our forefathers. The age differs so from the past. The full range of the acts and experiences of the founders of the State, and the creators and promoters of the government, are beginning to read like blunders in experiments to the lawmakers, the teachers and the writers of this age, now writing its history by electricity, and conforming life to new theories, unwise laws and questionable teachings of religion and morals. Yet we see men, unwillingly ofttimes, fall back upon their plans and principles which guided their ancestors in founding a State and forming a government, that looked to the betterment of the conditions of life in all classes of men and conditions of society. They give these plans new names, but these are the same in design. Hence we write the history as we find it, leaving the silence unbroken where there are seals upon them.

All history should be written for the betterment of the world, and its repulsive chapters of War and Crime, only given for warning. Writers cannot change the past, but under the enlightenment of Christian civilization they can show the better way in the history of the future.

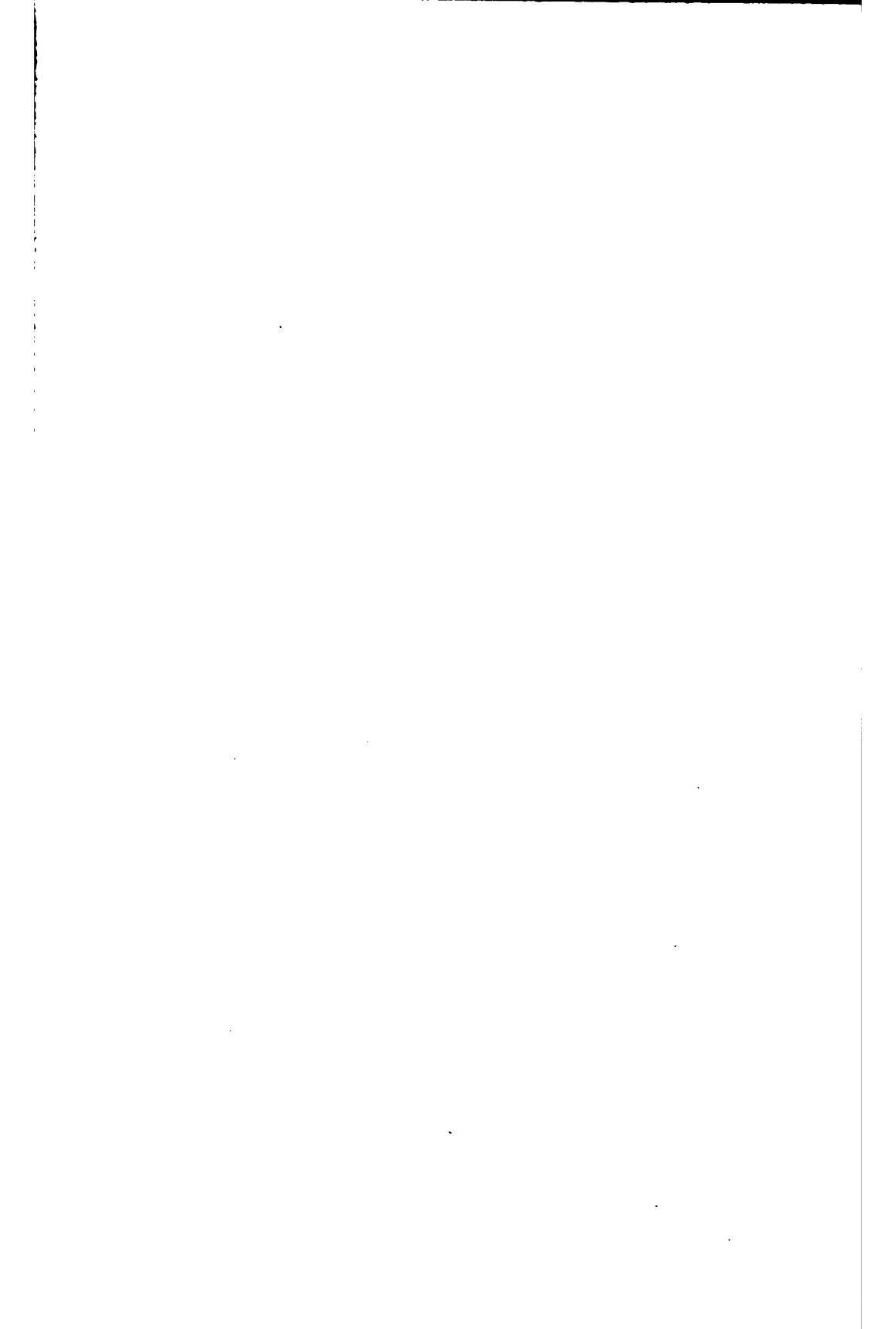
TO DAY.

The unrest and distrust of the present will be chronicled for the future—to entertain or to warn, or it may do both.

The political, social and commercial problems of this age are not worked out by the old arithmetics and algebras' signs and rules any more. Neither the well equipped teacher, the divinely in-

spired preacher, the poet gifted with insight into worlds he has never seen, and mysteries thought above the masses nor the the learned, wise. nor the able eloquent seem be to far to still the turmoil 80 and clash of interests among the masses that make a Democratic "Vox populi, vox government. Dei"—like the illusive sibyl whose prophecy and whose power was invoked to reveal the truth, still the tumult and lend faith and enthusiasm in victory. She looks away to the stars and is silent. Hers is the occult knowledge that is revealed by a more thrilling call, than the protesting, wrangling jarring voice of the untaught masses, ever contending and never achieving. Much time is wasted in reading the theories of government now. The future history will be full of these vagaries, but that history will also be full of the result of the contending forces of this period. Let us see if life's problems are solved by lightning flashes without money and without price.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT



HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

WOOLFOLK AND HAR-THE RIS FAMILIES.

By a Descendant.

(We have been requested to publish the following brief history and genealogy as it is written by a member of the family in Virginia. We hope the Kentuckians who have sought information of their Woolfolk ancestry, may find many of their questions answered in the following paper.—Ed. The Register).

Belmont, Albemarle, Va.,

March 7, 1887.

Mrs. C. A. Harris,

Dear Madam:—Several weeks ago I received your very kind and welcome letter inquiring after our family record. I commenced an examination into the matter, as far as record, and other information in my possession. I find it a complicated and difficult task to underwhen the intermarriages stand into each branch take place. have table of family hiography for several years and had collected some material aided by memory and oral information, for this purpose—finding it a difficult task, I had almost abandoned it, but having received several requests for its record, I must try and give what I have to my friends who wish it—hoping that someone may do more justice to the subject than myself I beg leave, with this preface to answer your inquiries

about our ancestors.

The first who came to this country about 1640, was William Harris from Wales, and settled in York, near Yorktown, Va. (this I find in the fly leaf of the Bible of Great Uncle Harris Coleman). He raised a family, but no names given except one of his sons named William, who married Miss Elizabeth Lee, a sister, or near relative of Richard Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. They had two sons—nothing is said of their daughters. The sons, William and Lee, came to Albermarle Co., Va. William, the oldest, settled near the Green Mountains, on a stream called Green Creek. Lee went to Nelson and settled not far from the Rock Fish River. William, my great-grandfather, married a This is our Miss Netherland. By this marriage they branch. had ten children—four sons and six daughters, to-wit, Matthew, my

great-grandfather; John, our old great uncle; Major William Harris, the great-grandfather of your husband. He married Miss Wagstaff, a cousin down in York. and the branch of the family who married a Wagstaff. John first married a Ronsy. She died without issue. He next married the widow Barclay, who had no children by her last marriage. Benjamin, the youngest, married a Miss Wood. The daughters were Sally, David Mary, Mosby. married your grandmother, married Sowel Elizabeth Woolfolk. married John Diggs, Catherine married Hawes Steger. Judith first married George Coleman, a brother of Clayton Coleman, of Spottsylvania, who was the great-grandfather by both sides of your husband. He married a Baptist, a branch also of the Harris family. She had, by her marriage with Geo. Coleman, four sons, William, Ruben, Robert and Lindsay. After the death of George Coleman she married Daniel Tucker, by whom she had two children—St. George Tucker and Mary Tucker. married my sister. Mary married Wilkins Watson, grandfather and grandmother of your husband's youngest brother William's wife. Nancy, the youngest daughter, Hawes Coleman, of married Spottsylvania and settled in Nelson. By this marriage they had four children—three sons and one daughter, to-wit: William Coleman married Ann Hawes, a daughter of Richard Hawes, of Kentucky, the father of the late Gov. Hawes, of Kentucky. The second

Hawes W. Coleman first son, married Miss Woods, who died childless, and after her death married Miss Lewis of Spottslyva nia second, and then Miss Crouck third, both of whom died without By his fourth marriage with Miss Snead he had one daugtter. John T. Coleman, the third son, married 'Catherine Hawes of Kentucky, a sister to his brother wife-his William Coleman's daughter Mary married John W. Harris, the father of Wm. W. Harris and great uncle to your hus band. (From George Coleman and several down are intermarriage into both branches.) It is believed that William and Lee Harris had four sisters. One married a Wagstaff, another a Baptist, as Clayhusband: Coleman, your great-grandfather married a Bap tist, whose mother was a Miss Har-Another married Egleston and I hear he married a Miss Harris, and as Jefferson Davis' mother was a Miss Harris, she being one of the four sisters this brings up the branches of the original stock I had a memorandum given me of This may this, I forget by whom. help in tracing the other branches of intermarriages. Matthew Har: ris, my great-grandfather married Elizabeth Tate, whose mother was also a Miss Netherland. He had six sons and eight daughters. To wit: Mary, your husband's grand. mother married Joseph Shelton Elizabeth married Joseph Cole man, another brother of George and Clayton Coleman, of Spottsyl-Judith married William vania. Wharton, mother of Mrs. John, of

Francis married Lewis Texas. Nicholas, brother of Governor Nicholas. Caroline married Robert Coleman, of Spottsylvania, another intermarriage. Lucinda married John Driggs, Jr., another intermarriage. These are the direct Major William of descendants Harris as nearly related to your husband, Benjamin, family. He married Miss Woods by whom seven and four he had sons daughters, i. e., William, Samuel, Benjamin, James John, George Daughand Bushrod. Mary and Rebecca who married Henry T. and Benjamin Harris, my father's brothers, Margaret first married Dr. Woods, of Nelson, who died leaving one daughter. She next married Dr. Mahon, of Illinois, had three sons who are nearly all dead. first married Hardin Perkins, had one son and after his death married James Roberts. They left two children, Mary and George. Sally Harris who married Daniel Mosby was the parent of your husband's grandfather's second wife and the great-grandparent of Col. Singleton Mosby, the great Confed-Guerilla. Mary Woolfolk, erate your grandmother, whose husband was Sowel Woolfolk, had five sons, William, Sowel, John, Joseph and Thomas—no daughters named. It says John Woolfolk was aide to General Winchester in the Battle of the River Raisin, was taken to prison and it was reported that the Indians scalped him and put a fire on his head. He acted a gallant and heroic part in the battle. I believe I have given you the descend-

ants principally in the line of William Harris. I will now trace the family of the younger brother Lee, who married a Miss Phillips. They had five sons, namely: William Lee, who was your husband's grandfather. \mathbf{He} first married a daughter of Clayton Coleof Spottsylvania. man he had three this marriage daughters two and sons. Coleman, who married a Miss Baptist, a branch of the Harris family, his sons, to-wit: Lee W. Harris, your husband's father Carter B. Harris—the daughters, Sally and Mary, who died. other two married Mr. Daly and Mr. Coleman and moved away. Clayton Coleman's second wife, Mary Mosby, had two daughters both married and left some family -are all dead. Your husband's father married Elizabeth Shelton, the daughter of Col. James Shelton and Mary, his wife was the daughter of Major William Harris, of Nelson. Lee W. Harris, the father and Col. Joseph Shelton, the grandfather, in their earlier life represented Nelson County in the Legislature of Virginia. Of the children of your husband's father you are well acquainted. Matthew had a family and moved south early—Matthew and also John married a sister of William Lee's wife. All three daughters of Clayton Coleman, of Spottslyvania. lived at his father's old homestead. He had three sons and four daugh-Two ters—nearly all dead. three left families. Edward, another brother married Catharine Diggs —they were the parents of John

L. Harris whom you know. They moved south early and had four sons and four daughters. Nathan, youngest brother married Sally Mosby, a sister of your husband's grandfather's second wife great aunt to our relative Col. John T. Mosby. He had four sons and three daughters, all dead. One or two left small families. There were two daughters of the old stock whose names I do not know. One married a Mr. Burks and the other a Mr. Rucker. I think they lived in Bedford or Campbell County at one time. Some may have gone south. I think these are the immediate descendants of the original There are intermarriages on both sides, which make it more necessary to trace that; also in order to understand it. The record I have only gives a short account of the original stock, with some of the immediate branches on both sides. As there are intermarriages on both sides, it is necessary to understand the whole history, all the families and intermarriages. This you see is a difficult and tedious undertaking. I will, if agreeable to you send you a copy of the record I have, after you receive this. And as this is so lengthy, although I have tried to condense as much as possible, to contain a synopsis of each branch leaving it for further inquiry, if agreeable to you, the intermarriages of the Colemans and other branches with the Harris family. You will find this requires close observation and considerable explanation to be understood. I hope you will excuse my delay in replying to your very kind

letter. If you need any explanations upon any point I hope you will not hesitate to make it know as I will most cheerfully explain to the best of my means.

Our great-grandmother Wow folk was Miss Harris, daughter a Major Harris, of Nelson County Virginia. Her husband was Sow. Woolfolk. Her brother was John Harris, one of the wealthest me of Virginia, living in Jefferson: old home "Monticello" from when he bought it. He lived in prince: style and was noted for his magnitcent service of gold including dlesticks, etc., from which grait father Joseph Harris Woolfolk: was duplicated in solid silver. Paper was named for this great uncle of ours—John Lee Harris. His siste great-grandmother's married Gov. Nichols of Virginiadaughter married Jose their Patterson, of Maryland, and the daughter was Elizabeth Patters: who married Jerome Bonarparte

P. S.-My dearest Sarah,

Would you like your grandfather's sword and epaulettes. In know he was in the War of 1812 had his full uniform once, who was very handsome being a Colonel, but in our various movings was stolen.

I have always had and claims the sword and epaulette, and if no would care for them, had rather you would have them than anyon. Your Uncle Joe has his spurs which are of solid silver. Your Grandpa had expensive tastes is I believe all the men and Colonia dames had.

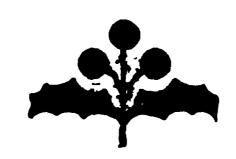
He had a brother for whom!

had the greatest admiration and for whom your father was named, John H. Woolfolk who was taken prisoner and killed at the River Raisin. I, of course, never saw him, but I remember as a young girl there was an old trunk in the attic at the farm filled with his letters and speeches that I used to pore over. He was a brilliant and highly educated young lawyer, not twenty-five when he was killed. The last time I was in Frankfort I saw his name on the Shaft in the Ceme-

tery dedicated to the Heroes of the "War of 1812." He was my grandmother's darling, and I have often heard from her old servants how she sat at her window and watched and waited for him after the war was over. News, at that time, moved so slowly. I believe she died before she ever had a confirmation of his death.

I hope I have not bored you with this bit of family history,

> Devotedly, Your Aunt M——



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REPORT OF BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Received by

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

From January 1st to July 1st, 1912.

NEWSPAPERS.

Farmers' Home Journal.
The Bath County World.
The Maysville Bulletin.
The Shelby Record.
The Woodford Sun.
The Commoner.
Frankfort State Journal.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Historia of Historical Society of Oklahoma.

The Century, Scribner, World's Work, Outing, National, Illinois Publications, Iowa Publications, South Dakota Publications.

"James Nourse and his Descendants"—Contributed by Miss Annie Nourse.

"Pictures in Silver" — Donated by the Author.

The Lindsay Clan Publications and the Collateral Branches—By Henry Gray, London, England.

Writings of James Tandy Ellis, Frankfort, Kentucky.

The National Geographic Magazine, February, 1912.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library, March, 1912.

Annals of Iowa, March No.,

Des Moines, Iowa.

Confederate Veteran for April, Nashville, Tenn. This is one of the finest numbers of the Veteran. It is doing a great work for the South, and should be in every home in the Southland.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1908, Vol. 2. Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas.

"The Empire"—The Royal Colonial Institute Journal, London, England.

Library of Congress—Monthly List of State Publications. Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1912. Report of Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Historical Quarterly — Seattle, Washington.

Jones of Virginia, &c.

(This History and Genealogy of a distinguished family of Virginia, Kentucky and London,

England, has just been received from its author, the Hon. Lewis H. Jones, of Louisville, Kentucky. The book is handsomely bound and printed, and is beautifully illustrated with photographs of the leading members and branches of the Jones family in England and America, Coats of Arms, Homes, Mss. and rare antiques of great variety. It is a book that will adorn any library. We congratulate the author upon his successful undertaking, honoring alike to himself and the family he so ably represents.—Ed.)

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Museum.—Philadelphia, Pa.

The Outlook.

The American Monthly Magazine.

Journal of the D. A. R. for April is an unusually interesting number. (Every page is full of forceful, well-written historical articles.)

The Quarterly Journal of the

University of North Dakota.

The New York Public Library, Bulletin of.—Fifth Ave., New York.

Journal of the Arch. & Hist. Association of Ohio.—Columbus, O.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogic Society—Annual Meeting January, 1912—Boston, Massachusetts.

A Syllabus of Kentucky Folk Songs—By Prof. Hubert G. Shearin, A. M. Ph. D. Transylvania University, Lexington,

Kentucky.

The Outlook-New York.

The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association— April, 1912. Austin, Texas.

The National Geographic Magazine—April. Washington, D. C.

Hon. Boutwell Dunlap, Recording Secretary of the "Genealogical Society of California—Its Officers and Members" contributes this phamplet with "Constitution and By-Laws of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers."

Hon. Josiah Shinn, of Washington, D. C., Historian, Genealogist and Lawyer, formerly of Kentucky, contributes his three valuable Histories to the Library of the Ky. State Hist. So. Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas." "History of the Shinn Family in Europe and America," and "Ancestry of the Beall Family and Descendants of Gustavus Beali and Thomas Heugh Beall"—By The author is now Josiah Shinn. Economist and Statistician for the Majority Room, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. is descended from Ker-Shinn tucky Ancestry, and was once Magistrate of Franklin Co., Ky.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota-

University North Dakota.

Iowa Journal and Politics. Iowa City, Iowa. Very valuable number.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Museum.—Philadelphia, Pa.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. — Springfield. Ill.

The Lindsay Family Association of America.—Edited by Mrs. Margaret Lindsay Atkinson, Sec-

retary and Historian.—Boston, Massachusetts.

The Academy and Literature—Toronto, Canada.

Library of Congress—Monthly List of State Publications, Feby.,

1912.—Washington, D. C.

The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in New York. (This book contains the proceedings of the meeting for the William Penn Memorial, and is illustrated with elegant engravings of Thomas Penn, and of William Penn, of his grave, decorated by the Society on this splendid memorial occasion. While all of the Year Books of this Society are very fine and valuable, this Penn Memorial Book is the most deeply interesting to all Americans interested and educated in the history of their country.)

This Society has received from Montevideo, South America, the large and elegant book of "Republica Oriental Del Uruguay," containing official accounts and engravings of the officials at the

Court of Montevideo.

Journal of the Missouri State the Historical Society.—St. Louis, Mo.

Descendants of William Prichard, by A. M. Prichard.—Charles-

ton, West Va.

The Justice of the Mexican War, by Charles H. Owen, from Putnam Publishing House.—New York.

(We are under obligations to L. C. Murray, of Louisville, Kentucky, for the elegant souvenir, "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.")

A Catalogue of Americana.— Daniel Newhall. Publisher.—New-York.

Annals of Iowa, Historical Department of Iowa.—Des Moines, Iowa.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society. — Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The United Empire. The Royal Colonial Institute Journal.—Amen Corner—London, England,

The History Teacher's Magazine.—Philadelphia, June, 1912.

Confederate Veteran. — Nash-

ville, Tennessee.

Library of Congress.—Monthly List of State Publications, Division of Documents.—Washington, D. C.

The Commission on Archives, Church Mission's House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Forty-nine bound volumes of Newspapers—1825 to 1870. The Commentator, The Commonwealth, The Yoeman, The National Journal, The Presbyterian.

Historia, Journal of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

New York Public Library, Bul-

letin of.—New York City.

Mitteillungen.—B. G. Teubner,

Leipsic, Germany.

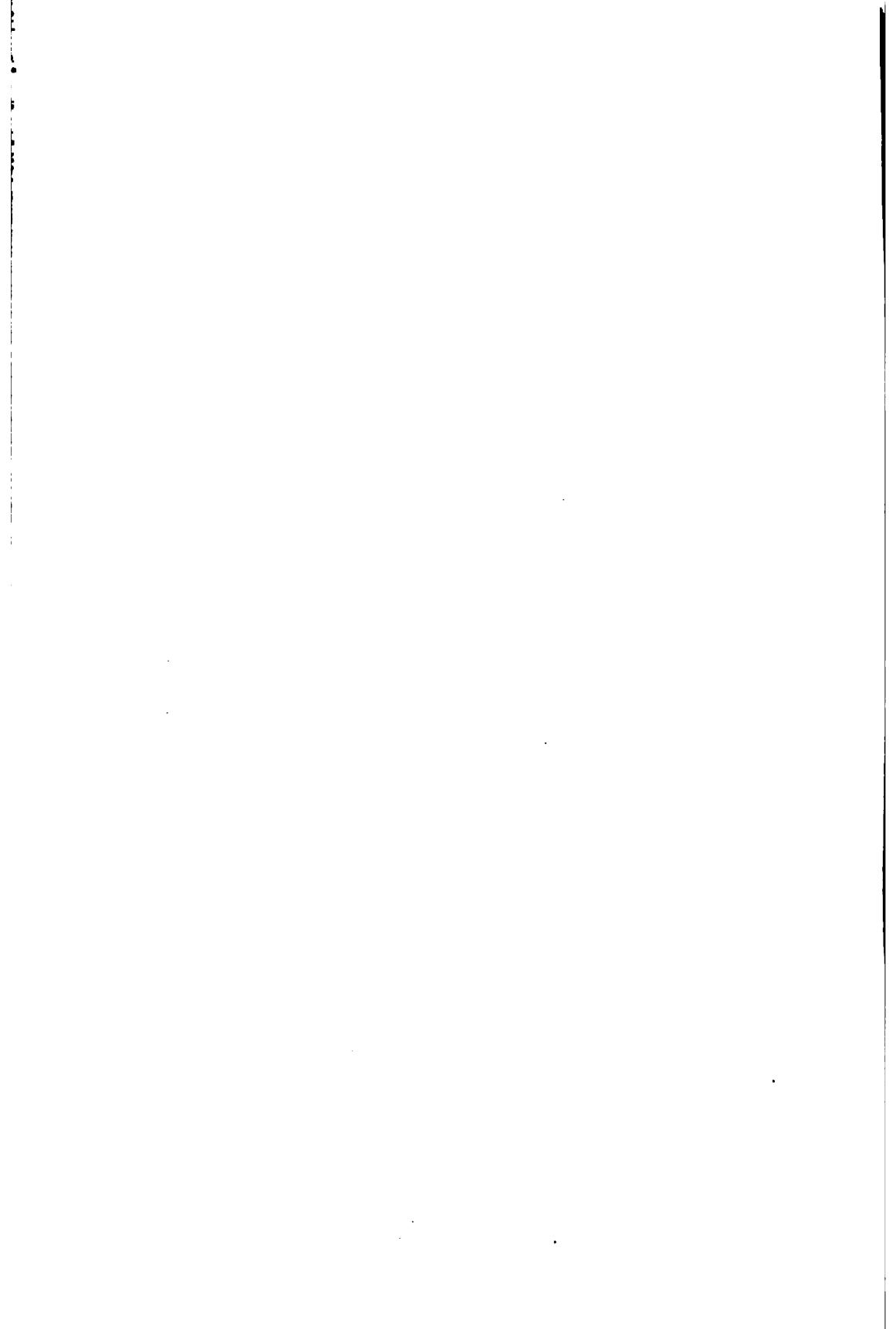
Annals of Iowa, Historical

Quarterly.—Des Moines, Iowa.
Library of Congress—State

Publications.—Washington, D. C. Indiana University Bulletin.—Indianapolis, Indiana.

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THE REGISTER

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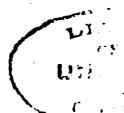
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If your copy of The Register is not received promptly, please advise us. It is issued in January, May and September.

NOTICE.

If there is a blue X upon the first page of your Register, it denotes that your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is requested.

General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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- 3. Regrets—a Poem. By Mrs. Morton.
- 4. Kentucky, a Land of Heroism, Eloquence, Statesmanship and Letters. By George Baber, Washington, D. C.
- 5. Epitaphs. By Ella H. Ellwanger.
- 6. A Section of the Governor's Message, Nov. 1, 1824.
- 7. Meeting of the Executive Committee, 3rd of October, with Papers Read By the Regent—Reports, etc.
- 8. Department of Clippings and Paragraphs.
- 9. Department of Historical and Genealogical Papers. The Lindsays, Pogues, etc.
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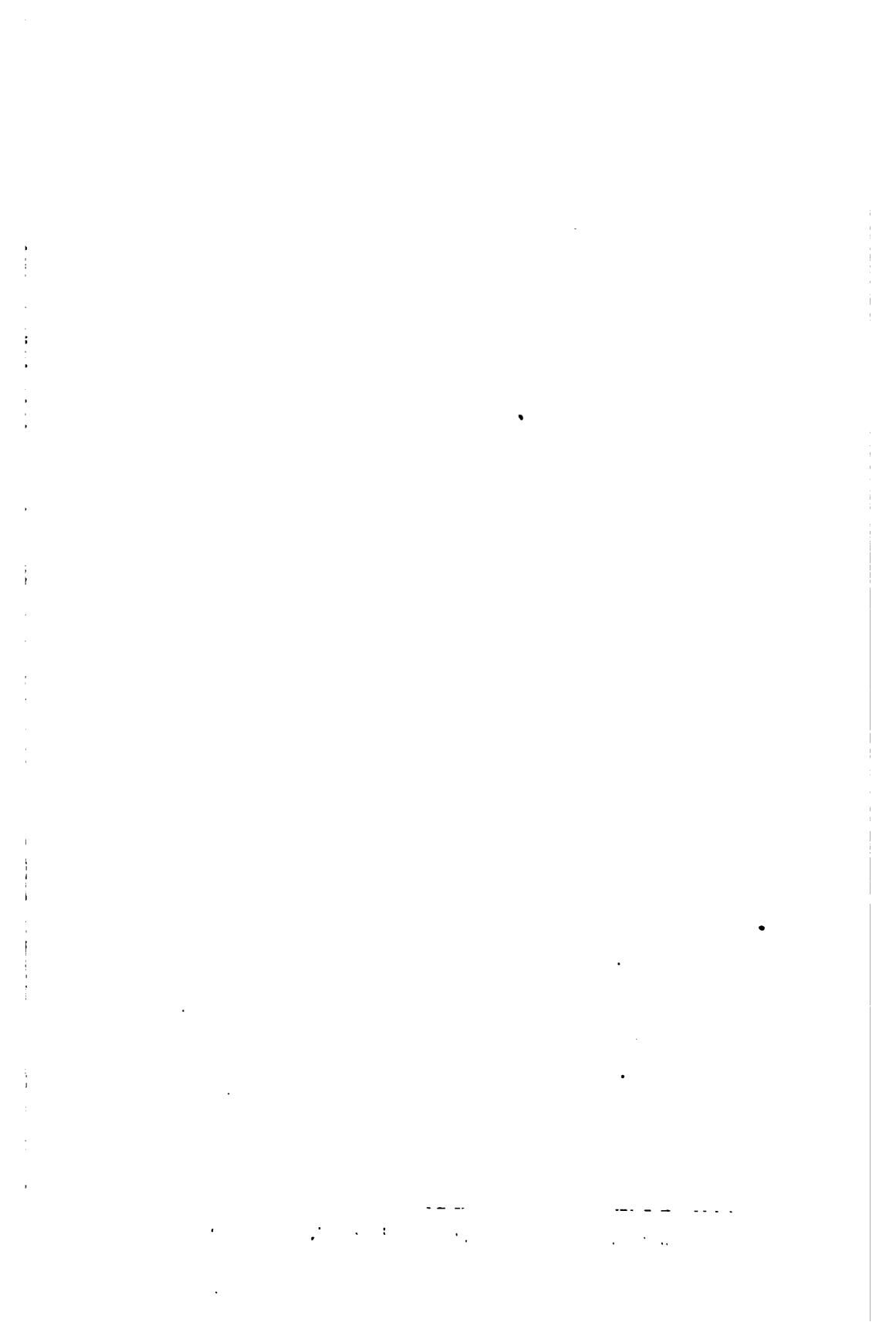
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GENERAL JOHN PETER GABRIEL MUHLENBERG.

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A CHAPTER FROM

"HISTORY OF MUHLENBERG

COUNTY, KENTUCKY"

BY

OTTO A. ROTHERT

INTRODUCTION.

We call attention to the following biographical sketch of General Muhlenberg, one of the most remarkable heroes of the Revolutionary War in Virginia, and the one for whom the County of Muhlenberg, Kentucky was named. The author, Mr. Otto A. Rothert, of Louisville, Ky., one of the most progressive and helpful members of the State Historical Society, has given us permission to publish this chapter in the Register, taken from his forthcoming book "History of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky."

This history is one of the most interesting and valuable of the county histories of the State. It is written in the author's best style, beautifully illustrated throughout. The county should rise and give the author a public thanksgiving meeting for his book, that brings from obscurity the forgotten history of their county and its notable people and works.

We append further fuller notice of this book in the Historical Clipping Department.—Ed. The Register.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL MUHLE

By Otto A. Rothert, Louisv

Muhlenberg County was called in honor of General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, an officer of the Revolution. Collins, in his "History of Kentucky," mentions this fact, but makes no statement regarding the naming of the county. Ed. Porter Thompson, in his "School History of Kentucky," page 162, says: "General Muhlenberg was at no time a resident of Kentucky. His name and his deeds, however, are of interest to us because some of the gallant members of his church who followed him when he left his pulpit to fight for independence, had grants of land, for military services, which they located on and below Green River, soon after the close of the Revolution, and made their homes in what is now Muhlenberg County. One of his men, the Hon. Henry Rhoads, was a member of the Legislature in when Muhlenberg County 1798 was established, and procured it to be named in honor of his pastor and general."

General Muhlenberg made two trips to Kentucky in 1784, but did not see any part of that section

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on October 1, 1746. At the age of sixteen Peter was sent to Halle, Germany, to be educated. While in Europe he incidentally gained a little knowledge of military drills that, in later life, was a great advantage to him. In 1767 he returned to America and became a minister in the Lutheran Church and served as a pastor to various congregations.

Previous to the Revolution there was a union of Church and State in Virginia where the Church of England was established by law, "and in order that the rector could inforce the payment of tithes, it was necessary that he should have been ordained by a Bishop of the English Church, in which case he came under the provision of the law, altho not a member of the established church." To meet these difficulties Muhlenberg decided to be ordained in the official church. 1772 he went to England where he was ordained by a Bishop of the English Church, and then returned to Virginia and preached at Woodstock until the Revolutionary War broke out.

In the early part of 1776 he organized a regiment of soldiers, the Eighth Virginia, known as the "German Regiment." He participated in the fight at Charleston and Sullivan's Island. On February 21, 1777, he was made brigadier-general and took charge of the Virginia line under Washington, and was in chief command in Virginia in 1781 until the arrival of Baron Von Steuben. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth and was

also at the capture of Stony Point. He was second in command to La-Fayette in resisting the invasion of the State by Cornwallis. He took part in the siege of Yorktown and was present when Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781. On September 30, 1783, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. A few months later the army was formally disbanded and he returned to his family in Woodstock. In November he moved to Trappe and shortly after made Philadelphia his home.

In 1784 he made two trips to the Falls of the Ohio to superintend the distribution of lands in Kentucky granted to himself and other officers and soldiers of the Viginia His diary kept on these Army. trips shows that he did not go down the Ohio below Louisville. In the fall of 1785 General Muhlenberg elected Vice President of Was Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin being at the same time chosen President. He was re-elected to that office every year until 1788. when he was chosen one of the members of the First Congress, to serve from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1791. He also served in the Third Congress and Fourth Congress. In February, 1801, he was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania. On the 30th of June, 1801, having been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue resigned for Pennsylvania, he In July his seat in the Senate. 1802, he was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, which office he held up to the time of his death, October 1, 1807. He is

buried at Trappe, Pennsylvania, where also rest the remains of his father.

His biographer commenting on the career of General Muhlenberg,

says:

"He was one of those characters which in a revolution always find their level. He was by nature a soldier. He entered the church, doubtless, with as sincere and honest purpose as any of her ministry, but the agony of his country called him from the altar with a voice that touched every chord in his soul. The time for fighting had come—the time to try men's souls. His whole heart was with his country; rebellion against tyrants was obedience to God, and so feeling and so thinking, he went forth from the temple to the field. He was brave and generous to a fault, a proper brigadier to Green, who loved him. Cool in danger, sound in judgment, indifferent to fame, zealous in duty; these were his distinguishing traits as a soldier. His virtues in private and political life were all cognate to these."

Such, in brief, was the career of General Muhlenberg. Many interesting incidents occurred during his life, the details of a number of which are recorded in his biography. Among them is the dramatic event that took place at Woodstock. Virginia, in the early days of **'''76.''** Times, as Muhlenberg was wont to remark, had been "troublesome" and the Colonies were preparing to declare, and fight for, their independence. Rev. Muhlenberg was appointed colonel of the Eighth Regiment which was then far from fully organized. His acceptance of this office necessitated his resignation as pastor of his churches. The scene that took place when this "fighting parson" delivered his farewell sermon is thus described by his biographer:

"Upon his arrival at Woodstock, his different congregations, widely scattered along the frontier, were notified that upon the following Sabbath their beloved pastor would deliver his farewell sermon. Of this event numerous traditionary accounts are still preserved in the vicinity in which it took place, all coinciding with the written evidence. The fact itself merits a prominent place in this sketch, for in addition to the light it sheds upon the feelings which actuated the American people in the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, it also shows with what deep earnestness of purpose Mr. Muhlenberg entered upon his new career.

"The appointed day came. rude country church was filled to overflowing with the hardy mountaineers of the frontier counties, among whom were collected or more of the independent companies to which the forethought of the Convention had given birth. So great was the assemblage, that the quiet burial-place was filled with crowds of stern, excited men, who had gathered together, believing that something, they knew not what, would be done in behalf of their suffering country. We may well imagine that the feelings which actuated the assembly were of no ordinary kind. The disturbing flame.

ances of the country, the gatherings of armed men, the universal feeling that liberty or slavery for themselves and their children hung upon the decision the Colonies then made, and the decided step taken by their pastor, all aroused the patriotic enthusiasm of the vast multitude, and rendered it a magazine of fiery passion, which needed but a spark to burst into an all-consum-

"In this spirit the people awaited the arrival of him whom they were now to hear for the last time. He came, and ascended the pulpit, his tall form arrayed in full uniform, over which his gown, the symbol of his holy calling, was thrown. He was a plain, straightspeaker, whose forward eloquence was well suited people among whom he laboured. At all times capable of commanding the deepest attention, we may well conceive that upon this great occasion, when high, stern thoughts were burning for utterance, the people who heard him hung upon his fiery words with all the intensity of their souls. Of the matter of the sermon various accounts remain. All concur, however, in attributing to it great potency in arousing the military ardour of the people, and unite in describing its conclusion. After recapitulating, in words that aroused the coldest, the story of their sufferings and their wrongs, and telling them of the sacred character of the struggle in which he had unsheathed

his sword, and for which he had

left the altar he had vowed to

serve, he said, 'that, in the lang-

uage of holy writ, there was a time for all things, a time to preach and a time to pray, but these times had passed away: in a voice that re-echoed through the church like a trumpet-blast, 'that there was a time to fight, and that time had now come.'

"The sermon finished he pronounced the benediction. A breathbrooded over the stillness Deliberately putcongregation. ting off the gown, which thus far had covered his martial figure, he stood before them a girded warrior; and descending from the pulpit, ordered the drums church door to beat for recruits. Then followed a scene to which even the American revolution, rich as it is in bright examples of the patriotic devotion of the people. affords no parallel. His audien. excited in the highest degree by the impassioned words which had fallen from his lips, flocked aroun: him, eager to be ranked among his followers. Old men were bringing forward their wives their husbands, and widowed mothers their sons, sending ther under his paternal care to fight the battles of their country. It must have been a noble sight, and the cause thus supported could n fail.

"Nearly three hundred men of the frontier churches that day enlisted under his banner; and the gown then thrown off was worn for the last time. Henceforth his forsteps were destined for a new career.

"This event occurred about the middle of January, 1776; and

from that time until March, Colonel Muhlenberg seems to have been busily engaged in recruiting. After the great impulse already received, it is natural to suppose that his success was rapid; and such accordingly we find to be the fact. It was probably the first of the Virginia regiments ready for service, its ranks being full early in March. By the middle of that month he had already reported this fact to the Governor, and received orders to proceed with his command to Suffolk. On the 21st the regiment commenced its march for that place."

A little less than a half century after the death of General Muhlenberg and about five years after his biography was written, a poem, based on this incident that took place at the church in Woodstock, was published by Thomas Buchanan Read. This poem, "The Rising," is printed in McGuffey's old Fifth Reader where most of us have read it, and from which I quote a few lines:

"Out of the North the wild news came And swelled the discord of the hour.

"The pastor rose; the prayer was strong; The Psalm was Warrior David's song; The text, a few short words of might—"The Lord of hosts shall arm the right!"

"When suddenly his mantle wide His hands impatient flung aside, And lo! he met their wondering eyes Complete in all a warrior's guise.

"The enlisting trumpet's sudden roar Rang through the chapel, o'er and o'er, And there the startling drum and fife Fired the living with flercer life.

"'Who dares'—this was the patriot's cry, As striding from the desk he came—'Come out with me, in Freedom's name, For her to live, for her to die?' A hundred hands flung up reply, A hundred voices answered 'I!'"

General Muhlenberg was less than forty years of age when he left Virginia and returned to Pennsylvania, where he spent the last twenty-two years of his life in the upbuilding of his native state and the new nation. Pennsylvania has expressed her appreciation of his great works by placing a statue of him in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C. His memorial stands in the southeast corner of the Hall and, although a graceful piece of work, the sculptor, Blanche Nevin, evidently was not familiar with the stature and physiognomy of her subject. Muhlenberg's biographer and other writers describe him as "tall in person" which statement is verified, not only by paintings now extant but also by tradition. Nevertheless the sculpter represents Muhlenberg's height as not more than five feet. His face, in this marble statue, looks more like that of a poet or musician and not like that of a preacher and less like that of a soldier. One the base of the statue is carved the name "Muhlenberg;" the pedestal marked "Pennsylvania."

In October, 1910, the German Society of Pennsylvania erected a statue to General Muhlenberg in Philadelphia on the City Hall Plaza. It is a good likeness and a masterly piece of work by J. Otto Schweizer, of Philadelphia, one of the foremost sculptors in America. A portrait of this statue is here produced. Every detail of this grand piece of work is true to its subject and is based on paintings and descriptions still preserved.

The relief on the face of the

pedestal of this statue is by the same artist and is probably the best work of that character in the The elevations are so country. delicately balanced that the depth of the church with all pews and people comes within a thickness or height of only an inch and a half. The scene represents Muhlenberg in the act of finishing his farewell sermon. The church portrayed is the old one at Trappe, near Philadelphia, which has been preserved unchanged since the middle of the eighteenth century and is the same in which General Muhlenberg and his father often preached.

In the Pennsylvania Capitol a large painting was recently finished by Edwin A. Abbey, symbolizing the "Apotheosis of Pennsylvania." Among the celebrities who appear in this large picture is

General Muhlenberg.

Such, as I have here given it, is a glimpse of the life of the man after whom Muhlenberg county is named, and also a glimpse of the esteem in which he was and still is Muhlenberg probably never visited any part of the county that now helps perpetuate his name, now even saw any part of the Green River country. Nevertheless, pioneer Henry Rhoads, in 1798, very fittingly procured for the county the name of the man who was a friend, pastor and general to many of its earliest settlers.

This and other incidents in the life of General Muhlenberg are the subject of t number of poems written in German by Ger man-Americans. Among them are the the lowing, which are published in the record of the German Society of Pennsylvania and for copies of which I am indebted to Mr. F. Huch, of Philadelphia, the custodian of the archives of that organization: "Pest Muhlenberg," and "General Peter" by Joseph Zentmayer, "Muhlenberg" by F. Mors. " ter Muhlenberg" by Philip Haimbach, 22 "The Farewell Sermon" by William William Mr. Huch also informs me that General Muhlerberg is the subject of two draws that were written in German and are our sionally produced by German dramatic of panies: "Peter Muhlenberg, or Bible 181 Sword," in five acts, by Frederich H. Bred of New York, and "Cowl and Sword, " General Muhlenberg," by Victor Precht

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO "THE RIVER RAISIN"

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY

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A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—"THE RIVER RAISIN."

(By A. C. Quisenberry.)

On June 18, 1812, the Congress of the United States declared war against Great Britain. Although it had been known for nearly a year before that date that the war was inevitable, yet there had been but very little preparation for it. For a long time after the war began it was for the most part carried on by inexperienced men, both in the council and the field; and at the end of the year 1812 the American army had accomplished practically nothing of which it had reason to be proud.

At the very beginning of the war General William Hull had been given command of the Army of the Northwest; and after a bluff at invading Canada, he had, within a few weeks, surrendered the whole of the army under his command, with headquarters at Detroit, to the British forces under General Brock, together with all of the Territory of Michigan. This left our entire northwestern frontier unprotected, and exposed to the attacks of the British regulars, Canadian militia and Indians, manded by General Brock, with headquarters at Malden, Canada, no great distance from Detroit. Hull had no Kentuckians under his command, but at the time of his surrender five regiments of Kentucky troops had been raised, some of them before and some immediately after the declaration of war, and these had just reached Cincinnati, on their way to join Hull at Detroit, when the news of his disgraceful surrender reached them.

General William Henry Harrison, "the hero of Tippecanoe," was then placed in command of the Army of the Northwest, and the plan of his campaign was to retake Detroit and the whole of Michigan and then to invade Canada, and destroy the British army there. was late in the season when he assumed command (September 24, 1812), and conditions were such that it was several months before he could assume the aggressive policy upon which he had determined. On January 1, 1813, he was occupying a defensive position among the snows of the wilderness, on the banks of the Maumee River, in Ohio, near where that river discharges into Lake Erie, just south

of the Michigan boundary line. He then had under his command seven Kentuckians, together thousand with some militia from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The tuckians were commanded by Brigadier General James Winchester, of the regular army, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary War, and was at that time a citizen of Tennessee. These Kentuckians composed the left wing of Harrison's Army of the Northwest, with headquarters at Fort chester, which was on the site of the present city of Defiance, Ohio, at the confluence of the Auglaize and the Maumee Rivers. On December 25, 1812, General Harrison's headquarters were at Fort Stephenson, then occupying the site where the city of Fremont, Ohio, now stands.

On December 30, 1813, General Winchester left Fort Winchester, and set out with his troops to march to the Rapids of the Maumee, and he despatched Leslie Combs, of Clark County, Kentucky (then a boy eighteen years old) with a single guide, to convey intelligence of the movement to General Harrison; and young Combs traversed the trackless wilderness for at least a hundred miles, enduring privations which almost destroyed him, but delivering his message safely, and receiving the praise of his General. Winchester reached the Rapids on January 16, 1813; and here messengers reached him from the village of Frenchtown, on the River Raisin (now Monroe, Michigan), bearing the news that a body of Indians were

on the warpath for the purpose of destroying the people of Frenchtown and its vicinity, and urgently pleading for assistance. General Harrison, the commander-in-chief, was at Fort Stephenson, sixty miles away, and could not be consulted upon the matter; so a majority of Winchester's officers, in council assembled, advised an immediate march to Frenchtown, which was nearly forty miles away, and this he decided to do.

On the morning of January 17. 1813, General Winchester detailed Colonel William Lewis's regiment of 550 Kentucky militiamen, and Colonel John Allen, with 110 men from his regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, to march to the relief of Frenchtown. Lewis's instructions were "to attack the enemy, beat them, and take possession of Frenchtown, and hold it."

Frenchtown was so named cause of the fact that its inhabitants (about two hundred in number at that time) were of French nationality. They were very loyal American Government, the to under which they had been living for years. On account of the great abundance of grapes which grew along the banks of the stream upon which the town was situated, they called that stream "La Riviere aux Raisins," or the River Raisin. Two days after the surrender of Detroit by General Hull, Frenchtown was taken possession of by Colonel Elliott, of the British army, and had had more or less of a British garrison ever since; but the inhabitants had not been given the protection they had been promised.

On January 18, 1813, the village was garrisoned by 200 Canadian militia, under Major Reynolds, and about 400 Indians under Chiefs Round-Head and Walk-in-the-Water; and they had a howitzer in position. Colonel Lewis's force consisted, as already stated, of 660 Kentuckians, without artillery.

Early on the morning of January 18 the Kentuckians crossed Maumee Bay at the Western extremity of Lake Erie, upon the solidly frozen ice, and advanced rapidly upon Frenchtown in three lines; the right composed of the companies of Captains McCracken, Bledsoe and Matson, commanded by Colonel Allen; the center composed of the companies of Captains Hightower, Collier and Sebree, under Major Madison; the left composed of the companies of Captains Hamilton, Kelly and Williams, commanded by Major Green, and an advance guard was thrown forward composed of the companies of Captains Hickman, Graves and James, led by Captain Ballard as acting Major. Arriving at Frenchtown, these troops formed in line of battle on the south side of the river, which they crossed on the solidly frozen ice, in the face of a murderous fire \mathbf{of} musketry. charged gallantly up the river bank, leaped the pickets, dislodged the enemy, and drove them back disastrous defeat to the surrounding forests. The Kentuckians pursued the enemy into the forest, where the fighting was very hot from 3 o'clock until dark.

The result of this day's battle was a complete victory for the

General Kentuckians — who, as Harrison stated in his official report, "amply supported the double character of Kentuckians Americans." Their loss in the engagement was twelve killed and fifty-five wounded, among the latter being Captains Bland W. Ballard, Paschal Hickman and Richard Matson. The enemy retreated precipitately to Malden, Canada, eighteen miles distant, and their loss is not known. They left fifteen dead in the open field, (while the hottest fighting was in the forest), and carried away their wounded.

The Kentuckians returned to the village in the evening and encamped the night on the ground which the enemy had occupied within the picketed gardens, the officers occupying the same buildings in which the British officers had been quartered. That night Colonel Lewis despatched a messenger to General Winchester. with a report of the victory, who immediately sent an express General Harrison with the news. Winchester's troops were in a ferment of excitement, demanding to be led at once to Frenchtown, the place of the first land victory of the war. It was believed by all that this victory was the harbinger of a series of successes that would succeed each other until Detroit should be regained and the enemy's headquarters at Malden taken, and the disgrace of Hull's surrender thus wiped out. But it was clear that Colonel Lewis's position Frenchtown was a precarious and

dangerous one, for no one could doubt that the British would at once put forth every possible effort to regain what had been lost, and to bar the further progress of the Americans toward Detroit.

On January 19 General Winchester, accompanied by Colonel Samuel Wells, of the 17th United States Infantry (a regiment of "regulars" which had been recruited entirely in Kentucky), and three hundred men, marched from his position on the Maumee, and arrived at Frenchtown in the afternoon of the next day. Here he crossed the River Raisin, and encamped the troops in an open field on the right of Colonel Lewis's forces. He disregarded Lewis's advice that the troops be encamped within the picketed enclosure, on the ground that these were "regulars," and therefore entitled to the post of honor on the right of the position. General Winchester then recrossed the river, and established his headquarters at a house more than a mile and a half from the American lines. Colonel Wells was left in command of the reinforcements, which consisted three companies of the 17th and one company of the 19th Infantry; and next day he was permitted to return to the camp on the Maumee on personal business.

Colonel Henry Proctor, the Commander of the British forces in that section, was at Malden, Canada, when the British and Indians who were defeated at Frenchtown on January 18 fell back to that place; and he made immediate preparations to retrieve the disaster. He

assembled a force of about five hundred British regulars and Canadian militia with six pieces of artillery, and six hundred Indians under Round-Head Walk-in-theand Water. With these he advanced to within twelve miles of Frenchtown on January 21, and that night marched to the immediate vicinity Owing to General of the town. Winchester's lack of vigilance. artillery and Proctor's troops were ready for the assault the next morning before their presence was known to the Americans.

Late in the afternoon of the 21st, rumors reached General Winchester that the British and Indians were approaching from Malden in great numbers, but it seems that he gave no credence to the news. He did not exercise much vigilance: and, although the camp sentinels were well posted, the roads leading into the town were left unpicketed, owing to the bittery cold weather.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock the next morning (January 22, 1813), while it was still dark, and just as the reveille was beaten, a furious as sault was made upon the camp by an unknown force of British troops and yelling savages, who showered bombshells and canister the startled Americans. regulars in the open field were driven in toward Lewis's picketed camp. General Winchester arrived in great haste upon the field, and vainly endeavored to rally the deregular troops. With moralized upon being flanked by a large body of Indians, fled in confusion across

the river, carrying with them one hundred men of Lewis's regiment who had been sent to their support. Colonels Lewis and Allen joined General Winchester in the attempt to rally the men behind the houses and fences on the south side of the River Raisin, leaving the camp in the picketed gardens on the north side of the river in charge of Majors Graves and Madison. But all efforts to stop the flight of the troops on the south side of the river were in vain. The Indians had gained their flank, and swarmed in the woods along their line of retreat to the Maumee, and shot down and scalped the Americans scores, so that but few escaped. Within the space of one hundred yards, near Mill Creek, nearly one hundred Kentuckians were killed and scalped. Even surrender did not always save the fugitives from assassination. No rule of civilized warfare was observed. Blood and scalps were the chief objects for which the Indians fought, and they were not disposed to take any prisoners. Scalps had a market value in Malden. where British agents paid a stipulated price for every "scalp-lock" that was brought to them.

Colonel John Allen had been wounded in the thigh in the attempt to rally the troops. He had followed the men for two miles, pleading with them to rally and make another stand; and then, abandoning all hope, he was compelled by sheer exhaustion, while attempting to return to the camp, to sit down upon a log. Here he was found by an Indian chief, who, perceiving his

rank, promised him his protection if he would surrender without resistance, and he did so. About the same moment two other Indians approached, evidently with murderous intent, when, with a single blow of his sword, Allen laid one of them dead upon the ground. His companion instantly shot the Colonel dead. "He had the honor," says MacAfee, "of shooting one of the first and greatest citizens of Kentucky."

General Winchester and Colonel Lewis were made prisoners by the Indian Chief Round-Head, who stripped them of their clothing except shirts, trousers and boots. They were taken before the British commander, Colonel Proctor, who had great difficulty in restraining Round-Head from murdering them and in persuading him to give back to them the military suits he had stripped from them.

While the American troops under Winchester and Lewis, south of the River Raisin, were suffering destruction, those under Graves and Madison were nobly defending themselves in the picketed camp north of the river. Although fiercely assailed with artillery as well as with musketry, they repulsed every attack, and had not the remotest intention of surrendering their position. The formidable British battery was soon silenced by the Kentucky sharpshooters hind the pickets, who killed horse and the driver of the sleigh that brought the ammunition for the guns, and then picked off thirteen of the sixteen artillerymen who were serving the battery. At

10 o'clock in the morning Proctor withdrew his forces to the woods, within the and the Kentuckians picketed inclosure quietly breakfasted. While they were breakfasting, a white flag approached from the British lines, which Major Madison supposed to be coming to ask for a truce for the burial of the dead. But the flag was borne by Major Samuel R. Overton, of General Winchester's staff, then a prisoner, who was accompanied by Colonel Proctor. The British commander had taken advantage of General Winchester's being prisoner to extort from him order to Major Madison to render at once. Proctor had assured Winchester that as soon as the Indians returned from the pursuit and massacre of that portion of his troops that had fled, they would easily capture the command of Madison, and that then "nothing would save the Americans from an indiscriminate massacre by the In-He carefully concealed from Winchester the fact that Madison had defeated the British and Indians, and had driven them back in confusion to the shelter of the woods. Being ignorant of this fact, and horrified by the butcheries he had just witnessed, General Winchester yielded, and sent Major Overton to Madison with orders to surrender.

Although this order came in writing from his commanding General, Madison refused to obey it except upon the condition that the safety and protection of all prisoners from violence by the Indians should be stipulated. Proctor stamped his

foot, and said in an insulting tone: "Sir, do you mean to dictate to me" Madison replied: "I mean to dictate for myself. We prefer selling our lives as dearly as possible. rather than be massacred in cold blood." A surrender was finally arranged on the terms that all private property should be respected; that sleds should be sent the next morning to remove the sick and wounded to Amherstburg, Canada; that the disabled should be protected by a proper guard; and that the side-arms of the officers should to them when they be returned Malden. Proctor should reach pledged his honor as a soldier and a gentleman to observe these conditions, but refused to commit them to writing. He never had any intention of keeping the terms.

The surrender was not fairly completed before the Indians began to plunder, but Major Madison put a stop to that by ordering his men to resist it, even with ball and hayonet, as they had not yet surrendered their arms. Such of the officers and men as were unwounded. and all the wounded who were able to march, were sent off at once to Malden, and none of them were milested on the way. Alas, how different the fate of the poor wounded and sick Americans who were left at Frenchtown! They had been promised that conveyances would be sent to carry them to Malden the next day. But rumors had reached Proctor that General Harrison was rapidly advancing upon Frenchtown at the head of an American army, so, in order to assure his own safety, the British commander left at once with all his white troops, leaving the wounded Americans without the promised guard, and exposed to all the atrocities which the Indians might choose to perpetrate; and he refused to send the conveyances to remove them to safety. It was evident from the first that he intended to abandon them to their fate; and that he also intended to accelerate that fate seems assured from the fact that on that night he gave his Indian allies a "frolic" at Stony Creek, six miles from Frenchtown, on the road to Malden, where they were furnished plenty of liquor to get drunk and it was certain that they would return to Frenchtown to glut their appetite for blood and plunder.

The wounded were taken the houses of the sympathizing villagers and cared for by Doctors Todd and Bowers, of Lewis's regiment, who had been left behind for that purpose. On the morning after the battle, instead of the promised sleds from Malden, some two hundred half-drunken Indians, their faces painted red and black in token of their hellish purposes, came whooping and yelling into Frenchtown. They held a short council and decided to kill and scalp all the wounded who were unable to travel; and they then proceeded at once to carry their ferocious purposes into execution. They first plundered the village; then broke into the houses where the wounded lay, stripped them of everything and tomahawked and scalped them. Two houses containing a large number of wounded men were set on fire, and the men were burned alive. Those who attempted to escape through the doors and windows were tomahawked and scalped. Others, outside the building, were scalped alive and thrown into the flames.

Those of the prisoners who could off toward walk were marched Malden, and when any of them sank from exhaustion they were killed. and scalped. Major Graves who had been wounded in battle the day before, was never heard of afterwards. Captain Hickman was murdered in one of the houses. Major Woolfolk, wounded, gave out in the march, and was murdered. Captain Nathaniel G. T. Hart, of Lexington, commander of the historic old Lexington Light Infantry company, and Inspector General of Harrison's Army, was removed from a burning house, as he was able to travel, although wounded. He paid a friendly Pottawattomie chief one hundred dollars to convey him in safety to Malden. The Indian placed Captain Hart upon a horse, and started, but while still in Frenchtown a Wyandot Indian claimed the prisoner as his own. A dispute between the two Indians arose over the matter, and they compromised by agreeing to kill Captain Hart and divide his money and clothing between them. There is also a local tradition that the Pottawattomie attempted to defend the prisoner, when the Wyandot shot and scalped him. There are many other versions of the tragedy one of which is that Captain Hart's head was cut off and used by the Indians to play football with. Captain Hart was buried near the place

of his murder, but the exact spot is not known. Captain Elliott, of the British army, was a personal friend of Captain Hart's. He (Elliott) had been in Lexington before the war, where he was very ill of fever for a long time in the house of Colonel Thomas Hart, the father of Captain Hart. During that illness he had received many attentions from the young gentleman whom he now basely deserted in his hour of greatest need. He had sacredly promised Captain Hart to send a sled to carry him to Malden; but when reminded of that promise coolly said: "Charity begins at home; my own wounded must be carried to Malden first." When asked for the aid of a surgeon for the American wounded, he said, "The Indians are most excellent surgeons."

A few days after the massacre at the River Raisin Proctor ordered all the inhabitants of the town to leave their homes and to move They did so, and for to Detroit. some time afterwards Frenchtown was a scene of desolation. The dead bodies of the Americans were left lying where they fell, but some of them were buried a month or two later by the men of Colonel Richard M. Johnson's Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, who passed hurriedly over the battlefield on a march to another point. But the remains of the most of the massacred Americans remained unburied until October 15, 1813, when the victorious Kentuckians, returning from the annihilation of Proctor's army at the battle of the Thames, in Canada (October 5, 1813), went

purposely to Frenchtown to bury They interred with the remains. military honors sixty-five skeletons (all they could find) of those heroes who had given their lives for their country, and whose bones had been bleaching in the wilderness, unsepulchered for nine months. The remains of those heroes were taken up on July 4, 1818, and reinterred in the cemetery of Monroe, Michigan, the town which stands on the site of the battle. In August of the same year they were again taken up and removed to Detroit, Michigan, and interred in the Protestant cemetery there. In 1834 they were again taken up and removed to the Clinton Street Cemetery, in Detroit; and in September of the same year (1834) they were once more, and for the last time exhumed placed in boxes and marked "Kentucky's Gallant Dead, January 18, 1813, River Raisin, Michigan," and at last and forever placed at rest in the State Cemetery, in Frankfort, Kentucky.

On February 25, 1871 while some excavations were being made in Monroe, Michigan, thirty human skulls and numerous human bones were exhumed—the remains of brave Kentuckians who were massacred there. These were probably the remains of the men who had been buried by Johnson's Regiment, within a month or two after the battle. They too should sleep in the State Cemetery at Frankfort, beneath the shadow of the Battle Monument, upon "Fame's Eternal Camping Ground."

Proctor reached Amherstburg. Canada, with his prisoners on Jan-

uary 23, 1813, and on the 26th proceeded to Sandwich and troit. Some of the prisoners were sent to Detroit, and others to Fort George, on the Niagara River, by way of the Thames. The latter suffered much from the severity of the weather and the bad treatment received from their guards. At Fort George they were mostly paroled on condition that they would not "bear arms against His Majesty or his allies during the war, or until exchanged." General Winchester, Colonel Lewis Major Madison were sent to Quebec, and were confined at Beauport, near that city, until the spring of 1814, when they were released by a general exchange of prisoners which took place at that time.

Except one company of the 19th Infantry ("Regulars"), all of the troops who took part in the victory at Frenchtown on January 18, and in the defeat at the same place on January 22, 1813, were Kentuckians; and, altogether, there were nearly a thousand of them. Their losses in the defeat of January 22 were 290 killed and missing, and 644 made prisoners. Out of the whole army only thirty-three men escaped death or capture. Proctor reported his losses as 24 killed and 158 wounded; the loss of his Indian allies has never been known. He was made a Brigadier General on account of his victory at the River Raisin.

The tragedy of the River Raisin touched nearly every home in Kentucky; and the whole State was in mourning, for the efflorescence of its young manhood had been

stricken down upon that fatal field. It was a terrible blow, which was long remembered. The first shock of horror and grief was deadening; but this was quickly followed by a feeling of intense exasperation; and from that time on the battlecry of the Kentucky soldiers was "Remember the River Raisin!" Nine months later (October 5, 1813), at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, they rushed impetuously into the conflict shouting "Remember the River Raisin!" and within an hour had destroyed Proctor's entire army; though he himself escaped by craven flight. He received his just deserts in the form of the censure of his superiors, the severe rebuke of his sovereign, and the scorn of all honorable men. was courtmartialed on account of his flight at the very beginning of the battle of the Thames, and was sentenced to be publicly reprimanded and suspended from rank and pay for six months; and the sentence was read at the head or every regiment in the British army. His Indian ally, Tecumseh, told him to his face that he was a coward.

Among the heroes and martyrs of the River Raisin, sublimely glorious even in disaster, whom Kentucky has always been proud to honor, were the following:

Colonel John Allen, commander of the First Kentucky Rifle Regiment. Allen County, Kentucky, formed in 1815, was named in his honor. Allen County, Ohio, and Allen County, Indiana, were also named in his honor.

Captain Bland W. Ballard, of Allen's Rifle Regiment. Ballard County, Kentucky, formed in 1842, was named in his honor.

Captain John Edmonson, of Allen's Rifle Regiment. Edmondson County, formed in 1825, was named in his honor.

Major Benjamin Graves, of Lewis's Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. Graves County, Kentucky, formed in 1823, was named in his honor.

Captain Nathaniel G. T. Hart, of Lewis's Regiment. Hart County, Kentucky, formed in 1819, was named in his honor.

Captain Paschal Hickman, of Allen's Rifle Regiment. Hickman County, Kentucky, formed in 1821, was named in his honor.

Captain Virgil McCracken, of Allen's Rifle Regiment. McCracken County, Kentucky, formed in 1824, was named in his honor.

Captain Alney McLean, of the 17th United States Infantry. Mc-Lean County, Kentucky, formed in 1854, was named in his honor.

Major George Madison, of Allen's Rifle Regiment, was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1816, without opposition. There was already a county in Kentucky named Madison, in honor of President Madison.

Captain James Meade, of the 17th United States Infantry. Meade County, Kentucky, formed in 1823, was named in his honor.

Captain John Simpson, of Allen's Rifle Regiment. Simpson County, Kentucky, formed in 1819, was named in his honor. He was a member of Congress at the time of

his death; and so was serving his country both in the field and the forum.

All of the above-named officers except Major Madison and Captain McLean were either killed in battle at the River Raisin, or were assassinated by Indians after they had surrendered as prisoners of war.

COLONEL JOHN ALLEN.

Colonel John Allen, the most distinguished of the Kentuckians who fell at the River Raisin, was innately one of the greatest men who ever lived in the United States. Although only thirty-one years of age at the time of his tragic but heroic death, he had already attained the front rank of eminence in Kentucky, and that, too, at a time when the stalwart young Commonwealth was full to overflowing with brilliant and talented men, who then gave her a name which still clings to her in tradition. As a lawyer he had outstripped all competition. and in the Legislature, as well as at the bar, he was brought into forensic collision with Henry Clay. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, Felix Grundy, John Rowan, Jesse Bledsoe, Isham Talbott, John Boyle. Humphrey Marshall the elder, John Breckinridge, John Brown, John Pope, and the Hardins—any one of whom would have been recognized as a great man in any age and in any country. Among these able and brilliant men John Allen had but two rivals, Henry Clay and Joseph Hamilton Daviess. In the judgment of all who knew him, and were capathe second of the second of th



COLONEL JOHN ALLEN,

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ble of judging, had he lived his reputation and fame would not have been dimmed even by those of Henry Clay. In 1808, at the age of twenty-seven years, he became a candidate for Governor of Kentucky against the veteran soldier, General Charles Scott, whose distinguished military record extended from Braddock's defeat, in 1755, all through the Revolutionary War, and down to Wayne's victory at the Fallen Timbers, Ohio, in 1794. At that time a man without a military record had small chance for election to any office in Kentucky, against a competitor who had such a record; and so John Allen was defeated by a small majority.

"When the War of 1812 commenced, all the surroundings of John Allen prompted him to yield a spirit of patriotic elation which impelled him to the front. It was not for such as he to remain in inglorious safety in peaceful Kentucky while calls for help were borne on every breeze that swept from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois." The first regiment raised in the State for that war, the First Kentucky Rifle Regiment, was recruited before the war was declared, and John Allen was commissioned as its Colonel on June 5, 1812, or about two weeks before the declaration of war by Congress. "The hardships of the memorable campaign in the dead of the ensuing winter are pictured in his private letters to his wife. Those letters tell of the departure and results of the expedition against Mississinewa. Frequent mention is made in them of 'Little Bland' Ballard, son of the

old Indian fighter of the name; and of the gallant Simpson, whom he had induced to study law, and in whose early distinction in that profession he had a pardonable pride. They give details concerning George Madison, the second Major of the command, afterwards Governor; of Martin D. Hardin, the first Major, who had married his wife's sister; and of her young brothers, Dr. Ben and Robert Logan. One of the letters informs Mrs. Allen of the death of Lawba, an Indian son of Chief Moluntha, who had been adopted and reared by Mrs. Allen's father, General Benjamin Logan, and who afterwards called himself ever 'Captain Logan.' In a letter written on January 21, 1813, the night before his death, he said: 'We meet the enemy tomorrow. I trust that we will render a good account of ourselves, or that I will never live to tell the tale of our disgrace."

He was not disappointed in the fate he craved in case of defeat. The manner of his death, surrender, has already been related in this article. His body was never recovered, so far as is positively known; but it is probable that his remains were among those gathered up on October 15, 1813, and buried by the Kentucky troops on their way home from the victory at the battle of the Thames. If this is true (and let us hope that it is) the ashes of the brilliant and heroic Colonel John Allen now sleep the sleep that knows no waking in the beautiful State Cemetery at Frankfort.

The only portrait of Colonel Allen known to be in existence was the one in the possession of Judge William M. Dickson, of Avondale, Ohio, who married one of his granddaughters. This portrait was painted by Matthew H. Jouett, and a reproduction of it is published in connection with this article.

WOUNDED IN THE MEX-ICAN WAR.

COLLATED BY A. C. QUISENBERRY.

From Official Records.

IN THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Second Kentucky Infantry—Colonel William R. McKee.

Colonel William R. McKee, killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clay, Jr., killed.

Captain W. T. Willis, killed.

Private W. T. Smith, Company A, killed.

Private A. M. Chadowen, Company A, killed.

Sergeant H. Wolfe, Company B, killed.

Private M. Updike, Company B, killed.

Private W. Blackwell, Company B, killed.

Private L. B. Bartlett, Company B, killed.

Corporal S. M. Williams, Company C, killed.

Private R. M. Baker, Company C. killed.

Private M. Barth, Company C. killed.

Private W. Banks, Company C. killed.

Private J. Moffitt, Company C. killed.

Corporal P. Shrough, Company D. killed.

Private J. Walden, Company D. killed.

Private H. Jones, Company D. killed.

Private Wm. Harmon, Company D, killed.

Corporal J. Q. Carlin, Company E. killed.

Musician M. Randlebaugh, Company E, killed.

Private H. Frazier, Company E. killed.

Private J. H. Harkins, Company E, killed.

Private R. McCurdy, Company E. killed.

Private H. Snow, Company E. killed.

Private H. Trotter, Company F. killed.

Private J. H. Gregory, Company G, killed.

Private J. R. Ballard, Company G, killed.

Private W. Vest, Company G. killed.

Private J. J. Waller, Company G. killed.

Sergeant J. King, Company H. killed.

Sergeant J. M. Dunlap, Company H, killed.

Private W. Gilbert, Company H, killed.

Private W. Rham, Company H, killed.

Private J. Williams, Company H, killed.

Corporal H. Edwards, Company I, killed.

Private J. J. Thoro, Company I, killed.

Private A. Goodpaster, Company I, killed.

Private J. Layton, Company K, killed.

Private W. Bard, Company K, killed.

Private J. Johnson, Company K, killed.

Private D. Davis, Company K, killed.

Private A. Thacker, Company K, killed.

Private W. P. Reynolds, Company K, killed.

Private J. W. Watson, Company K, killed.

2nd Lieutenant E. L. Barber, slightly wounded.

2nd Lieutenant Thos. W. Napier, severely wounded.

Sergeant J. Minton, Company A, slightly wounded.

Private E. Morris, Company A, slightly wounded.

Private S. Wallace, Company A, slightly wounded.

Private H. Winlock, Company A, slightly wounded.

Private J. Burnett, Company A, slightly wounded.

Coporal S. Mayhall, Company B, mortally wounded.

Private B. O. Branham, Company B, severely wounded.

Private A. Brea, Company B, severely wounded.

Private J. Williams, Company B, slightly wounded.

Private W. S. Bartlett, Company B, slightly wounded.

Private E. Burton, Company C, slightly wounded.

Acting 2nd Lieutenant W. S. Withers, Company C, severely wounded.

Sergeant J. Wheatley, Company G, slightly wounded.

Corporal C. C. Smedley, Company C, slightly wounded.

Private J. Cahill, Company C, slightly wounded.

Private J. Crawford, Company C, slightly wounded.

Private M. Davidson, Company C, slightly wounded.

Private W. Hendron, Company C, mortally wounded.

Private H. Burdett, Company D, mortally wounded.

Private P. Hamilton, Company D, severely wounded.

Corporal J. Craig, Company D, slightly wounded.

Private H. Vanfleet, Company D, severely wounded.

Private A. S. Montgomery, Company D, severely wounded.

Corporal J. Jemison, Company E, severely wounded.

Private T. Welch, Company E, severely wounded.

Private J. S. Vandiver, Company E, severely wounded.

Private J. Honk, Company E, slightly wounded.

Private W. Park, Company E, slightly wounded.

Private D. Walker, Company E, slightly wounded.

Private J. Yelton, Company E, slightly wounded.

Private J. Hunter, Company F, severely wounded.

Private T. J. Brenner, Company F, slightly wounded.

Private W. Stringer, Company G, severely wounded..

Private T. Hughes, Company G, severely wounded.

Private M. A. Davenport, Company G, slightly wounded.

Sergeant J. Ward, Company H, mortally wounded.

Private F. Oak, Company H, mortally wounded.

Corporal F. Fox, Company H, slightly wounded.

Corporal H. Craig, Company H, slightly wounded.

Private William Daly, Company H, slightly wounded.

Private R. Holder, Company H, slightly wounded.

Private J. Willington, Company H, slightly wounded.

Private G. Simmons, Company H, slightly wounded.

Private E. S. Cahill, Company I, mortally wounded.

Private J. Redmon, Company I, slightly wounded.

Private Ed McCullar, Company I, slightly wounded.

Private William Blunt, Company I, slightly wounded.

Sergeant W. Lillard, Company K, severely wounded.

Private W. Warford, Company K, mortally wounded.

Private B. Perry, Company K, severely wounded.

Private G. Searcy, Company K, slightly wounded.

Private W. Howard, Company K, slightly wounded.

Private J. Montgomery, Company K, slightly wounded.

Private G. W. Reed, Company K, slightly wounded.

Note.—The companies of this regiment were from the following counties:

Company A, from Green County. Company B, from Franklin County.

Company C, from Mercer County Company D, from Boyle County. Company E, from Kenton County.

Company F, from Jessamine

County.

Company G, from Lincoln County.

Company H, from Kenton County.

Company I, from Montgomery County.

Company K, from Anderson County.

First Kentucky Cavalry—Colonel Humphrey Marshall.

Adjutant E. M. Vaughan, killed. Private J. C. Miller, Company A. killed.

Private B. Warren, Company A. killed.

Private David Lillard, Company B. killed.

Private A. J. Martin, Company B, killed.

Private Patrick Quigley, Company B, killed.

Private Lewis Sanders, Company B, killed.

Private J. Ellingwood, Company C, killed.

Private John Sanders, Company C, killed.

Private James Seaton, Company C, killed.

Private J. A. Jones, Company D, killed.

Private W. A. McClintock, Company D, killed.

Private D. P. Rogers, Company D, killed.

Private C. B. Thompson, Company E, killed.

Private C. B. Dement, Company F, killed.

Private E. F. Lilly, Company G, killed.

Private H. Danforth, Company G, killed.

Private J. Martin, Company G killed.

Private E. Routson, Company G, killed.

Private J. M. Rowlin, Company G, killed.

Private John Ross, Company G, killed.

Private T. B. Wigart, Company I, killed.

Private Henry Carty, Company K, killed.

Private Clement Jones, Company K, killed.

Private A. J. Morgan, Company K, killed.

Private N. Raimy, Company K, killed.

Private William Thwaits, Company K, killed.

Captain John Shawhan, wounded.

2nd Lieutenant J. M. Brown, wounded.

2nd Lieutenant John Merryfield, wounded.

Private Thomas Coun, Company A, slightly wounded.

Private John H. Clark, Company A, slightly wounded.

Private Samuel G. Evans, Company A, slightly wounded.

Private William Herndon, Company A, slightly wounded.

Private Joseph Murphy, Company A, severely wounded.

Private Joseph Murphy, Company B, wounded.

Private E. W. Resor, Company B, wounded.

Private Thomas Scandriff, Company B, wounded.

Private Barnett Spencer, Company B, wounded.

Private John Walker, Company B, wounded.

Private J. K. Goodloe, Company C, wounded.

Private B. O. Pearce, Company C, wounded.

Private John Reddish, Company C, wounded.

Private J. S. Byram, Company D, wounded.

Private C. H. Fowler, Company D, wounded.

Private W. C. Parker, Company D, wounded.

Private J. M. VanHook, Company D, wounded.

Private James Warford, Company D, wounded.

Private George H. Wilson, Company D, wounded.

Private S. Maratta, Company E, wounded.

Private James Pomeroy, Company E, wounded.

Private H. E. Brady, Company F, wounded.

Private Thomas Brown, Company G, wounded.

Private L. Help, Company G, wounded.

Private S. Jackson, Company G, wounded.

Private James Schooley, Company I, wounded.

Private M. B. Callahan, Company K, wounded.

Private James Levasey, Company K, wounded.

Private Charles Shepperd, Company K, wounded.

Private Isaac Shepperd, Company K, wounded.

Note.—The companies of this regiment were from the following counties:

Company A, from Jefferson County.

Company B, from Jefferson County.

Company C, from Fayette County.

Company D, from Woodford County.

Company E, from Madison County.

Company F, from Garrard County.

Company G, from Fayette County.

Company H, from Gallatin County.

Company I, from Harrison County.

Company K, from Franklin County.

Company H, being on detached duty, did not take part in the battle of Buena Vista.

IN THE BATTLE OF CERBO GORDO.

Captain John S. Williams' Independent Company:

2nd Lieutenant George T. Sutherland, severely wounded.

Sergeant E. T. Mockabee, mortally wounded.

Private Henry Brower, mortally wounded.

Private James Chisholm, slightly wounded.

Private N. W. Keith, severely wounded.

Private Joseph J. Langston. severely wounded.

Private Willis F. Martin, sligtly wounded.

Private James Muir, slightly wounded.

Private Minor T. Smith, severely . wounded.

Private Ira T. Storm, severely wounded.

Private Henry Williams, severely wounded.

(Note.—This company was from Clark County.)

The following is an official list of casualties to Kentucky troops in the battle of Cerro Gordo, but the regiment is not named:

Sergeant —— Carson, Company A, severely wounded.

Private Aaron Capps, Company A. slightly wounded.

Private Aaron Dockery, Company A, severely wounded.

Private Henry Mowry, Company A, severely wounded. Private Peter Wheeler, Company A, slightly wounded.

Private S. G. Williams, Company

A, slightly wounded.

Private B. F. Bibb, Company B, slightly wounded.

Private Morris Brewer, Company B, slightly wounded.

Private Jerry Kent, Company B, mortally wounded.

Sergeant T. R. Bradley, Company C, slightly wounded.

Sergeant E. H. McAdoo, Company C, slightly wounded.

Private William Bennett, Company C, severely wounded.

Private Samuel Davis, Company C, severely wounded.

Private J. N. Graham, Company C, severely wounded.

Private L. L. Jones, Company C, severely wounded.

Private Ben O'Harre, Company D, severely wounded.

Private Josiah Prescott, Company D, severely wounded.

Private C. A. Ross, Company D, severely wounded.

Private A. Gregory, Company E, slightly wounded.

Private John Gregory, Company E, slightly wounded.

Private John P. Isler, Company E, slightly wounded.

Private B. Plunkett, Company E, severely wounded.

Private E. G. Roberson, Company E, severely wounded.

Sergeant John Court, Company F, severely wounded.

Sergeant George A. Smith, Company F, severely wounded.

Private John Burnes, Company F, severely wounded.

Private Jason Cloud, Company F, slightly wounded.

Private E. Johnson, Company F, severely wounded.

Private Nathan Moore, Company F, slightly wounded.

Private L. W. Russell, Company F, severely wounded.

Private Alonzo White, Company F, severely wounded.

Private J. Whittington, Company F, severely wounded.

Private James M. Allison, Company G, severely wounded.

Private John L. Dearman, Company H, slightly wounded.

Private James Wood, Company H, severely wounded.

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REGRETS

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON

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REGRETS.

BY MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.

- Have I no regrets? Ah, my life is full
 Of sore regrets, for things I could not do,
 And that I would have done, but could not
 pull
 - The weight I had to carry then and bear me thru:
- A pathway drear, not chosen of my will, But one carved for me, hard and rough and chill.
- God rebuked my fine, high-thoughted way, And led me in an humbler harder one,
- My spirit chafed and sickened day by day, Thus many tasks were left for Him half-done.
- It hurt my soul that God should treat me so,
 - Yet when I thought of Christ, our precious Lord,
- My courage came like sudden overflow,
 Then I rushed on with broken song and
 word
- For His sake. I kept the path and gleaned Where others feared the weeds and stalk, I went
- To have and hold, the few sheaves that I gained.

- So such days, such dreary days were spent.
- Sorrows came. Tears like a swollen river swept.
 - My hopes away, yet I toiled and prayed, the while I wept.
- Regret, that I could never be in life to those
 - I loved the best, all that I might have been,
- But for the bar across my way none could unclose.
 - And tho' indignant, I kept the stinging pain within.
- At last I ceased to care if days were dark or bright,
 - So I had strength to live the ideal of my thought
- When lo! one day to my undreamed, unknown delight,
 - God placed His blessing on the work I wrought,
- And on my life, and in my hand was laid The rich inheritance of toil and prayer long delayed.

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KENTUCKY A LAND OF HEROISM, ELOQUENCE, STATESMANSHIP AND LETTERS

BY

GEORGE BABER.

While the newspapers are regaling the world with accounts of the ignorance in Kentucky, the world pays no attention to this latter day clap-trap about education and the call for "more money and more books." The world thinks of Kentucky as Mr. Baber writes of her in the past, and as she really is to-day among the well-born intelligent people. She is as highly educated as any people need be, as refined and cultured as any people in America. We have lazaroni, as Italy has, we have good-for-nothing, idle, ignorant people as England has. But those countries do not point to such cumberers of the ground as their representatives, and parade such ignorance, with a call upon the treasury of the country for "more money and more books" to throw away upon them.—(Ed. Register.)

KENTUCKY

A LAND OF HEROISM, ELOQUENCE, STATES-MANSHIP AND LETTERS

By George Baber.

The history of Kentucky, illustrating the development of an American Commonwealth, is replete with distinguished examples of heroism, of patriotism and of statesmanship. The events that have marked her progress since the time when her borders were a wilderness are fraught with interest to the whole human race. In 1750 the first steps of the Anglo-Saxon impressed the soil of Kentucky, bringing the seeds of a new civilization. Thomas Walker, the first pioneer whose footfalls broke the stillness of her valleys, crossed the Alleghanies from Virginia in that year. Upon shortly returning to Virginia, he gave a favorable account of the new land but left no well-marked trace behind. Thenceforward, from time to time, brief incursions were made by bands of white men bent on mere adventure; but not until 1767, when John Finley first crossed the borders of North Carolina and entered the Elkhorn Valley, was a definite discovery of Kentucky made. Then from the banks of the Yadkin followed Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer, who, in 1769, "after traveling through a mountainous

wilderness," found himself on Red River, "where John Finley had formerly been trading with the Indians, and, from the top of an eminence, saw with pleasure the beautiful level of Kentucke." Thus, Finley and Boone, accompanied by others, explored the unbroken domain; but it was not till 1774 that James Harrod built the solitude, first log cabin in the selecting the site of the present delightful town of Harrodsburg in the thriftiest portion of the State. Kentucky then formed a part of Fincastle County, Virginia. extent was unknown, her boundaries undefined, and her rich resources were unconceived by even the most fertile brain. After two years duration in the wilderness, attended by their heroic companions, John Stuart, Joseph Holden, James Mooney and William Cool, Finley and Boone (their fancy teeming with the future wealth of beautiful rivers, boundless and mighty forests), returned to their old homes in North Carolina and Virginia; and then they renewed their pilgrimage to Kentucky as the forerunners of a population that was destined through unequaled perils to lay the foundations of the State.

The geographical limits of Kentucky were prescribed by the Legislature of Virginia on the 31st of December, 1776, when an act was

passed declaring that:

"That part of Fincastle County which lies south and westward of a line beginning on the Ohio at the mouth of the Great Sandy Creek, and running up the same, and the main or northwesterly branch thereof to the great Laurel Ridge on Cumberland Mountain, thence southwesterly along said mountain to the line of North Carolina, shall be hereafter known by the name of the County of Kentucky."

In this survey of history appears the origin of that geographical unity from which sprang the Commonwealth. But Kentucky's wide domain, so long concealed in the shadows of trackless forests, had evidently possessed a distinctive and, perhaps, remarkable history centuries before the assumption of the name which she now wears in the sisterhood of States. one of the Humphrey Marshall, earliest historians of the Commonwealth, referring to this fact, says:

"This delightful country and these majestic rivers from time immemorial had been the resort of wild beasts and of men no less savage, when, in the year 1767, it was visited by John Finley and a few wandering white men from the British Colony of North Carolina, allured to the wilderness by love of hunting and the desire of trading with the Indians who were then

understood to be at peace. were a race of men whose origin lies buried in the most profound obscurity, the conjectures of the learned notwithstanding; and who, after a long intercourse with European Colonists, had not arrived at the shepherd state, of course not practised in the arts of Agriculture or Mechanics, but dependent on fishing and hunting by men, and a scanty supply of maize raised by women, with imperfect instrufor subsistence. Their ments, clothing they fabricated from the skins of wild animals and the incidental supply of coarse cloths obtained from itinerant peddlers who, at times, visited their camps and towns."

There are conclusive evidences that the "savage race," portrayed by Marshall, were either preceded or succeeded by another race of a higher type, for the first pioneers who, with Boone and Finley. traversed the untilled fields, discerned in Kentucky the broken and scattered relics of men who had dominion once exercised a bore the marks of a higher civilization. Hundreds of years may have passed away since they had lived and ruled; but the fallen columns, the crumbled walls, the mouldered implements of war and the vestiges of art which survived were voiceless proofs that they were not only different from but vastly superior to the rude and unlettered Cherokees, Shawnees and Wyanwhom Boone Finley and dots first A encountered. mystery which no investigation has yet solved hangs over the unwritten

annals of this extinct race. They may have been a mighty people whose temples gleamed in the sunlight, whose cities adorned the plain, whose researches unfolded the intricacies of nature, whose arts gave beauty to the products of the soil, whose battlefields were emblazoned by deeds of glory, whose literature enshrined rich trophies of genius, but, whose name, origin and fate the Great Destroyer has clothed in oblivion.

succeeding Immediately the legal formation of Kentucky County in 1776, a constantly increasing tide of immigration poured into its borders from Virginia and from the Carolinas, drawn thither by the glowing accounts that had been given by the pioneers. It was surely a fair and noble land, remote from northern lakes and southern gulf, from eastern sea, and from plains of the distant west, the heart and stronghold of the Continent. It was a land of hills and vales, of springs and fountains, brooks and larger streams, well watered with the rains and dews of heaven, blessed with fertile soil and genial sky. Now began in earnest the perilous task of building homes The increase or for the whites. population proportionately increased the hardships of border life, inasmuch as the apprehension of a predestined fate was thereby lodged in the savage breast; and with eyes of hate the red man witnessed the steady invasion of his hunting grounds. James Harrod had constructed his cabin where Harrodsburg is now located. Colo-

nel Richard Henderson, the architect of the shortlived Colony of Transylvania, had negotiated with the Cherokees for all that important region lying south of the Kentucky River; Daniel Boone had at Booneschosen a location borough; Simon Kenton had planted a fort in what is now Mason County in the northeastern portion of the territory, just south of the Ohio; while Benjamin Logan had established his quarters in the vicinity of the present town These habitations, of Stanford. signal posts as they were of an adyancing host and of a new order of affairs, aroused the hostility of the hitherto unmolested savage led to that series of bloody conflicts through which the old settlers passed for more than a decade, meeting alternate victory and defeat in their efforts to erect a government of liberty and of law. The incidents of that memorable period constitute a drama of distress, of suffering, and of death, but were marked by deeds worthy of the world's greatest heroes. was put nature severest tests, and these ordeals developed in men and women alike the highest forms of virtue. The battles which the Kentucky pioneers waged with savage foes were fought against an enemy that often proved most cruel and relent-The very streams ran with innocent blood, while the torch of vengeance blazed along the fearful warpath. But even the cruelties. of savage warfare were not sufficient to destroy the humane character of the Saxon race as illustrated by the heroic Kentuckians of that awful day—a fact to which the gifted Kentuckian, Colonel John Mason Brown, eloquently referred in his memorable oration in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of the Blue Licks, which he delivered on the old battle ground August 19, 1882, when he said:

"In all the chronicles of those long years from Finley's first journey in 1767 to the end of the Indian Wars at the battle of the Thames in 1813, no instance occurs (save McGary's murder of Moluntha), where Kentuckians met the foe on other than equal terms in fair fight. Hundreds of instances attest their equal readiness single combat or contests of numbers, and almost every encounter brought death to either the pioneer or his foe; but the escutcheon of Kentucky has never been tarnished with the blot of cruelty, nor her lofty courage soiled by massacre of the defenseless, or by indignity to prisoners of war."

And, now, looking back to that period of sacrifice, it may be said that the defence from time to time Logan's Station, of Boonesborough, Bryant's Station, Harrodsburg and Estill Station, and the terrible disaster of the Blue Licks, into which the Kentuckians were led by the heroic but reckless Hugh McGary on the 19th of August, 1782, in most of which engagements even the wives and daughters of the pioneers took an important part, gave to mankind examples of chivalry which must ever exalt the Saxon race;

every Kentuckian recalls with pride the names of Boone, Logan, Kenton, Clark, Todd, McBride and Trigg who led the spirits of that Precious indeed are the memories that enshrine each and all of these heroes of the early time, but Kentucky cherishes a peculiar affection for the name of Daniel Boone, whose history is linked with the first settlement of the State; and we may rejoice that though, after all his struggles with adversity, death found him an obscure citizen of a sister Common-(Missouri), whither he wealth had gone to escape the pangs of pecuniary misfortune, his remains with those of his devoted wife, having been later brought back for burial in Kentucky, a monument erected at the expense of the State marks their graves in the cemetery at Frankfort. The career of Daniel Boone, like a mirror, reflected all that was original, unique and daring in western adventure. He was the personal embodiment of his time; and in this connection may be repeated a brief tribute to the man from the lips of James T. Morehead, once a Kentucky Senator, who, standing on the spot made famous as the former site of Boone's first cabin in Kentucky, said:

"He came originally to the wilderness not to settle and subdue it. but to gratify an inordinate passion for adventure and discovery to hunt the deer and buffalo, to roam through the woods, to admire the beauties of nature—in a word to enjoy the lonely pastimes of a hunter's life, remote from the so-

ciety of his fellow men. He had heard with admiration and delight Finley's description of the country of Kentucky, and, high as were his expectations, he found a second paradise. Its lofty forests, its noble rivers, its picturesque scenery, its beautiful valleys, but, above all, the plentifulness of beasts of every American kind—these were the attractions that brought him to it. His manners were simple and unobtrusive, except from the rudeness of the backwoodsman. In his person there was nothing remarkably striking. He was five feet ten inches in height and of robust and powerful proportions. His countenance was mild and contemplative, indicating a frame of mind altogether different from the lessness and activity that distinguished him. His ordinary habiliments were those of a hunter—a hunting shirt and moccasins uniformly composing a part of them. He died as he had lived, in a cabin, and, perhaps, his trusty rifle was the most valuable of his chattels."

Despite the ravages of border war, permanent settlements immigration from adjacent States steadily increased in Kentucky, and in 1783 the Legislature of Virginia passed an Act which created in the territory three subdivisions to be known respectively as Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson Counties. In conformity with this act the garb of civil government, having its own peculiar impress, was assumed by Kentucky. The futile attempt to establish the Colony of Transylvania, begun on Tuesday, May 23, 1775, and having its seat of government at Boonesborough, had passed away; but under the Virginia legislative enactment a substantial movement was inaugurated in pursuance of which a District Court with general jurisdiction was promptly established and, in the following year, initiatory steps were taken toward a separate State Government. This high consummation was not, however, to be reached except through delay and turmoil and, also, disappointment. Kentucky seemed born to continual conflict. Her first settlers encountered tribulations not only in blazing the way to State organization, but, when the days of savage strife were over, her brave sons were destined to pass through an ordeal that would sorely try their patriotism. Old Virginia was evidently loath to part from her offspring, and owing to repeated disagreements the Kentucky pioneers were required to endure the agitation and annoyance incidental to holding nine successive Conventions, between 1784 and 1791, before the government of Virginia formal assent to the organization of the State preparatory to the necessary action of the Federal Congress, admitting Kentucky as a member of the American Union.

Those nine conventions, sitting from time to time at Danville, were bodies of remarkable menheroes, in fact, who had subdued the Indian, conquered the wilderness, and were struggling to commit to their children a heritage consecrated to peace, and to the cause of freedom for future generations. The log cabin at Danville where

the assemblies met was dedicated with prayer to God and made vocal with tongues the melody of which was inspired by that love of liberty which is ever purest amid such sacrifices as attended the birth of Kentucky.

On the fourth day of February, 1791, the Federal Congress passed an Act prospectively admitting Kentucky into the Union, April 19, 1792; and, in due time, the young Commonwealth took her place in that glorious Sisterhood on which she has never put a stain. The loyalty of Kentucky to the Union was tested in the very infancy of the State. The vicissitudes and vexations that had marked the territorial condition had been of the most trying character, and shortly after admission into the Union a corrupt effort was made by the Spanish Government, operating through domestic intriguers, to alienate the people of Kentucky from the Government, and, by appeals partly to public passion and partly to selfish commercial interests, seduce them into an alliance with Spain, with a view, as alleged, to securing for Kentucky and the western country the free navigation of the Mississippi River. In 1797 formal negotiations with this object in view were instituted under the auspices of "His Excellency, The Baron of Carondelet, Commander-in-Chief and Governor of his Catholic Majesty's Provinces of West Florida and Louisiana," and the intriguers found in Judge Sebastian, of Louisville, Kentucky, a willing listener, not to say a ready participant in

the proposals that were offered for consideration. Without giving a detailed account of this intrigue, it is sufficient to say that the exposure of it awakened popular indignation, subjected its abettors to public execration, deepened the patriotism of the young State, and led to the strengthening of the ties that bound Kentucky to the fabric which had been cemented by the blood of the Revolution. This was true, despite the fact that were not lacking at that critical period a few able and ambitious men in Kentucky who earnestly favored the Spanish scheme; but, the people themselves esteemed as above all price their own good faith to the sacred obligations which bound them to Virginia; hence, though swayed for a time by passion, they nevertheless clung to that sense of honor which distinguishes not only Kentuckians, but true men everywhere.

In 1792, led by Isaac Shelby, her first Governor, who had won enduring fame at King's Mountain, Kentucky began her career as a State. She was to fulfill a grand mission. bearing her own responsibilities and contributing her own share to the cause of good government. Having inexhaustible natural resources the young State at once attracted a daily increasing volume of immigration from the older Commonwealths, especially from Virginia and the Carolinas whence had been derived her first settlers. subsequent history abounds with examples of heroism and of statesmenship. The elements that compose the character of her people

make them essentially brave and Commingling in their veins was the blood of the Norman and Faultless courage, a the Saxon. deep love of justice, and withal a pure devotion to the amenities and graces of life, formed the traits which then, as now, made up the Kentucky character. The first born of Virginia, the people of the State have ever been imbued with the spirit which won for the Old Dominion the renown that illumines at once her annals of peace and of war.

Kentucky has always borne her escutcheon high on the battlefield. The cry of public danger never failed to awaken a patriotic response from her courageous sons. Her soldiers were first and foremost in the battles waged under Clarke and Harrison, in the Northwest, with the Indians whose great leader, Tecumseh, fell at the final battle of the Thames simultaneously with the infamous renegade, Simon Girty, in front of the Kentucky regiment commanded Richard M. Johnson, who thereafter attained great distinction in the history of the State. The records of the War of 1812-14 are ablaze with the deeds of her soldiers who with Johnson and Dudley, Croghan, Daviess and Leslie Combs, followed Harrison through the carnage of Tippecanoe and the Raisin, and who, with enthusiastic ardour, stood with Adair by the side of Andrew Jackson, in whose wake the picked veterans of Wellington were vanquished at New Orleans. In all the wars of the Republic, Kentuckians have freely

bared their bosoms to the foe. With intrepid steps they followed through the Florida paigns. The records of the struggle with Mexico contain no names more honorable than those which Kentucky gave to that memorable contest; while, on both sides in the melancholy strife of 1861-1865, her brave sons bore themselves in a manner that shed new lustre on the State. In the war for the Union Kentucky engaged with apparent reluctance, not by reason of opposition to the National Government, but because, at the beginning of struggle, the people of the State were impelled by a supreme desire to stay the tide of popular passion and, if possible, avert the prolonged fratricidal strife that swept so many courageous Americans into its vortex. Kentucky was the birthplace of the two great figures that commanded the world's attention during that unequaled struggle. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were born about the same date and within the same portion of Kentucky; and it may be fairly said that those Kentuckians who followed Jefferson Davis in the cause of Secession were no less patriotic and courageous than those who, with similar heroism, consecrated themselves to the cause of the Union under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln. When Kentucky's hesitation proved unavailing to restrain the tide of revolution, she placed herself in an attitude of loyalty to the National Flag, and in one hundred thirty-three engagements on own soil, her sons demonstrated

their courage between 1861 and 1865, thereby emulating the example set in the beginning by her heroic son, Robert Anderson, who maintained the distressful siege of Fort Sumpter against the overof powering assaults General Beauregard. Kentucky's course. during the war for the Union was equaled only by her magnanimity toward her defeated sons at the end of the strife; and now names of Albert Sidney Johnston, John C. Breckinridge, Ben Hardin Helm, Roger Hanson, John H. Morgan and Joseph H. Lewis are honored by the people as are those of Lovell H. Rousseau, Thomas J. Wood, Walter C. Whitaker, Frank Wolford and Thomas L. Crittenden, who conspicuously figured on the opposing side. Though the trusty blades of these men crossed each other amid fire and blood, their deeds are alike a part of Kentucky's glorious fame!

But Kentuckians have won imperishable distinction in conflicts of another sort, but of no less significance than those in which great armies meet. Going back to an early period in the Nineteenth Century, we recall with pride the intellectual combats in which Kentucky's orators and statesmen have engaged. They were combats worthy of the gods themselves. Recall for a moment the famous struggle between the Relief and the Anti-Relief or, as they were called, the "Old" and the "New" Court parties. It was a conflict in which there were giants confronting each other, giants in brain and giants in will; and the issue between then in-

volved far more than mere party passion or prejudice. It was an issue of principle, fundamental and vital. Following the War of 1812-14, there occurred a monetary panic in Kentucky. Financial distress prevailed throughout the State. The system of State Banking then in vogue, coupled with a widespread mania for speculation. had proven a Pandora's Box from which had sprung an Iliad of woes, and from every part of the Commonwealth arose the cry for "re-The politicians lent their ears to the cry and made ready a panacea for the times. The Legislature which met in 1819-20, guided by reckless demands, hastened to enact what was known as the "Relief Bill," which gave each debtor the right to replevy a judgment of the court for from one to three years. Then ensued a furious warfare between the creditor and debtor classes of the State. The struggle assumed a violent phase and soon enlisted the ablest lawyers and politicians against each other. The championship of the Relief Party included such men as William T. Barry, subsequently President Jackson's Postmaster General; John Rowan, who became a United States Senator; Solomon P. Sharp, Attorney General of the State and Member of Congress: and George M. Bibb, a distinguished jurist, and subsequently President Tyler's Secretary of the Treasury. Among the leaders of the opposition were such spirits as Robert Wickliffe, Chilton Thomas A. Marshall, John Boyle. George Robertson, Joseph

Underwood, and Robert J. Breckinridge who thereafter abandoned political ambition and rose to fame in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. These men, gifted with a degree of eloquence seldom, if ever, surpassed, went before the people with tongues of flame. Their clarion tones made welkin the ring; the hustings were thronged by the excited masses, and, as a consequence, the State was aroused well nigh to the point of civil strife. The people, pinched by financial distress, gave willing ears to inflammatory appeals and, at the following election, the Relief Party swept the State, electing by large majorities a Legislature and a Governor pledged to revolutionary measures. Finally a case was submitted to the Clark County Circuit Court, involving the validity of the so-called measure of "Relief" which the Legislature had enacted, and Judge James Clark pronounced the law unconstitutional. Then followed a storm of popular threatened which indignation, Judge Clark with political destruction. His name was hailed with derision by the "Relief Party" throughout the State. The firmness and integrity of the Judiciary were to be subjected to a fiery ordeal. An appeal was taken from Clark's decision to the Supreme Court of the State and behold, that august tribunal consisting of John Boyle, William Owsley and Benjamin Mills affirmed the ruling of the lower court. This court intensified the prevailing agitation in the midst of which, in 1824, the

Legislature assumed to remove the Judges of the Supreme Court with a view to securing a contrary de-An act reorganizing the cision. court was passed. The old court was, in a sense, legislated out of existence, and a new court, composed of Wm. T. Barry, John Trimble, James Hagin and Rezin Davidge, with Francis P. Blair as Clerk, was appointed by Governor But the "Old" Court would not "down" at the bidding of either legislative or executive power; it proceeded as before with judicial work; and hence, arose the ever memorable strife between the Old and New Court parties in the State. It was extreme and bitter. It was all absorbing of popular thought and action, being waged with relentless fervor on the hustings and in the press, while even the pulpit did not escape the contagious warfare. But the "Old Court" party at last prevailed. Reason and common sense backed by the Constitution of the State, were victorious over passion. 1826-7 the Legislature, coming as a new voice from the people, repealed the reorganizing act of 1823, reestablished the authority of the Old Court, vindicated the honor of the Kentucky Judiciary, and restored peace to the Commonwealth. In connection with this episode in Kentucky history, it is a significant fact, illustrative of the changeful current of popular sentiment, that, in 1838, the same Judge Clark who had been mercilessly reviled in 1822 for rendering the decision adverse to the "Relief" party, was carried by a wave of popular enthusiasm into the Gubernatorial Chair.

Looking back over the history of Kentucky, we naturally recall one central figure—who, man—the more than all other men, gave tone and complexion to popular thought directing, as it were, the State's very destiny. The influence of his genius was felt in every Kentucky home. His majestic presence was an inspiration to the masses; his voice never failed to sway the multitude as effectually as the forest is swayed by the storms. His foes trembled before him, while his friends bowed in affectionate reverence at his feet. Wherever his lofty plume advanced in the old party battlefields, between Whigs and Democrats, the Kentucky people usually followed. Thus, for fifty years Henry Clay was all-potent in the Commonwealth, and the heart of Kentucky is filled now with love for his name. In none of those political battles in which he led, did the people of Kentucky ever turn their backs upon him.

The memorable contests which were waged between 1820 and 1850 brought forth not only the peculiar traits of the Kentucky character, but a list of orators who might well be classed with the most brilliant spirits of the ancient forum, when Cicero and Pericles inspired the multitude, or with Pitt, O'Connell, Fox and Sheridan, who, in modern times, enchained the British House of Commons. With a "greatness all his own" Mr. Clay was in the front; but his contemporaries were also comparatively great. There

was never in one generation, in a single State, such a coterie of orators as the Moreheads, John J. Crittenden, Richard H. Menifee. the Wickliffes, John Rowan, Wm. T. Barry, Thomas F. Marshall, Felix Grundy, Elijah Hise, Joseph Holt, Ben Hardin, Presley Ewing John C. Breckinridge. They were a matchless company of men, in bearing, in eloquence, in learning. in all the arts of popular leadership. They were exemplars of that exalted type which the Saxon race alone has furnished mankind.

The material greatness of Kentucky, in the period which has elapsed since entering the Federal Union, has not been of growth, and, yet, we may trace with pride her advancement in all the elements of power. Though hesitating, yet, at an early date, her sons felt the vital importance of winning a prominent place in the van of educational progress. In this particular Kentucky has not received the praise which is her due. Art and Science and the industries alike have been generously nurtured in her borders. Though was not until 1837 that a system of free schools was, at the instance of Hon. William F. Bullock, of Louisville, and his contemporaries even partially inaugurated, yet, at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, the first, the most conspicuous, and the most influential institution of learning in the West was established at Lexington, Transylvania University, planted on the very spot that had lately been the scene of savage warfare, became the acolyte of educational prog-

ress west of the Alleghanies. In its halls was given the first series of lectures on Medical Science ever delivered in the West, and the first lessons taught in the various studies embraced in a regular collegiate course. This famous seat of learning furnished a class of men who achieved world-wide fame in the field of medicine. Daniel Drake, Charles Benjamin W. Dudley, Caldwell, Alban Goldsmith, Ephraim McDowell, Samuel Gross, Lunsford P. Yandell and Theodore S. Bell, distinguished first as graduates and then as teachers in the faculty of the venerable school, not only enriched the science to which their genius was dedicated, but bestowed imperishable lustre on the State. Another famous institution of learning, whose history begins in the early years of the last century, is Centre College. Among the men whose labors served to crown this school with fame were: Doctors Chamberlain, its first President, William L. Breckinridge, John C. Young, Lewis W. Green, Ormond Beatty, and Alfred Ryors. The annals of this institution are adorned with the names of men who have won exalted places in the Nation's history as Jurists, Soldiers and Statesmen; and the fact Colof graduation from Centre lege has been for nearly a century a sure passport into the Republic of Letters.

Thus the sources of Kentucky's pride and power in the development of her educational interests are truly abundant; but no feature of her character is more to be admired than the beneficent care

which she has ever given her stricken children. Not only have mighty arms been thrown her around her common schools and such higher institutions of learning, as are accessible to those alone whom nature has endowed with healthy bodies and sound minds, but her great heart has gone forth force toward with fullness and those of her sons and daughters who, by nature, are denied the blessings of speech, of hearing, or of sight. Kentucky was the first among the States of the Union to erect asylums for the instruction of the blind, and the care of the insane, thereby setting an example that inaugurated a system of philanthropic measures which all men may regard with gratitude. As the outgrowth of this system there are located at Lexington, Anchorage and Hopkinsville, three great asylums for the insane, and, at Frankfort, a splendid institution for the education of feeble-minded children; while in the vicinity of Louisville, the most thoroughly equipped institution for the education of the blind in America stands as a monument to the generous enterprise and beneficent spirit of the Commonwealth. The measure introduced in the Legislature by William F. Bullock, in 1837, and adopted by that body as the organic foundation of Kentucky's Common Schools, has brought forth rich and glorious fruit; and, now, precious food of knowledge may be shared by every son and daughter of the State. Whereas in 1840 there could be found only here and there a common school under the

patronage of the State, there are now more than five thousand school districts, in each of which at least one good free school is taught; and the blessings of this system have been extended by legislation to the children of whites and blacks alike. These facts not only indicate the disposition of the Kentucky people, but show the moral and intellectual growth of Kentucky. Without them, the cold emblazonries of Art, or the abundant displays of wealth were nothing! Without them, our palatial homes, our brilliant cities, our argosies of commerce and all our ingenious instruments of material growth would lose their best significance; for what were a people who, though possessing every treasure of the earth, yet lacked the richer adornments of heart and brain?

Kentucky has attained an almost dizzy altitude since Boone and Finley first blazed her trackless for-The pioneers are in their graves and the wilderness has been well nigh swept away before the resistless march of the Saxon. hunting grounds of old have become the scene of a triumphant civilization; and law, religion and liberty reign in the former home of the savage. Here all the agencies of human progress have been active for a century. The rude printing press established by John Bradford at Lexington, August 28, 1787, and from which was issued "The Kentucky Gazette," the first newspaper, not only in Kentucky, but west of the Alleghanies, has grown to be a power of which it's founder scarcely dreamed, and its magical influence penetrates every Kentucky home where an immortal soul hungers for the food of intellectual life. The three counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson have become the parents of a noble progeny, having increased to one hundred and twenty, any one of which is greater in wealth population than the original three combined at the beginning of the State. Literature, Science, Industry and Art have each their chosen altars upon which the State has placed the trophies of her own gifted sons. Commerce has girdled the Commonwealth and busy marts of trade enliven the banks not only of the Ohio but of six other majestic rivers which have their source within the State.

Kentucky now stands firm and erect, with annals rich in the glories of a heroic past, and with her radiant brow turned in confidence to a future of limitless progress! Let therefore the memory of our Wise, our Brave and our Good be kept ever green in our hearts; and, inspired by their illustrious examples, let the men of this generation go forth with strong minds. true faith and ready hands to achieve for the State a destiny that shall be worthy of her immortal founders. Thus may Kentuckians, irrespective of party. clasp hands in pride as they contemplate the annals of the Commonwealth, embracing more than a century from the Governorship of Isaac Shelby to that of his present and worthy successor, James B. McCreary, who enjoys the unusual distinction of having been twice elected to the Chief Magistracy of the State.

EPITAPHS

BY

ELLA HUTCHISON ELLWANGER.

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EPITAPHS

By Ella Hutchison Ellwanger.

Epitaphs first originated with the Greeks, an evolution from their practice of delivering funeral ora-(epitaphshon—"over tomb'') at the grave side. From the earliest times it has been the rule to respect and honor the dead. The Patriarchs regarded veneration the resting place of their Fathers. The Egyptians preserved the bodies of their relatives and erected splendid pillars and massive pyramids over them, to make the spot sacred and to be a perpetual reminder. The mounds and the pyramids were the earliest monuments of the Romans.

Epitaphs are so varied that it is utterly impossible to attempt to classify them. They run from the sublime to the ridiculous and from grave to gay; from humorous to spiteful.

So from the earliest time to the present twentieth century there is a historical interest attached to them and it is quite easy to mark the different periods of the world's history through these bits of prose and verse that the first Greeks were responsible for. We have sadly degenerated since Sinias of Thebes wrote the following on the tomb of Sophocles: These lines are, of course, a translation:

"Wind, gentle evergreen, to form a shade Around the tomb where Sophocles is laid. Sweet ivy wind thy boughs, and intertwine With blushing roses and the clustering vine.

Then shall thy lasting leaves, with beauties hung,

Prove grateful emblems of the lays he sung."

Another translation by Merivale, from the inscription on a Greek tomb, runs as follows:

"Human strength is unavailing;
Boastful tyranny unfailing;
All in life is care and labour;
And our unrelenting neighbor,
Death, is ever hovering round
Who's inevitable to wound.
When he comes prepared to strike,
Good and bad must fall alike."

Here are two from the tombs of Greek slaves:

"Zozinia, who in her life, could only have her body enslaved, now finds that free."

The other was from the tomb of Epictetus, who was enfranchised and became one of the greatest of stoical philosophers. It runs thus:

"Epictetus, who lies here, was a slave and a cripple, poor as the beggar in the Proverb, but the favorite of heaven."

Greek epitaphs are always beautiful, they never descend to the fantastic or the ridiculous.

The Roman epitaphs, though much more numerous than the

Greeks, lack the beauty of expression of the latter. A very few sentences and nearly all alike are found on the tombs of the catacombs and on the roadside. It was in these catacombs that the hunted Christians found refuge from their cruel persecutors. A few samples are given:

"Dormitius Elpidis"—The resting place of Elpidis.
"In pace Gamela dormit"—Gamela sleeps in peace.
"Victoria dormit"—Victoria sleeps.

Here is one on a martyr to the faith, a little different:

"In the time of the Emperor Adrian, Marius, a young military officer, who had lived long enough, gave up his life, with his blood to Christ; and at length rested in peace. Those who loved him, set up this in hope and fear, on the sixth of the Ides of December."

Here is a pagan one of great beauty:

"Adleu Septimia; may the earth lie light upon thee. Whoever places a burning lamp before this tomb, may golden soil cover his ashes."

Here is another impressive and brief Roman epitaph:

"Siste viator! heroam calsas."—Stop traveler; thy tread is on a hero.

Here are some beautiful ones, and a few conceited ones in various cemeteries over the world.

This one was found in a cemetery in Portsmouth, New Hamshire.

"Beyond the flight of time, beyond this vale of death;
There surely is some blessed clime,
Whose life is not a breath.
And faith beholds the dying here,
Transplanted to that happier sphere."

Here is one that takes the palm for conceit, it is from Oxford, England:

"To the glorious memory of that noble Knight, Sir Cope D'Oyley, late Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire and Justice of Oyer and Terminers. Heir of the ancient and honorable family of the D'Oyleys of the same county, founders of the noble Abbies of Oyley, etc., who put on immortality, the 4th day of August in the year of our Redemption, 1633.

Ask not who is buried here. Go ask the Commons, ask the Shire.
Go ask the Church; they'll tell thee who, As well as blubbered eyes can do. Go ask the Heralds, ask the poor
Who've had enough to ask no more, then if thine eye bedew this urn,
Each piteous drop a pearl will turn. To adorn his tomb, who
Now sits and sings with angels, archangels and Seraphims."

Between the above and the following one, which notes the versatile accomplishments of a sister of the renowned Edmund Burke, found in the cemetery of Bedfordshire, England, we leave you to decide which you would prefer:

"Here lies the body of Lady O'Looney. great niece of Burke, commonly called the 'Sublime.' She was bland, passionate and deeply religious; also she painted in water colors, and sent several pictures to the exhibition. She was first cousin to Lady Jones, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

This is only equaled by a "pome" that recently appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer. That paper needs no funny sheet so long as it allows the world to contribute to the "In Memoriam" department. The verse went on to tell of the sudden taking off of one little Mary. After a quantity of

blank, and other verse, it ended with this couplet:

"And this is added to our other woes; Nevermore shall we see Mary in her furbelows."

In the same department was another verse (?). This ended thus:

"O, O, O Lord, how could you do it?"

In an old Canadian burying ground at Niagara-on-the-Lake, many curios in the name of epitaphs have been found. Here are a few from that section of the world:

"Weep not

At Fort Niagra, Amasa Snow.

Here lies brave Snow, full six feet deep, Whose heart would have melt to have cause to weep.

Though winter's blast may freeze his frame.

Death's cold grasp can't chill his fame."

This carries the commercial instincts a little far:

"Here lies the body of Ezra Black, His soul has gone to Zion. His sons still do business Down at the Golden Lion."

Rhymes do not always come as easy as one might wish. Some of the verses on the tombstones of the beloved dead did not always fiet the right "jingle at ilka een." This was ingeniously done away with by changing the name of the dead and writing a sort of "postscript" as it were, at the bottom, giving the man's real name. In one epitaph the name man's "Woodcock." It just wouldn't rhyme. So the stone bears a naive legend to the effect that they had to change it to "Woodhen."

A favorite way of beginning the epitaphs on the stones in old ceme-

teries is to bid the "Stranger, pause and drop a tear." In the following it is likely that one did—from laughing. The occasion for this burst of poetry is the removal of a man's first wife to a distant city.

"Stranger, pause and drop a tear,
For Emily Church lies buried here;
Mingled in some unaccountable manner
With Mary, Mathilda and probably Hannah."

In quoting from the tombstone of a Spaniard, we meet the quintessence of self-esteem. We must bear in mind, however, the words of Lord Macauley to keep from jeering at the epitaph. Macauley says: "In the 16th century, Spain was the land of Statesman and Soldiers. Their skill was renowned through Europe. They had pride, firmness and courage, a solemn demeanor, strong sense of humor, and so remarkable were they for warlike and literary ability, that our ancestors regarded them with awe. At the beginning of the 16th century they were the first natives of the world, and Phillip the 2d, succeeded to a people capable of conquering the world." So says Macauley. I want to go on record, though, as saying, I think they must have been deficient in that greatest of all gifts—the gift of humor.

But here is the epitaph in all its glory for you to read:

"Here lies the body of John Quebeca, precenta (chief singer) to my lord, the king. When his spirit shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven, the Almighty will say to the angelic choir, 'Silence, ye calves! and let me hear John Quebeca, precentor to the king.'"

Can you beat that for pompos-

ity?

This is by an affectionate son who also wished to advertise his public house:

"Beneath this stone, in hopes of Zion, Doth lie the landlord of the Lion. His son keeps on the business still, Resigned unto the heavenly will."

Speaking, or rather writing, of trade epitaphs, here is one on the tomb of Benjamin Franklin and written by himself:

"The body of B. Franklin, Printer,

Like the cover of an old book, Its contents torn out, And stripped of its lettering and its gild-

ing, lies here, good for worms.
But the work shall not be wholly lost;
For it will, as he believed, appear once

more,
In a new and more perfect edition,
Corrected and amended by the great Author."

This is from Scotland and is a warning to all careless druggists:

"He was a peaceable quiet mon, and to all appearances, a sincere Christian. His death was very much regretted, which was caused by the stupidity of Lawrence Tulloch, of Clotherton, who sold him nitre, instead of epsom salts, by which he was killed in the space of three hours, after taking a dose of it."

That was too bad in the case of Tulloch, but here we have another death owing to the fact that they did not restrict themselves to taking Epsom salts. This is from a tomb in Cheltenham, England.

"Here lies I, and my three daughters, Killed by drinking the Cheltenham waters. If we had stuck to epsom salts, We'd not been lying in these here vaults." Here we have another way out of difficult rhyming:

"Here lies John Bunn,
Who was killed by a gun.
His name wasn't Bunn; his real name was
Wood,
But 'Wood' wouldn't rhyme with gun, so
I thought 'Bunn' could."

Here is another queer one from Oakham, Surrey, England:

"The Lord saw good I was lopping of wood,
And down fell from a tree.
I met with a check and I broke my neck,
And so, death lopped off me."

Here is one of interest from Dymock, Gloucestershire.

"Two sweeter babes you nare did see, Than Godamighty geed to we. But they were o'taken wi ague fits, And here they lie as dead as nitts."

At Sunderland, England:

"Sudden and unexpected was the end Of our esteemed and beloved friend. He gave to all his friends a sudden shock." By one day falling into Sunderland Dock."

This epitaph on a tombstone at Nottingham, England, on the death of a miserly man is clear and to the point:

"Here lies John Hackett, in his wooden Jacket.

He kept neither horses nor mules. He lived like a hog and he died like a dos. And left all his money to fools."

This sort of wild and indiscriminate rhyming, is, no doubt, the way that our present day "limericks" were started. Certainly few limericks of this latter day can equal the following:

"Here lies, returned to clay, Miss Arabella Young, Who on the first of May Began to hold her tongue."

"Here lies William Smith,
And what is somewhat rarish;
He was born, bred and hanged
In this 'ere parish."

Here are one or two examples of the punning period: upon a Liverpool brewer.

"Poor John Scott lies buried here, Although he was both hale and stout. Death stretched him on this bitter bier, In another world he hops about."

On the organist of St. Mary's Church, Winton, Oxford. His name was Meredith:

"Hic jacit—one blown out of breath— He lives a merry life and died a merry death."

On a farmer's daughter named Latitia:

"Grim death to please his liquorish palate, Has taken my Latitia and put in his sallet."

On Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury:

"Alack and well-a-day,
Potter, himself, is turned to clay."

On a gentleman named Ayre:

"Under this marble fair
Lies the body of Gervaise Ayre;
He died not of an ague fit,
Nor surfeited of too much wit.
Methinks this was a wondrous death,
That Ayre should die for want of breath."

We all know the much quoted one of Mary Kent:

"Here lies the remains of Mary Kent, She kicked up her heels and away she went." Then the abominable one from the Inverness church yard, Scotland.

"Here lies my poor wife, without bed or blanket,
But dead as a door nail, God be thankit."

Here is a most facetious one from the French:

"Here lies my wife—here let her lie; She's at rest, and so am I."

Another from Selby in Yorkshire forgets the admonition that we should speak nothing but good of the dead and writes his wife's lack of virtues on her tombstone thus:

"Here lies my wife, a sad slattern and shrew,
If I said I regretted her, I should lie, too."

Here is one by a pathetic and courteous husband:

"She once was mine;
And now
To Thee, O Lord, I her resign;
And am your humble, obedient servant,
Robert Kemp."

The following was written by a rather stupid sort, who thought he was no end of a "wag." It is to be found in Hertford, England:

"Woman:

"Grieve not for me my husband dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here.
With patience wait, prepare to die,
And in short time you'll come to I."
"Man:

"I am not grieved, my dearest life; Sleep on, I've got another wife; Therefore, I cannot come to thee, For I must go and live with she."

From St. Phillips Churchyard, Birmingham, England, is one slightly mixed in sentiment, not to mention grammar:

"O, cruel death, how could'st thou be so unkind,
To take him before, and leave me behind;
You should have taken both of us, if either,
Which would have been more pleasant to the survivor."

This is taken from Lands-end, Cornwall, England, from the tomb of one Rev. John Chest, not too much respected by his parish:

"Beneath this spot lies buried One chest within another. The outer chest was a very good one, Who says so of the other?"

On the tomb of a notorious quack doctor, in an old churchyard in England. His name was Isaac Letsome.

"When people's ill, they comes to I; I physic's, bleeds and sweats 'em; Sometimes they live, sometimes they die; What's that to I—I. Letsome."

There used to be a tombstone in the churchyard at Coleshill, a few miles from Birmingham, England, on a man who had an unusually large mouth. This was ordered removed lately:

"Here lies a man, as God shall me save,
Whose mouth was wide, as is his grave,
Reader tread lightly o'er this sod;
For if he gapes, you're gone, by....."

Here is one on the leader of a church choir:

"Stephen and Time Are now both even; Stephen beat Time, Now Time's beat Stephen."

On a tomb in Northamptonshire, England, are the following lines to a babe, who possessed an uncommonly inquiring mind:

"Since I was so early done for."
I wonder what I was begun for."

Epitaphs seemed to grow more and more sarcastic. This one on a lawyer named Strange:

"Here lies an honest lawyer, And that's Strange."

An honest Miller drew this:

"God worketh wonders now and then Here lies a Miller and an honest man

Goldsmith wrote this on his friend, Ned Purden, who follows the profession of a writer for publishers:

"Here lies poor Ned Purden, from miser face,

Who long was a bookseller's hack.

He led such a damnable life in this world.

I don't think he'll want to come back.

Who has not smiled over this old one?

"Sacred to the memory of Martha Gwinn, Who was so very pure within, She bust this outer shell of skin, And hatched herself a Cherubim."

On the tomb of a mother that would have made the heart of "Teddy R." beat with pride:

"Some have children, some have none; Here lies the mother of twenty-one."

From Scotland:

"In death no difference is made, Betwixt the sceptre and the spade,"

Ker Keel:

al Socer

i viet Milita

1...

"Under this sod lies John Round, Who was lost at sea, and never found."

Gay, on himself:

"Life's a jest and all things show it;
I thought so once, and now I know it."

Here is one on a philosopher:

"Here I lie, at the chancel door,
Here I lie because I'm poor.
The farther in the more to pay,
But here I lie, as warm as they."

This is from the tomb of the celebrated Ben Johnson:

"O rare Ben Johnson."

Here is another from an old English tombstone:

"Poor Martha Snell, her's goed away;
Her wouldn't have goed, but her couldn't
stay.

Her two sore legs and a baddish cough, But her legs it was as carried her off."

Your great grandmothers were given continual reminders of death, the sudden taking off of your children was always being talked of before them and their literature was always morbid. Even in a later generation—and not so very late either, how many of you have wept over the "Elsie Books" and the "Wide, Wide World?"

The following is the pleasant sort of verse that was read daily to children in colonial households:

"I, in the burying place may see Graves shorter than I; From death's arrest no age is free, Young children, too, may die." From the fantastic, and the queer and the profane, and the sarcastic we turn. The following are specimens of love, devotion and examples of what is beautiful in epitaphs: This one is on the poet, Burns:

"O Robbie Burns, the mon, the Brither,
And art thou gone, and gone forever;
And hast thou crossed the unknown river,
Life's dreary bound.
Go to your sculptured tombs, ye great,
In a' the tinsel'd trash of State;
But by thy honest turf I'll wait,
Thou man of worth,
And weep the sweetest poet's fate
E'er lived on earth."

On Mrs. Heman's tomb in St. Anne's church, Dublin. From a dirge written by herself:

"Calm on the bosom of thy God
Fair spirit, rest thee now.
E'en while on earth, thy footsteps trod,
His Seal, was on thy brow.
Dust, to its narrow home beneath,
Soul, to its rest on high;
Those who have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die."

This majestic inscription, is on the tomb of the great Addison, who is buried next that of Lord Montague, his dearest friend, in Westminister Abbey, London.

"N'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest—

Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.

And n'er to the realm of Bliss conveyed,
A fairer spirit, or more welcome shade.
And art thou gone? Then take our last
adieu.

'And rest in peace, next thy loved Montague."

On a simple, but exquisite marble shaft, reared by a devoted father to the memory of a dear daughter, in the old cemetery in is eminy and find and let le nie.

The many manner be expendi:

" Her factor & Lane are Becertaint."

This epitagit can be found all over forestand, on the tombe of emal constrent. It was written by College:

"Rier da emila blight, on norton lade.

Kind Providence, with tender care.

The opening hid to Heaven conveyed.

And case it significant there.

Talk from Watt:

"Our days are like the grass,

Or, like the morning flower;
If one sharp blast sweeps over the field
It withers in an hour."

This is to be found on the tomb of the Dowager Duchess of Pembroke:

"Underneath this sable hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse;
S; dney's Sister, Pembroke's mother
Leath, ere thou hast slain another
Fair and learned and good as she.
Time shall throw a dart at thee."

This is a beautiful thought by the poet, Quarles:

"Take the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flowers of May,
Or like the morning of the day.
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had;
Ever so is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, and man, he dies."

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"Bivouac of the Dead," beginning
with the verse:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground.

Their silent tents are spread.

And glory guards with solemn round

The Bivouac of the Dead."

Credit for many of these epitaphs is given to Mr. E. W. Tyrer, of Bournemouth, England. In fact, all the English epitaphs are from his observation during a period of thirty-five years of travel. In learning that I was also a collector of queer and striking epitaphs he generously sent me his own unique compilation to go with mine.

The Battle of Chickamauga.

Kentucky Heroism in the Engagement.

A Kentuckian Commemorates the Event in Verse.

BY

GEORGE BABER.

Birmingham, England, is this one, that for beauty cannot be excelled:

"Her father's Love, her Benediction."

This epitaph can be found all over England, on the tombs of small children. It was written by Coleridge:

"E'er sin could blight, or sorrow fade, Kind Providence, with tender care, The opening bud to Heaven conveyed, And bade it blossom there."

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There is an imposing monument in the garden of Newstead Abbey, near the grave of Lord Byron, that bears this following inscription, and is erected to the memory of Lord Byron's Newfoundland dog. "Boatswain."

"Near this spot, are deposited the remains of one who possessed beauty without vanity; strength, without insolence, courage without ferocity; and all the virtues of man, without his vices. This praise, which would be unmeaning flattery, if inscribed over human ashes, is but a just tribute to the memory of "Boatswain," a dog, who was born in Newfoundland, May 1803, and died at Newstead Abbey, November 18th, 1808."

There is, perhaps, no more immortal epitaph than that written by Theodore O'Hara. It was written near the graves of the Confederate dead, in the cemetery at Frankfort, Kentucky. It has been used in nearly every cemetery where rest the remains of the soldier dead all over the world. Who can ever forget the worlds of the "Bivouac of the Dead," beginning with the verse:

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THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

KENTUCKY HEROISM IN THE ENGAGEMENT.

A Kentuckian Commemorates the Event in Verse.

By George Baber.

The battle of Chickamauga, fought in the vicinity of Chattanooga, ranks with the most severe engagements of the Civil War. On the Confederate side it was chiefly directed under the intrepid command of Generals Bragg, street, Breckinridge, Buckner and Bushrod Johnson; and on the side of the Union it was conducted with no less distinguished heroism such leaders as Generals Thomas, Rosecrans, Buell, Crittenden, Mc-Cook and Croxton. The battle was prolonged through two days, Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20, 1863. On the Confederate side a large number of Kentuckians bore a noteworthy part, including such valiant spirits as General Ben Hardin Helm, Major Rice Graves, Lieutenant Colonel James W. Hewitt, Colonel Joseph H. Lewis and Captain Peter V. Daniel, whose memory is cherished by Kentuckians everywhere. The name "Chickamauga," is cited in the earliest history of Tennessee, and according to tradition was a favorite battleground of the Indian tribes

who inhabited that portion of the State. It signifies "Death," and is, therefore, peculiarly appropriate to the scene of carnage which in 1863, added imperishable fame to the historic spot.

This desperate and bloody conflict has been commemorated in befitting verse by a Kentuckian— Joseph M. Tydings—who was a worthy participant. In September, 1864, he was held as a Confederate prisoner in the military prison at Chattanooga, where, during his confinement, he wrote the following poem, which, being in the present writer's possession, is here offered as a valuable contribution to the poetic literature of the war. The lines were especially intended to celebrate the memorable charge made at Chickamauga by the First Kentucky Brigade, the author being at the time a member of the Kentucky Infantry—that Ninth heroic command which contained many Kentuckians who, in the very shadow of death, won brilliant laurels on the field.

Here is given the poem complete, viz.:

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

Madly is flowing the red tide of battle,
Dark Chickamauga, thy shadows among,
And true to thy legends, with fierce roar
and rattle,

The shadows of Death o'er thy bosom are flung.

See, up you hillside a dark line is sweeping, Breasting the thick storm of grapeshot and shell;

Shouting like demons o'er abattis leaping, Sons of Kentucky, ye charge them right well!

Up to the cannnon's mouth, on to the rampart,

Shoulder to shoulder in companionlike dress;

Steel into steel flashing flerce in the sunlight,

Pulsing out life-drops like wine from the press!

Think they of far homes, once sunny and bright,

Now blackened and dreary, swept by the flame—

Fair sisters and sweethearts—God pity the sight—

Wandering outcasts, with heads bowed in shame!

Hark to the answer! That shout of defiance

Rings out like a knell above the flerce strife;

'Tis death without shrift to the dastardly foe,

And Heaven have pity on sweetheart and wife.

On, on, like a wave that engulphs, do they press

O'er rider and horse o'er dying and dead: Nor stop they till night—blessed night for the foe—

Her mantle of peace o'er the fallen hath spread.

The batttle is over; but where is thy chief, The Bayard of battle, dauntless and brave?

There, cold and uncoffined, lies chivalrous Helm,

Where Glory's mailed hand hath found him a grave,

Where Hewitt and Daniel? Where trumped voiced Graves?

And where the brave men they gallantly led?

There, voiceless forever and dreamless, they lie

On the field they have won, immortal though dead.

Flow on, Chickamauga, in silence flow on Among the dun shadows that fall on thy breast:

These comrades in battle, aweary of strife,

Have halted them here by thy waters to rest.

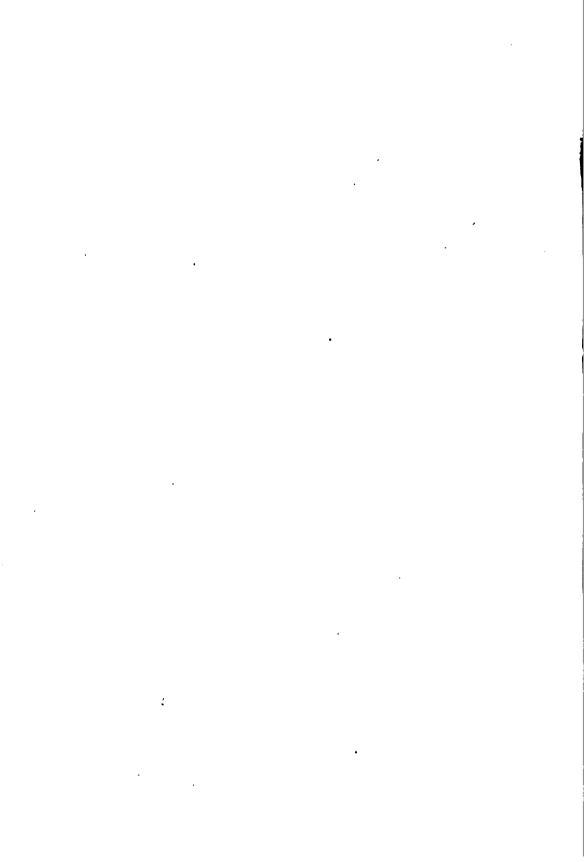
The author of this poem became a physician after the war, and was, likewise, licensed to preach in the Methodist Church, of which denomination his father. Rev. Richard Tydings, without seeking the honor, came within one vote of being elected a Bishop, and was long an eminent minister, preaching the Gospel with eloquence and power at various points where he was stationed in Kentucky. Dr. Tydings is a surviving veteran of the great struggle, and now resides in He devotes his time Louisville. mainly to charitable labors among the poor and needy of that city, doing for humanity a work that rivals his gallant services to the Lost Cause.

The battle which this fine poem commemorates was rated among the greatest military events of modern times by General H. V. Boynton, of Ohio, who was a notable participant, and who, in a valuable and interesting volume written by him and entitled a "Historical Guide to the National Military Park at Chattanooga and Chickamauga," says:

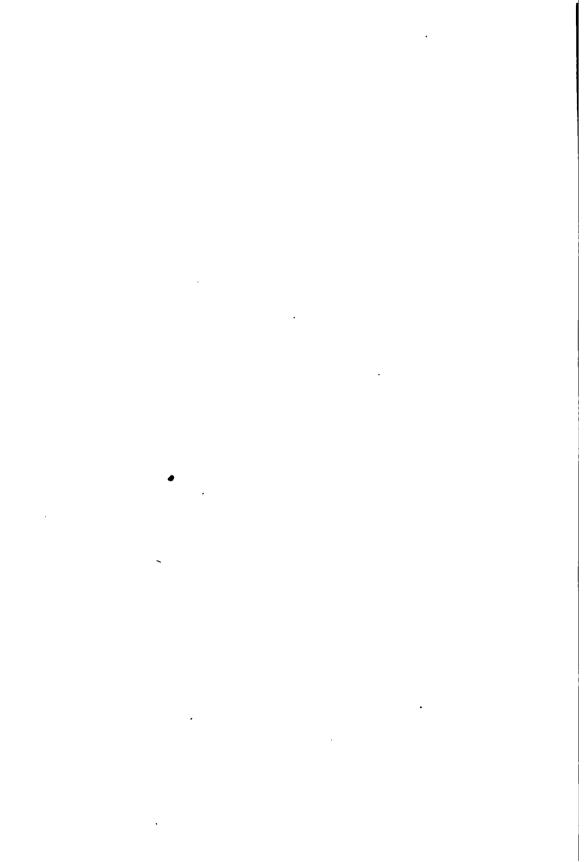
"The battle of Chickamauga was one of the best illustrations of the

pluck, endurance, and prowess of the American Soldier which the War afforded. * * Its strategy will always be notable in the history of wars. So far as the occupation of the field is concerned it was a Confederate victory. Considering the objects of the Campaign, it was a Union triumph." The reader will readily concede that Dr. Tydings' soul-stirring stanzas richly deserve to be perpetuated in conjunction with a history of the great battle itself. It furnishes a brilliant chapter in the annals of Kentucky's part in the Civil War.





Extracts From the Messages of Governor Desha---Resolutions of the General Assembly, Reports of Committees, etc., Relative to the Visit of General LaFayette to Frankort, and to the Painting of LaFayette's Portrait by Jouett



A SECTION OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Nov. 1, 1824.

The scene which now is exhibiting in the eastern states, on the arrival upon our shores, of General Lafayette, the uniform friend of liberal institutions, the early champion of our liberties, and the companion of Washington, is without a parallel in the history of nations, and gives to the friends of liberty in Europe, the pleasing consolation, that, although free institutions have been there for a time suppressed by the power of the Holy Alliance, the fire still burns in America with a pure flame, which cannot fail, in the progress of years, to have a salutary influence on all mankind. I need not tell you with what pleasure I shall accord with any measure adopted by you to honor this distinguished stranger, and swell the volume of a nation's gratitude. Surely he will not fail to visit the new world. which has sprung into existence on this side the Alleghanies since he fought on the Atlantic border, and witness with his own eyes widely and how rapidly the tree of liberty is extending its branches.

RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING THE GOVERNOR TO INVITE GENERAL LA-FAYETTE TO VISIT THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

The select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the invitation of General LaFayette to this State, as the "Nation's Guest," have had the same under consideration, and now beg leave to make the following report:

Under a profound conviction that the right of the people, in a state of civil society, to govern themselves has the sanction of principles of eternal fitness: that the freedom of the people consists alone in the exercise of this right; and that in order to maintain it from the encroachments to which it is liable. and the degeneracy to which, like every other human good, it is incident, the people who enjoy it should cherish those trains thought and cultivate those affections of heart, which most kindly associate with their best exercise. Upon this principle the people of the United States commemorate the fourth of July; the day on which their fathers made a solemn declaration of their right to govern themselves, and appealed Heaven for its justice; the which gave date to that perilous and memorable struggle, which terminated in the achievement of this great and inherent right, and in its recognition by its enemies. Hence that reverence for the character and memory of Washington, throughout America, and among the votaries of freedom in every clime, and which is bounded only by the line which separates devotion from idolatry.

Their love for Washington was a compound of the strongest and clearest perceptions of which the rights of man are susceptible, and the purest affection of which the human heart is capable. He had been the successful champion liberty; he had conquered its ememies, and displayed in the process that excellence of moral character. which well consorted with the purity and sublimity of the principles for which he contended. His name, now that he is gone, awakens in the minds of his countrymen, and will, it is hoped, ever continue to do so, those trains of thought, and those recollections which ciate the past with the present. and exhibit the great principles for which he and his compatriots suffered and bled, in the most animating and consolatory aspect.

The love that is felt for Washington, is the devotion of the people of the United States to civil liberty. His life and services had identified him with its most sacred principles; they had been conserated by the toils, the sufferings

and the blood of the most distinguished patriots. The veneration in which his memory is held, is but the homage of intellect to principle. It is the streams of reason and affection, flowing confluently in the channel of principle, throughout the regions in which the tree of liberty grows, moistening roots, strengthening the and deepening the verdure of that consecrated tree. The name of General LaFayette is associated with that of Washington, and of patriots of the American revolution. His name is incorporated with theirs, among them, and in a state of juxtaposition to Washington. He enjoys the affection and admiration of the citizens of the United States. His posture in the galaxy of those worthies who achieved immortality, by their devotion to the cause of civil liberty and the rights of man, is conspicuous and impressive, rendered more so by his alien contour and costume and by his long protracted and accumulated sufferings, in the cause of humanity and liberty. His fame is in the care of history and posterity: he still lives, and is now. through the indulgence of Heaven. encircled by the affections of ten millions of freemen, with whose sires and for whose freedom he fought and bled. The United States are, at this moment, in the glow of gratitude which they feel and display towards that illustrious individual, exhibiting to the world a spectacle, which, while it tyranny, is calculated to cheer and invigorate freedom.

The people of Kentucky are no less enthusiastic in their love of liberty, than their brethren of the Atlantic States. Kentucky was an almost unpervaded and entirely an unsubdued wilderness, when the Marquis LaFayette nobly volunteered and generously bled in the cause of freedom. His name and deeds are incorporated in identified with the history of its achievement; it is associated inseparably and indelibly with the knowledge and feeling which the people of Kentucky have of their rights. They love and delight to honor the man in the degree which they perceive, feel and appreciate those rights, and that is to the extent of their consciousness of them. They want to see and display towards this most excellent man, the grateful sensations which they feel; and they wish him see, in the cultivated plains of Kentucky, and in her free institutions. some of the fruits of his co-operation in the hallowed cause of liberty, with Washington and the other patriots of the American revolution: Wherefore.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward to General LaFayette, in the name of the good people, an appropriate invitation to visit the State of Kentucky; and upon the invitation being accepted, as it is hoped it will, to direct and superintend the manner of his reception as the guest of this State.

Resolved further, That in the event the General accepts of said

invitation, the Governor, to defray the expenses of his reception, shall be permitted to draw upon the Treasurer for any sum-which shall be necessary for that purpose.

(Approved, November 17, 1824.)

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 22, 1824. General LaFayette,

Sir:-The Legislature of Kentucky acting in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the people of the State, authorize me in their name to invite you to come and partake of their hospitality. I have the honor to enclose certain resolutions on this subject, concurred in unanimously, expressing the deep sense entertained of your worth, of your valuable service to our infant Republic, and of your constant devotion to Liberty. The part you took in the American Revolution, in the glorious struggle for independence, your gallant and generous conduct throughout its trying scenes, are recollected with gratitude, and indelibly impressed on the hearts of all. In this retrospect we admire your brilliant achievements, and delight in contemplating the pure and sublime motive which enlisted you in the cause of freedom; we see the efforts of a noble mind, rising above prejudice and looking forward with enlightened forecast to the success, in a distant and obscure colony, of that moral power which was destined to give a new direction and character to political institutions, and to improve and enlarge the sphere of human happiness. Penetrated with these views and filled with gratitude at the recollections they awaken, we reioice in common with our citizens at your arrival in the United States, and are anxious to see and welcome to our homes the companion of Washington. It fondly hoped, and confidently anticipated, that you will visit this country, and look upon the world that has risen like enchantment from the wilderness since you fought on the Atlantic border. You will see in the rapid growth and improvement of our State, new success of those evidence of the principles you so nobly contended for, and the countless blessings we enjoy under that Republican form of government you so eminently contributed to establish. Permit me to assure you on behalf of my fellow citizens that no event of the kind could give them greater pleasure than your arrival in this State. They are anxious to greet you in person, and testify their affection by offering the tribute due from grateful hearts to the nation's benefactor.

With sentiments of profound respect, and affectionate regard,

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, Joseph Desha.

Gen. LaFayette, City of Washington.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION FOR PROCURING A PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

Whilst the people of the United States are testifying their gratitude

for the distinguished and generous services of General LaFayette, in the American revolution, the people of Kentucky would gladly co-operate in handing down to posterity, the fame, and in preserving a likeness of the man whose generous devotion to the cause of freedom and liberal principles in two hemispheres, have been so conspicuously displayed.

A portrait of the man is calculated to call up the associate ideas of the talents and virtues by which he acquired his great reputation, and to increase and strengthen the moral effects and advantages resulting from the great principles with which his fame is connected.

Every citizen of Kentucky is eager to look at LaFayette. In viewing him, the glory of our country, the principles of the revolution, the greatness of the object, the toils, anxieties, constancy and patriotism, employed in the pursuit of it, and the precious value of liberty, are kindred ideas.

A man born and nurtured Kentucky, grown in its forests and canebrakes, by force of his native genius, exerted under the benign influence of free government and rights. distinguished has himself in the art of painting. Such an artist is an appropriate instrument to be employed by Kentucky in preserving a likeness of LaFayette, and in testifying her gratitude for his services, which have so eminently contributed to bring forth that political freedom, independence and sovereignty State, which she enjoys in common with the rest of the United States: Therefore.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be requested, and he is hereby authorized for and on behalf of this State, to employ Matthew H. Jouett, to take a full length portrait of General LaFayette.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to cause these resolutions to be made known to General LaFayette, accompanied by an earnest solicitation on behalf of this General Assembly, that he will permit Mr. Jouett to take the portrait.

Resolved, That the portrait, when taken, shall be placed in the Representative hall of this State, there to be preserved as a memento of the high regard in which the State holds the services of that illustrious man, and of the devotion of the good people of this State, to the principles which his distinguished services contributed to establish.

(Approved January 12, 1825.)

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3, 1825.

Mr. M. H. Jouett.

Sir:—Enclosed are certain Resolutions of the Legislature of this State relative to a portrait of General LaFayette. Pursuant to a request contained in these Resolutions, I now, on behalf of the State, employ you to execute that portrait, and desire that the same may be done as early as practicable consistently with your convenience.

From recent information it is presumed that General LaFayette will remain in Washington City until some early time in the month of March, if so, you will perhaps have sufficient time to execute the portrait in that city. Should you determine to proceed there, you will bear the enclosed letter to General LaFayette. It encloses a copy of the Resolutions, and contains a request that he will permit the portrait to be taken, with a notice that you are the person employed to execute it.

The compensation for the picture when finished will be left with the Legislature, whose judgment in graduating it according to the excellence of the performance, it is presumed your talent in your profession, and confidence in its liberality will not object.

With great respect, I am Your obedient servant, Joseph Desha.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3, 1825.

General LaFayette,

Sir:—The Legislature of the State, anxious to testify the high regard in which its constituents hold your exertions in the cause of liberty, and desirous to perpetuate as far as possible the genial influence which your presence among us is calculated to have upon our sentiments, by renewing our recollections of the thraldom which, by your aid, our ancestors struggled into freedom, have desired me earnestly to solicit that you will permit your portrait to be taken

for its use. Its Resolutions upon this subject I have the honor to enclose. They breathe the feeling not only of the Legislature, but of the people, whose organ it is, who will feel happy in the opportunity which your consent will afford, of transmitting to posterity the image of the person whose services in the war of the Revolution next to those of the immortal father of his coun-

try, most demand their gratitude.

The bearer of this letter, Mr. M.
H. Jouett, is the artist mentioned in the Resolutions, whom pursuant to the request contained therein, I have employed to execute the work. His talent for painting, which is equaled only by the purity of his mind and the urbanity of his manners, leaves no room to doubt, that should you yield to the wishes of the State, he will do ample justice to his subject.

With sentiments of the most profound esteem and respect, I am, Sir Your obedient servant,

Joseph Desha, Jeneral LaFavette.

General LaFayette, City of Washington.

> State of Kentucky. Executive Department. April 8th, 1825.

Sir:—Presuming that General LaFayette will visit this State though no answer has been received to the invitation given him, I have selected the following gentlemen to act as a committee of arrangements to fix and superintend the manner of his reception, viz.:

Gen. John Adair,

Lieut. Governor Robt. B. Mc-Afee.

Gen. Robt. Breckenridge.
Hon. W. T. Barry,
Col. James Johnson,
Hon. Jesse Bledsoe,
Gen. Thos. Bodley,
Hon. J. J. Crittenden,
Hon. Geo. M. Bibb,
Hon. Solomon P. Sharp,
Col. Chas. S. Todd,
Maj. Jas. W. Denney,
Capt. John Mason, Jr.
I have the honor to be, &c.

Joseph Desha.

Each one mentioned.

To General Samuel South, Treasurer of Kentucky:

The Committee appointed for the reception and accommodation of General LaFayette, have certified to me that to meet the expenses incurred under the resolution of the Legislature, the sum of \$5,000.00 will now be necessary to be placed to their credit. You are hereby obedience directed, in to Resolution, so far as I am authorized by the same, to pay to the gentlemen of the Committee, appointed by me under the foregoing resolution, the said sum of \$5,000.00. which is to be applied to the purpose contemplated by the Legislature in their said Resolution.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, this the 7th of May, 1825.

JOSEPH DESHA.

Frankfort Ky., June 5th, 1825. Samuel South, Esq.,

Treasurer of the State of Kentucky.

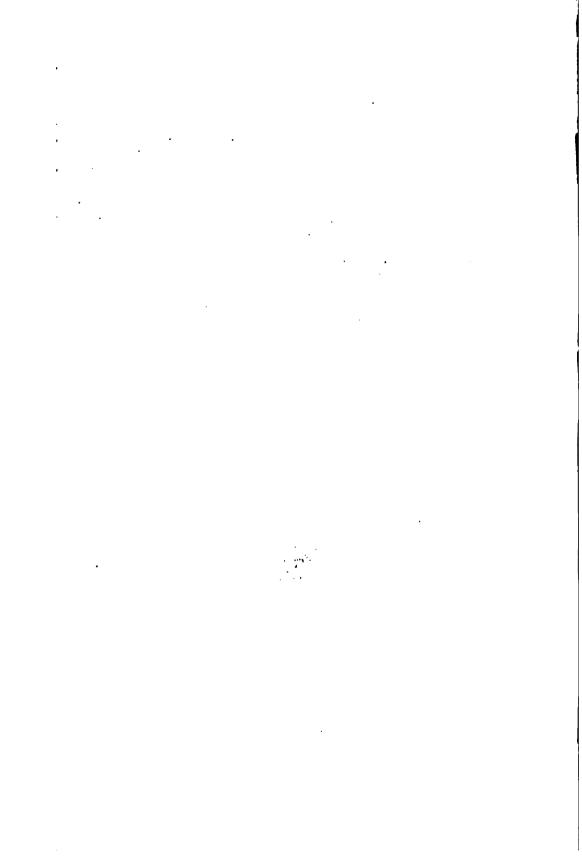
Sir:—It appears from a letter received from the Committee of Arrangements, appointed by me.

to make preparation for the reception and entertainment of General LaFayette, that a further sum of Three Thousand and Eighty-six Dollars is necessary to be placed at the disposal of the Committee to defray the expenses in the reception and entertainment of the State's guest. You are therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Resolution of the last

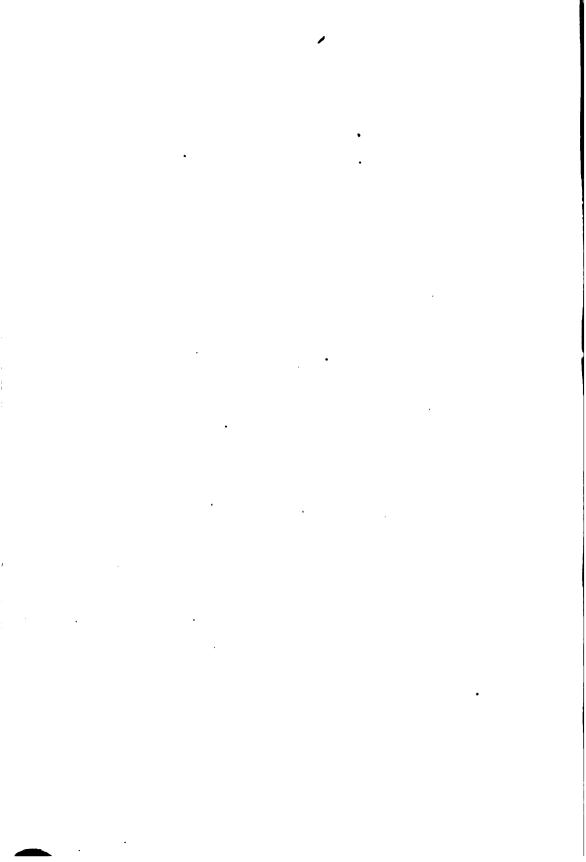
General Assembly, requesting the Governor to invite Gen. LaFayette to visit the State of Kentucky, authorized to pay over to the Committee of Arrangements three thousand and eighty-six dollas to be applied to the purpose above mentioned.

JOSEPH DESHA.





DEPARTMENT OF CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS CURRENT LITERATURE



A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We enter upon the new year with bright hopes for the future of our Society, and those charged with the responsibility of its management rejoice that this is true. There is an especial reason why the prospect is gratifying and that that the Society has become more generally known and appreciated at home; and by "home" we mean Kentucky. This recognition may have been a little tardy. but this is the usual experience of those who labor for the public good, and we have not let it discourage us.

It is very encouraging to have those who are benefited by the work of the Society show their appreciation of the labors of its founders. And we hope during this good year of 1913 to still further merit the approval of a generous public. As our wealth of books, works of art and rare historic relics increases the wider will be the scope of the Society's usefulness and its capacity for instruction.

Each new year helps us to greater success; we therefore welcome this new year and through the Register wish that it may be both a prosperous and happy one to all our readers, to all the friends of the Society and to all the people of the Commonwealth.

SUAVA, MARI MAGNO.

(Lucretius 11, 1, 13.)

When tempests sweep the boundless sea, 'Tis sweet to seek some shelter'd nook And cast a sympathetic look, On ills from which ourselves are free; Or when, upon some distant field, Embattl'd hosts in combat close—
'Tis sweet, when one, in safety, knows He hath no need of helm or shield;—But sweeter far when one may gaze From heights uprear'd by human skill—From Learning's seats, high, strong, and still—

And note man's drear and devious ways;—
The quest for paths denied by fate,
The clash of minds, the claims of race
The ceaseless rush for power and place
And ruling honours of the State!

-T. E. P.

We are indebted, for the translation above, to that gifted scholar and physician of Maysville, Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, who lives in a sheltered nook, above "the clash of minds, the claims of race."—(Ed. Register.)

We acknowledge receipt of a very cordial invitation from the California Historical and Genealogical Society to attend the Panama Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. This honor is duly appreciated and we trust it may be possible to have our Society represented at the Exposition.

A NEW PICTURE.

The Kentucky State Historical Society has ordered a large photograph of the members of the House of Representatives, 1912, as a body, to be handsomely framed and hung in its rooms in grateful acknowledgement of the witty certain and eloquent defense by members of the right of the Society under its charter to its rooms in the new Capitol, also the beautiful compliments paid the Society, as an "honor to the State and the adornment of the present Capitol." This particular speech brought down the house with applause, and the offending bill was tabled at The Society remains "in once. statu quo."

Let Boston take care of her old Capitol, and Philadelphia do the same. Their histories are in their relics, we know all about them. But we prefer a new Capitol for our beautiful things. They are unstained by greed, graft or theft. They are not as old as the world, but old enough to be historic and interesting to Kentuckians for whom they are gathered.

A UNIQUE RELIC.

Among the most notable relics contributed to our souvenir cases is the one given by Mrs. Henry Boteler, Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, U. D. C. It is a piece of the Federal flag which waved from the Capitol dome at Frankfort, in 1862, when the city surrendered to Col. Scott of Louisiana, of the C. S. A. The captured flag was cut in pieces for souvenirs.

PERRY'S VICTORY AT PUT-IN BAY.

We learn from a reliable source that after the victory at Put-in Bay, a silver medal was given to the Pennsylvanians who fought on Perry's ships. It seems that the Kentuckians were not so honored, and that six Pennsylvanians were among the Kentuckians whose names were in the list published in the Register 1911, as given by the Historian, A. C. Quisenberry.

The Pennsylvanians were: Lou-Cochran. William Henry, Luft, Samuel Kenney. Thomas Freeman West. Taking these names from the list, leaves 99 Kentuckians who served on Perry's ships in Perry's victory, silver medals, or any recognition. save that patriotism and courage. like virtue, is its own reward.

CARROLL COUNTY'S TREE IN THE STATE ARBORETUM.

Anent the pretty souvenir from the Historical Society arranged by Mrs. Morton and styled "Arbor Day at the Capitol," which braces the very instructive beautiful addresses made on Arbor Day at the Capitol, with a splendid picture of the Capitol as a frontisfollowing Certainly the piece. notice of Carroll County's tree, a hickory tree, for the arboretum. planted by J. Tandy Ellis, would have graced its pages had it reached the souvenir in time. It is a prose-poem, set "in the primrose bloom of morning stars" and will hallow the hickory tree; and the name of the county that gave it.

In a communication to County Judge F. P. Sebree, of Carroll, concerning the county's tree in the State arboretum in the State, Col. J. Tandy Ellis, who planted it said:

"I planted the shell-bark hickory yesterday in the most picturesque spot on the Capitol grounds, upon a high knoll overlooking the Kentucky river, where it will stand through the changing years like a sentinel, fronting the stream which flows by the county from whence it came; and in the far, far away days to come, when soft breezes are touching the grass above our forgotten tombs, perchance the children will gather here when spring is come and it is as sweet as an April day in Andalusia, and gathering under this tree, it will extend welcome with its spreading branches—a welcome of Carroll: and could there ever be one on this earth that is heartier or more sin-Standing here above the stream, overlooking this valley as beautiful as a vale of Tempe, it will catch the first diamond drops and sunbeams which make glad the perfumed air of dawn. The sun will linger here with a long, reluctant, amorous delay, and the branches of this tree will mingle in the afterglow of sunset and the primrose bloom of the first stars, until the pallor of the moonrise shoots the eastern horizon and plays tenderly upon the outlines of the rugged hills. Here in the autumn the squirrels will come and gather their winter food, and bring down the golden brown nuts. The lovers, seeking

the blissful quietude of paradise, will join their heart songs here. The aged head of frosted silver will recline here and dream of the happier days when life was one grand, sweet song. Statesmen will stand here and review the great achievements of a splendid life, and meditate upon the theme that "the paths of glory lead but to the grave," and whosoever they may be that come, they will stand beneath a tree transplanted from the soil of one of the best counties that God ever smiled upon—a county loved by everyone who has wandered away and by those who have remained—Old Carroll."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMA-TION BY GOV. McCREARY.

(State Journal.)

Governor McCreary yesterday issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation, in which he designates Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, as Thanksgiving Day, and calls upon the people of this State to give thanks for the rich harvests, productive industries and other blessings which they have enjoyed during the past year.

The proclamation follows:

"With love and veneration, we should offer praise and thanks to God for the manifold blessings conferred upon us, and unite in earnest supplication for their continuance.

"The year now drawing to a close has been conspicuous and notable. Our Republic has been at

peace with the whole world; our State has had rich harvests, productive industries, happy and contented people, abundance at home and overflowing markets; law and order have been preserved; the glorious heritage of self-government has not been impaired, but strengthened; and wherever we may look or whatever we may think, we have abundant cause for satisfaction and for gratitude to God.

"Wherefore, I, James B. Mc-Creary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, 1912, as Thanksgiving Day, and call upon all the people of Kentucky to give thanks and praise to God for the blessings He has conferred upon us, and to humbly beseech a continuance of His great mercies.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort, the twelfth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in the one hundred and twenty-first year of the Commonwealth.

"James B. McCreary, "Governor.

"C. F. Crecelius,
"Secretary of State."
"W. L. Geiger, Asst. Sec. State."

We are often amused at the sharp replies that women teachers give men, when they undertake a piece of sage advise to women or a cut at them for aspiring to do the high and mighty things men can do, and for that matter should do. In letters to the Outlook we find the following reply. It is bright and forcible. We deplore the nesessity for women to teach school other than in the first school, which is the home. We know the first teacher is the mother; that is the right kind of wife and mother. But in this age of the world all women cannot find suitable husbands and therefore they must find refined and suitable employment. Why not? Personal independence in women is a foe to matrimony. One may train a student in books, but love must train the wife and mother. But read this teacher's letter.—(Ed. The Register.)

THE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER.

As a teacher in one of our city high schools, I should like to take exception to several statements made by Professor Chase in The Outlook of July 27.

The best of our high schools now require their teachers to have college training and previous experience in teaching. As ability (not sex) is the chief requisite, and as women as well as men have "experience of life," it is plain to be seen that the former can fill the requirements of being a high school teacher quite as well as the latter. The degree of "sympathy with young people" felt by teachers depends upon the individual; nevertheless, it might be assumed that, upon the whole, women teachers possess at least as much of this desirable quality as men teachers.

Professor Chase says: "Boards of education not uncommonly are pleased to fill such positions with seven-hundred-dollar inexperienced girls. * * * The only person who should be thus employed is the man or, in rarer cases, the woman who makes teaching a life profession." Boards do, indeed, make a mistake in offering only seven hundred dollars for such work, but why such positions should be rarely offered to women I fail to see. On account of the narrow, oldfashioned policy which still prevails in most of our Eastern cities of making women ineligible for the higher positions, the schools are losing some of their best teachers. The fact that women are taking advantage of the larger opportunities in other professions and in business life shows the policy to be a shortsighted one which fails to offer the same opportunities for advancement to both men and women teachers.

It seems as though Professor Chase does not sufficiently appreciate the faithful work done by women teachers when he says: "The admitted prime motive for such a person being in the profession is to acquire temporary selfsupport and the means of attracting a suitable life companion." Even acquiring "temporary selfsupport" is not an unworthy ambi-When it is found, upon investigation, as was lately the case in one of our largest cities, that one-third of the women teachers. besides supporting themselves, had others dependent upon them, it looks as though many women did not have much of a chance at being only "temporarily self-supporting."

Another condition which makes a great number of women teachers permanently self-supporting that they enter the profession believing that they have the qualities of a good teacher and thinking of marriage only as a possibility in case they should be fortunate enough to meet a suitable compan-They expect, as high-minded women today do, the same moral standard in men they would marry that they require of themselves. which makes their chances of "attracting a suitable companion" less likely. It seems as though men, who use teaching merely as a steppingstone to other professions, were the temporary teachers and women the permanent ones.

Gradually, as women's work comes to be better understood and more highly appreciated, boards of education will offer equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunities for all teachers; and our great universities will be glad to secure the services of many valuable teachers who are now overlooked.

A. C. B.

A NEW HISTORY.

Otto A. Rothert, of Louisville, who has been for the past five years patiently accumulating and investigating the material for a History of Muhlenberg County, will soon have his manuscript ready for the printer. Mr. Rothert is compiling

this book solely for the pleasure of of the work. Judging from the table of contents and that part of his manuscript which we have seen, we feel justified in saying that his will be the most elaborate and best illustrated history of any Kentucky county ever published.

There are about 500 pages, divided into thirty chapters and ten appendices, illustrated with about 175 pictures and three maps. He gives a description of the old militia muster and goes into the details of other phases of life in the olden days. One chapter is entitled "Some of the Firstcomers." There is one on Muhlenberg men in the War of 1812 and another on the Mexican War; two on the county's part in the Civil War. R. T. Martin, of Greenville, has contributed two sketches giving his recollections of Muhlenberg County during the Civil War and the years immediately preceding and following. One chapter is devoted to the career of James Weir, who was a pioneer merchant in the Green River Country; one to Charles Fox Wing, who was the county's first county and circuit court clerk and who, for over fifty years, served in that double capacity; one to Edward Rumsey, who did much toward upholding the claim of his uncle, James Rumsey, as the first inventor of the steamboat. Among the many other men regarding whom Mr. Rothert will publish much new matter that will be of more than local interest are: Judge Alney Mc-Lean, after whom McLean County is named and who, up to the time of his death in 1841, was one of the best known men in western Ken-Simon Bolivar tucky: General Buckner, who spent part of his youth in Muhlenberg County and went to West Point Military Academy from there in 1840; General Don Carlos Buell, who lived in the county from 1866 to 1898 when he died at his home on Green River. Among some of the other chapters are those on the abandoned Buckner Furnace, the Deserted Village of Airdrie, the coal mines, tobacco, the schools and local literature.

This is the first and only history of Muhlenberg County that has ever been written, as the short sketch of the county contained in Collins' History of Kentucky can hardly be considered as such.

Any one having any old letters, newspapers, pictures or other data bearing directly or indirectly on the people or history of this county will confer a favor on Mr. Rothert (132 East Gray St., Louisville, Ky.) by communicating with him at once, for his manuscript will soon be turned over to the printer.

We give below table of contents of the forthcoming history:

ROTHERT'S HISTORY OF MUHLENBERG COUNTY.

CONTENTS

Chapter.

Preface.

Introduction.

- 1. Some of the Firstcomers.
- 2. Henry Rhoads.
- 3. The Beginning and the Bounds of the County.
 - 4. Courts and Courthouses.

- 5. The Weirs.
- 6. Muhlenberg Men in the War of 1812.
 - 7. Edward Rumsey.
 - 8. Life in the Olden Days.
 - 9. The Pond River Country.
 - 10. Review of "Lonz Powers."
- 11. Greenville as Recalled by the Author of "Lonz Powers."
 - 12. The Old Militia Muster.
 - 13. The Story of the Stack.
- 14. Muhlenberg Men in the Mexican War.
 - 15. The Reverend Isaac Bard.
- 16. Post-Primary Education.
- 17. Annals of Airdrie.
- 18. Charles Eaves.
- 19. The Civil War.
- 20. R. T. Martin's Recollections of the Civil War.
 - 21. In 1870.
 - 22. The Railroad Bonds.
 - 23. Tobacco.
 - 24. Iron Ore and Coal Mines.
- 25. Collins on the History of Muhlenberg County.
 - 26. General Muhlenberg.

ROTHERT'S HISTORY OF MUHLENBERG COUNTY.

APPENDICES.

A. Hall's Story of the Harpes.

B. Trip to New Orleans in 1803

by pioneer James Weir.

C. "A Visit to the Faith Doctor," published in 1836, by Edward R. Weir, Sr.

D. "A Deer Hunt," published in 1839, by Edward R. Weir, Sr.

E. Duvall's Discovery, in 1851, of "Silver Ore," by R. T. Martin.

F. Old Liberty Church, by R. T. Martin.

- G. Riding the Circuit, by Judge L. P. Little.
 - H. Colonel S. P. Love.
- I. General Don Carlos Buell, by Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston.
 - J. The Muse in Muhlenberg.

NEW MEMBER OF HISTOR-ICAL SOCIETY.

(State Journal.)

That the work of the regent of the Kentucky Historical Society. Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, is meeting with flattering recognition was evidenced lately, when a request came from far away Peru, South America, for a membership certificate and subscription for the Register. This request was from Mr. Holstein, formerly of Lexington, Ky., who, through the enthusiasm of the United States Minister to Peru, Judge H. Clay Howard, formerly of Paris, and an ardent member of the Historical Society, became so interested that he has written Mrs. Morton that he not only desires to join, but to become a life member of the society.

Mr 'Holstein is connected with the government of Peru, and has been a resident of that country for many years, but it is evident that his love for his old Kentucky home has not been forgotten in his loyalty to the country of his adoption. He writes that he has been much interested in reading the Register, which is on exchange with a number of publications of Lima, in which city he resides. He also wrote Mrs. Morton that Judge Howard is collecting relics and Inca curios for a cabinet, which he intends to present to the society for exhibition in the Historical rooms in the new

Capitol.

Numerous other requests both for membership certificates and for the Register, are daily received by Mrs. Morton, who now has the Register on exchange not only in every State in the Union, in Canada, Paraguay, Uruguay, Peru, S. A., but in England, Ireland, Germany, Italy and Alsace Lorraine and this magazine, which has done more to preserve the fragments of Kentucky's history than any other publication, is gaining a wide reputation, under Mrs. Morton's able editorship.

PICTURES HANG IN HALL OF FAME.

INTERESTING ACQUISITIONS ARE RE-CEIVED BY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(State Journal.)

The picture of Bland Ballard, the pioneer mentioned in the State Journal a few days ago, has been received and is now hanging in the Hall of Fame. It is a crayon picture, quite well preserved and framed in oak. The interesting history of this fine soldier and pioneer is known well in Kentucky where so many of his descendants live and today are among the foremost citizens. Another portrait which has attracted admiration is the splendid

painting of George Washington, a copy of Peale's portrait of him, taken at Valley Forge in 1778. It hangs in the Hall of Fame, with the portraits of Governor Snelby on the left, Governor Charles Scott on the right and Governor Garrard below. These Governors were Washington's friends and associates during the Revolutionary War. The portrait was painted by Walker, the Louisville artist.

The Kentucky State Historical Society at its annual meeting reelected all the old officers. They are: Gov. J. B. McCreary, president; H. V. McChesney, vice president; W. W. Longmoor, second vice president; Miss Sallie Jackson, third vice president; Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, regent and secretary and treasurer. Otto A. Rothert, of Louisville, was elected an assistant to obtain records and historical records in Southwestern Kentucky.

OFFENSIVE ADVERTISE-MENTS.

We know of no way of protecting our cities from these offensive advertisements except by taxing them out of existence. With a number of other persons, opposed to the scare-crows and sensational bill-board papers of second class shows of all kinds, we have entreated the city officials to take some action upon the subject but

with no avail. "The children are amused by them." Is that a sensible reason for allowing them? It is to protect the children that we want them prohibited. Then they mar the appearance of any town or city. Our picturesque city is blurred with these great advertising pictures of brutal men, prizefighters, wrestlers, etc. Let their strength of arm and muscle be confined to the lot or field on which it is displayed. All kinds of pictures that are demoralizing should be prohibited. Any and everything that defaces the street corners should be abolished. We cannot go as far as the people of England go in their civic circles, and demand that the county fences shall not be smeared with these advertisements that offend good taste, but we should preserve the beauty of our city landscapes from them, our streets and parks. Tax such advertisements out of existence.

ANNUAL MEETING OCT. 3, 1912

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORI-CAL SOCIETY.

This meeting was unusually well attended, and a pleasant one, for the 3rd of October, which is intended simply for a business meeting annually on this date. The Vice President, H. V. McChesney, Chairman, called the meeting to order. The customary formula was

observed. The officers were re-elected, and the following papers were read by the Regent. Mr. Otto A. Rothert was voted thanks for his gift and for his generous offer as assistant to the Society in Southwestern Kentucky. His services will be gratefully accepted. The business of the Society being finished, refreshments were served to the members and a bright social hour enjoyed.—Sec.-Treas.

THE HONORABLE COMMITTEE OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Our Society has grown since last we met in this room a year ago, a little company, to attend to the business interests of the Kentucky State Historical Society.

It is true our collection of books has not yet reached, as a wit has remarked "the Cemetery of books with tombstone inscriptions on the backs," that the State Librarian, and the Court of Appeals has incorporated in the basement of the Capitol-books mortal no reads. or cares for, yet there are hillocks of them beneath the dust. because, well, because "of the making of many books there is no end" and a decent necropolis is essential to all libraries.

We have the books that historians and scholars want to read; we are living in an electric age, so different from the past, with all the improvements for social and business life. History is the entertainment of the cultured, who can afford an idle hour in elegant ease.

By purchase and gift we have secured the choice histories, and books of the world that can be consulted on every subject. History, science, literature, art, music, poetry and religion. We have for the benefit of students of biography, walls hung with elegant portraits of the leaders of the State and nation. We have curios of all kindsand relics most rare and precious. With these accessions for a historical society we hope to realize our ambition for the State of Kentucky, in having a historical society second to none in America in value and interest as the years glide by.

Already our historical rooms are regarded by visitors to them from all parts of the world as among the most beautiful and interesting in America. So we are encouraged by what has been accomplished; with all discouragements to surmount, to hope that the future will bless our work as it has other societies, with rich fruition of our

hopes.

See what has been done for the New Hampshire Historical Society. Is it Kentucky vanity to say we believe we have as noble and patriotic men in our State, who would build such a historical temple adjoining our New Capitol as an annex, as the Hon. Edward Tuck has built for the New Hampshire Historical Society if their attention was called to the fact that it would be an enduring monument to themselves as well as an honor to their fathers?

A TRIBUTE

To J. SUTTON WALL,

WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 29, 1912.

By Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

We have learned with deep regret of the death of this distinguished historian and estimable gentleman on the 29th of September. Mr. Wall was one of the most valued of Pennsylvania's state officials—having retained his position in the Department of Internal Affairs through many administrations in Harrisburg.

It was as a historian and correspondent that we learned to know him. Having the archives of the State at his command, he was ever ready to advise us of such records in our work for the historical society as we needed, and generously declined ever to receive any compensation for search or certificate. He was among the first subscribers to the Register, and wrote us last year he had all the numbers bound in books similar to ours on the library shelves.

He had hoped to visit our new Capitol, and the Historical Department this summer, but failing health prevented the pleasure of coming to Kentucky that he had so great a desire to see. We shall miss him from the list of our subscribers, and with the State he has honored and benefited by his talents, we mourn his death. We cx-

tend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their grievous loss.

He was buried in Monongahela, Allegheny County—the history of which is one of his most valuable contributions to the history of Pennsylvania, and the county was, we believe, his birthplace. Honored and beloved by all who knew him, his example should be an inspiration to noble living among the young men about him, who, though they may not have been so richly endowed intellectually, could imitate his fidelity and unbroken integrity in every trust committed to his care, public and private, and thus contribute an enduring monument to his memory.

We append the following tribute to him, from the Harrisburg Tele-

graph, Pennsylvania:

MANY MOURN DEATH OF J. SUTTON WALL.

The death of J. Sutton Wall, for many years chief draftsman of the Department of Internal Affairs and compiler of the State's first railroad map, was mourned vesterday by his associates in the department, who met in the office of Secretary Henry Houck and drew up resolutions. Mr. Houck presided and George F. Ross, search clerk, was secretary of the meeting. Remarks were made by Mr. Houck and others of the departmental staff and then resolutions were adopted expressing the sorrow of the staff in the following words:

"Whereas, By a dispensation of Divine will, Mr. J. Sutton Wall, who for many years filled the re-

sponsible position of chief draftsman in the Department of Internal Affairs, passed away on Sunday, the 29th of September, 1912; therefore be it

"Resolved. That the Secretary of Internal Affairs and his official family, in meeting assembled, hereby bear testimony to Mr. Wall's comprehensive knowledge of the land records of the State and of the procedure pertaining to grants; his untiring and efficient performance of all the many duties devolving upon him; his uniform courtesy to those who have had business with the department and to his colleagues, and to his many excellent qualities of head and heart; that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in his death, has lost an invaluable public servant, whose place it will be difficult to adequately fill; that we deeply mourn the loss of one from our circle, whose companionship and friendship were so highly prized by us. and our sincere sympathy goes out to those who were near and dear to him, in the hour of their bereavement, a bereavement which we share with them."

For the first time in the history of Kentucky we can write "Women can vote in the election of school boards and in all school elections." This right was conferred by the act of the Legislature of 1912.

Many years ago an act was passed by the Kentucky Legislature allowing widows with children and spinsters with wards within

the school age to vote in school elections, but the law was poorly observed. With enlarged privileges the act of 1912 is conferred on women. Let us see what they will do with them.

We have received since June 7, 1912, the following named persons as members of the society:

Mr. Lucas Brodhead, Versailles,

Kentucky.

Mr. Wm. S. Farmer, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mrs. S. C. Nuckols, Lexington,

Kentucky.

R. C. Ballard Thruston, Louisville, Kv.

Gilmer S. Adams, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Boutwell Dunlap, San Francisco. Cal.

Mr. Otto Holstein, Lima, Peru, South America. (Life member)

Edgar E. Hume, Frankfort, Ky.

DONATIONS.

We have received from Mr. Otto A. Rothert, Louisville, Ky., a pair of andirons, made at the Buckner Furnace in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, in 1840, and used in the old-fashioned fireplace until 1910, when purchased by him as a quaint relic.

Through Capt. Jno. A. Steele, of Midway, we have received the gift from a citizen of Midway, Ky., a crayon picture of Bland Ballard, a famous pioneer soldier in Kentucky.

The National Year Book of 1911-1912 of the Sons of the American Revolution—gift from R. C. Ballard Thruston, Louisville, Ky.

Dedication of the building of the New Hampshire Historical Society. This very handsome book, elegantly illustrated with pictures of the magnificent historical building, and the noted members, and generous patrons of the society under the direction of the Hon. Edward Tuck—the munificent donor of the building, which is one of the most magnificent in America.

Mr. Tuck is a New Hampshire son, who, in honor of his birthplace and respect for the historical society of which his distinguished father was a member, gave this splendid testimonial in Concord. The building is erected near the Capitol, so that it may have the advantage of the State records.

IN ANSWER TO CERTAIN IN-QUIRIES.

By the Editor.

We have been asked, "Who is the head of the Historical Society, who composes its Executive Committee, its Advisory Committee, its Consultative Committee?"

We answer, the Executive Committee is one and all of these. The President ex-officio is the Governor of the State, but the First Vice President is always present, and as the Chairman of the Executive Committee opens the meetings and conducts the program for business.

It is the established belief in all societies of this two-fold character. that the founders and promoters of them know how to conduct the business in relation to the Commonwealth. So far there has been no. variance between this society and the State, save in a few minor matters, where the vigilance of the Regent, and members of the society in endeavoring to protect the valuable property of the society may have been slightly misunderstood. Having behind them the law for the existence and the protection of the society, this safeguard has so far been ample for the protection of all rights belonging to the society.

That a society held above the conflicting elements of social and political commotion should not feel the sting of reversal of many of its cherished objects of activity, would be strange indeed. But with our intelligent committees, and sympathy of the public in our endeavor to uphold for the State such a Historical Society as we now have, we hope there will be no issue we may not meet in the future, with remediable defense—and so preserve for the State and its archives. something, if not all, that is worth preserving in the history of Kentucky.

JAMES S. SHERMAN.

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

By J. C. M.

We were very much shocked by the death of the Vice President. Having known him in the bloom of a fine healthy manhood, the very embodiment of health, happiness, prosperity and fame, it was difficult to associate ill health, with his robust figure, and his bright bouyant spirit, or to think of death closing his triumphant life under the white seal of eternal silence. That consternation and confusion should follow his absence from the high places he occupied is not strange.

Once meeting him at a luncheon given us in Washington he noted a beautiful seal pin the writer wore, and instantly improvised a charming verse to it, witty and significant. The most morose pessimist could not then have predicted today—

Like the proud eagle stretched upon the plain—

He, too, should lie, soaring triumphant, ne'er again.

But cold in death's unsought, unwooed embrace—

Only a sculpture from life's gallery for urn or vase.

We had the great pleasure of a call from Mr. Strother, of Fort Smith, Ark., in October. Mr. Strother is one of the most accomplished gentlemen and scholars of our acquaintance, also one of the most reliable and indefatigable genealogists in the South. He is an authority on many of the records in Culpepper, Albemarle and Augusta Counties, Virginia. His visit to Kentucky was in the line of his profession, and he seemed most pleased to find in Kentucky, and especially at the Capitol, records

and historical data he had sought in Washington and Richmond and could not find. He says the clerks of the courts in Kentucky should be paid an additional salary to gather and publish the marriage licenses in their respective offices before these time-honored and most precious records, now so in request, are destroyed by dust, neglect and possibly fire.

We sincerely hope this advice will be acted upon by the counties of Kentucky, holding in their possession the ancient records of marriages and wills. Such sacred writings should be published and placed in the safe-keeping of the State Historical Society at Frankfort,

says Mr. Strother.

A REQUEST.

To Heads of Schools and Colleges in Kentucky Made by Perby Centennial Commission Though Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent of Kentucky State Historical Society.

Hon. Barksdale Hamlett,

Supt. Public Instruction, The Capitol:

We respectfully submit the request herein for your consideration. We believe a "Perry Victory Day" in the colleges and schools of Kentucky would be a great benefit in connection with a review of the War of 1812. This should appeal very strongly to all Kentuck-

ians, as through the columns of the Register they have learned that a very great part of the credit for Perry's victory is due the Kentucky riflemen who participated in the battle.

EDITOR THE REGISTER.

The Regent of the State Historical Society has been requested by the commission of the Perry Centennial, at Cleveland, Ohio, to request through the press of the State of Kentucky that the teachers in the schools and colleges, everywhere throughout the Commonwealth, set apart a day during 1912-1913 to instruct the children in the names of the battles of the War of 1812, and especially to inform them concerning the Perry victory on Lake Erie.

The one hundredth anniversary of this event to be held in Put-in Bay, September 10, 1913, is now attracting the attention of the world. It is well to review the history of the battle, and instruct the vouth of this State, in the great sacrifice Kentuckians \mathbf{made} win that victory, that they may understand why they should pay tribute to the memory of those heroes who fought in that campaign, and were conspicuous in winning the Perry victory, one of the most wonderful battles of the world.

We suggest that the teachers throughout the State will comply with the request, and set apart a "Perry Victory Day" for the students of all the schools, during the school year of 1912-1913. (Kentucky newspapers please copy.)

"WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY"

(Editorial in State Journal.)

To few men it is given to win an immortal triumph; to fewer still to win the victory and commemorate it in a sentence as immortal as the victory itself.

The laconic message of Oliver Hazard Perry, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," sent after the battle of Put-in Bay on Lake Erie, rings down through the century that has elapsed with import as great as the result of his triumph in forever establishing the neutrality of the inland seas that separate this country from the Dominion to the north.

There were many sons of Kentucky who met the enemy with Perry in that significant conflict on the Great Lakes, which is to be celebrated on September 10, 1913, and the suggestion made by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent of the Kentucky Historical Society, that the public schools of this State some time during the present school year hold exercises commemorative of the event, is one that should be followed, endorsed, as it is, by the State Department of Education.

No Blenheim this. No poet's satire can wipe out the glory of the achievement. 'Twas more than "a famous victory" and when they are asked "what came of it at last" every school child in Kentucky should be able to tell what the battle of Lake Erie meant in its consequences to the future of North America, and know that it

came about because a former generation of Kentuckians "met the enemy."

PERRY VICTORY DAY FOR SCHOOLS.

The State Journal:

I ask permission to publish in your columns the request received through Mr. Todd, secretary of the Perry Victory Centennial Commission, that the schools and colleges of Kentucky will set apart some day during the school term, October, 1912, to June, 1913, for a "Perry Victory Day"-on which day the lesson will be, "The names of the battles of the War of 1812-15, and the battle at Put-in Bay on Lake Erie; Perry's Victory there one hundred years ago. Let them learn the magical report of Oliver Hazard Perry, the Victor: 'We have met the enemy and they are ours.' "

Every Kentuckian should know the story of that wonderful battle, in which Kentucky was represented by heroes born for the hour.

Let the youth of Kentucky be taught to pay tribute to them on this patriotic occasion. (See September Register, 1911; A. C. Quisenberry's history of the battle.)

The selection of the day, and the program for it, must be arranged by the teachers. The Hon. Barksdale Hamlett, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has written to me that he approves the plan, and will contribute what he can to its success. Prof. McKee, of the Frank-

fort public schools, will set apart a day, and arrange a program for it. In this way the historic lesson of Perry's Victory will be impressed, and the magnificent Centennial on the 10th of September, 1913, will become immortal to the children of Kentucky, though they may not see the sky-reaching monument by the sea to remind them that Kentucky had heroes there that fired the courage, and strengthened the arm of Perry to win the splendid victory the day commemorates.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Jennie C. Morton,
Regent Kentucky State Historical Society.

ARBOR DAY 13TH OF NOVEMBER.

A cool, dreary day was Arbor Day at the Capitol. The day previous, the trees for the Capitol grounds were nearly all planted, but an aftermath followed on the 13th, when the people from many of the counties gathered there to celebrate the event. The Governor made a speech, explaining the necessity for tree-planting, and giving a history of the custom, and its advantages in preserving the beauty of forest for the adornment of the land. His speech was greatly appreciated, and warmly applauded by the great audience of school children. He was followed by Attorney General Garnett, whose address was a gem in literature, scintillating with poetic eloquence and illustration and the speech was enthusiasti'cally applauded. Other speakers followed, and the addresses were ex-The band supplemented When the with splendid music. meeting closed on the esplanade the crowd scattered into the grounds to look at the newly planted trees and add a shovel full of rich fertilizer around them, while others surged through the Capitol and into the historical rooms. From nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening this department in the Capitol was thronged with visitors. Whole schools and their teachers and "lookers on." who came to enjoy Arbor Day in Frankfort lingered in this elegant department to enjoy the entertainment there, out of the chilly wind and misty rain. This is the first Arbor Day celebration Frankfort has had, and it was enjoyed as a rare occasion, in this, "the City of the Maples," as it was named by Henry L. Stanton, the poet.

FAMOUS TREES.

The Charter Oak. Liberty Elm.

Victory—or Hamilton Trees—Planted by Hamilton in honor of the surrender at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, in New York City.

The Treaty Elm—Under which William Penn made the treaty with the Indians in Pennsylvania. A monument now marks the site of the Treaty Elm near Philadelphia.

The Helena Tree—From Napo-

leons grave.

The Burgoyne Elm—Marking the surrender of Burgoyne, with all his army and the Burgoyne Cannon—now in Historical Society, in the Hall of Fame, at the Capitol of Kentucky.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The Register is not a political magazine. Its editors have sought to make it a periodical of great value to all the people of Kentucky, and especially to all who are interested in the history of the State, and in the collection and preservation of everything in any way connected with its history. This task has been so great that we have had no time to discuss questions of State in these columns, even if we had considered it within our province so to do.

There are certain phases of the recent Presidential election, however, that are entirely outside the realm of partisan politics, and we cannot forbear a word of comment on them.

And first of all let us suggest that the election of Woodrow Wilson forever puts at rest the idea that a man must be a practical politician to be either nominated for the Presidency or elected to that distinguished position. And by this we do not mean to speak in derogation of the practical politician; it is quite possible for him to also be a patriot and even a statesman, although the combination is rarely found.

Governor Wilson is in no sense a practical politician, in the ordinary meaning of the term, and yet his record as Governor of New Jer-

H R.-7

sey has demonstrated that his ideas of government are intensely practical. His record marks him as a broad-minded, constructive statesman, whose ideas of the function of government are so clear and just that they are easily translated into wholesome laws. And this fact. recognized by thinking men everywhere, whether they supported him for the Presidency or not, leads the American people to anticipate just as successful a career for him in the White House as he has had in the Executive office in New Jersey.

Another lesson to be learned from the election is that when a candidate's protestations of loyalty to the cause of the whole people can be laid alongside a thoroughly consistent record on the question he may confidently expect the support of a vast majority of the voters who really believe in a government of the people. Woodrow Wilson's election was a staggering blow to the reign of the "boss" in politics, and equally as severe a rebuke of those who expect the public to accept their noisy professions of devotion to the people in the face of a record to the contrary. It also served notice on the great trusts of the country that they must hereafter regard the government of these United States as something more than a chattel of the money Incidentally, it brought the joy of victory to those who for twenty years have fought, at times apparently in vain, for the re-establishment of the supremacy of man above the dollar.

Lastly, let us suggest, that the result of the election proves that

the title of schoolmaster is not necessarily a handicap to one seeking political honors. It is a far cry in the history of our country, from the time when a military record was the one great essential to a candidate's success to this good day when a college professor and a writer of books is triumphantly elected, successively Governor of a sovereign state and President of the American Republic. That such a revolution has worked itself out in the minds of the people is at once a compliment to their good sense and a tribute to the greatness of our democratic institutions.

Entirely aside from his political opinions Woodrow Wilson is a

great man and a great American, big of head and big of heart; with convictions as clear-cut as his wellchiseled face, and the courage to carry them into execution. He goes into office owing nothing to any man or any influence that would handicap him in his service of his country. Of his purpose to make this service of great value to the country, no one has a doubt; of his ability to carry the purpose into execution everyone is convinced. We shall be disappointed in our expectations if he does not make the greatest President the country has seen since the days of Washington—and here are our best wishes for a measure of success that will meet our expectations.

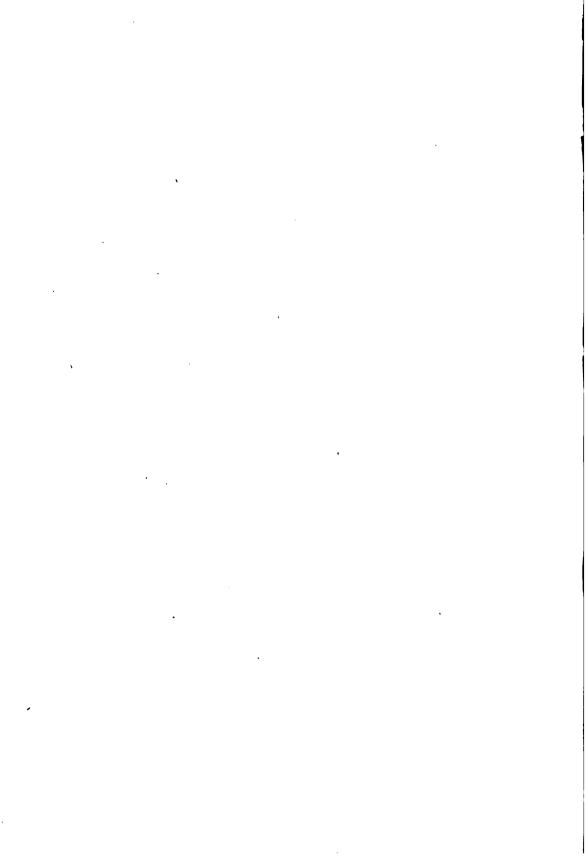


Historical and Genealogical Department

The Poages, Lindsays and McGintys

BY

MRS. S. V. NUCKOLS.



HISTORY OF WILLIAM POAGE AND HIS WIFE, ANN KENNEDY WILSON POAGE LINDSAY McGINTY.

By Mrs. S. V. Nuckols, Lexington, Kentucky.

Ann Kennedy Wilson Poage, the widow of Wilson, was married to William Poage in Augusta County, Virginia, 1760. They lived a number of years near the Natural Bridge in what is now Rockbridge County, Virginia, and then moved to Fincastle, now Washington County, in 1774, not very far from Abingdon, Virginia.

William Poage, as sergeant, had command of Fort Russell in that vicinity with twenty men, while Daniel Boone (Lieutenant) had charge of another fort a few miles away. In 1775 William Poage and family moved to Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

I found the evidence of William Poage's (Poague, Pougue) first services as a soldier in the war with the Indians in the history of Albe-County, marle Virginia, which quotes from Henning's Statutes, vol. 7, page 303, names of the officers and soldiers of Albemarle County militia in actual service for the defense and protection of the frontier against the Indians, September, 1758. The Captain of the company was James Neville, and among the soldiers were William Poage and Robert Poage.

History Summaries of Southwest Virginia shows on pages 156 and 157 that Sergeant Poage was in command of Fort Russell in the vicinity of the present city of Abingdon, Virginia, in the fall of 1774, with twenty men, while Lieutenant Daniel Boone was in command of Fort Moore, four miles west, with twenty men.

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The manuscript statement of Elizabeth Poage Thomas in possession of the Historical Society, Detroit, Mich., proves this Sergeant Poage was William Poage; there was no other William Poage in that part of the country at that time.

Collins' History, vol. 2, page 616, states that William Poage, or Pougue, cleared ground and raised corn in 1776, at Cove Spring, about two miles northeast of Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

On September 1, 1778, a company of sixteen men going to Logan's Station, near Stanford, ten miles from where Danville is now situated, were fired on by a party of Indians in ambush in a canebrake. William Poage was wounded by them, three balls entering his body. The others made their escape unhurt; the next day two parties were

sent out in search of Poage, who had clung to his horse until out of reach of the Indians, then fell and crawled into a canebrake, and hid until he heard his friends passing near. They carried him to Field's cabin, one and one-eighth miles west of Danville. It was an abandoned cabin; they camped there for the night: the Indians tracked them. surrounded the cabin, and waited to attack them in the morning. But the whites discovered them in time, and suddenly sallied out at daybreak, surprised them in ambush and killed four of them, one of whom had William Poage's gun. This they brought to Harrodsburg and gave to his brave little son, Robert, then twelve years old. afterward General Poage, of Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky. William Poage was set upon a horse with William Maddox to hold him on, and thus rode to Fort Harrodsburg, but he did not die until the next day, September 3, 1778. (Collins' History, volume 2.)

It is interesting to know how the first settlers produced the simple implements of husbandry, and the indispensable articles of kitchen and dairy furniture, unused to labor of that sort, they exercised their ingenuity, and did what they could toward providing such conveniences. William Poage was remarkably ingenious, and while he lived in Harrodsburg, from February 1, 1776, to September, 1778, he made the buckets, milk pails, churns, tubs and noggins used by the people in the fort. He made

the woodwork of the first plough. made and used the first loom on which weaving was done in Kentucky, by sinking a post in the ground and pieceing beams and slats to them, after which Ann Kennedy Wilson Poage wove into cloth the first linen made in Kentucky from nettle lint; the linsey was made from this same nettle lint and buffalo wool. She brought the first spinning wheel to Kentucky; she also brought with her from Virginia fowls of all kinds.

There is a manuscript of William Lindsay Poage that speaks of many things. He was her grandson.

After the death of William Poage, Mrs. Poage in the spring of 1781 was married to Col. Joseph Lindsay, one of the illustrious victims of the terrible slaughter at the battle of Blue Licks in August. 1782. We are indebted to his notebook for many interesting things about his wife. Several years later she was married to James McGinty, and is well remembered by persons now living.

Mrs. Ann Kennedy Wilson Poage Lindsay McGinty was a woman of great energy and self-reliance. Her little son shouldered his father's gun to help drive the Indians out, while his mother molded bullets.

The spring at Harrodsburg called Gore's Spring, after Andrew Gore, was purchased by him from William Poage's heirs. There are patents in the family where 640 acres of land on Gilman's Creek or Lick (Collins' History, vol. 2, page 516), belonged to them.

She who had braved the red man's hate—With Harrod, Clark and Boone, First of her sex within the State, Before a way was hewn, Who heard the savage whoop and yell With dead around her strewn—And helped the savage hordes repel

r.c

۲,

I scraped away the moss and mold For, on it at a glance Saw characters, perhaps which told Of some one whose advance Into the western forests gave The savage less expanse And lo! saw Ann McGinty's grave Which I had found by chance.

To save the place from ruin.

(Author of these verses unknown.)

(This history by a lady of Lexington, a descendant of Ann McGinty, Mrs. S. V. Nuckols. Descendants of Mrs. Ann McGinty are requested to unite with the author of this article [Mrs. S. V. Nuckols, Lexington, Ky.] in an effort to have a marker placed at this brave pioneer woman's grave, in the old graveyard at Harrodsburg, within

the boundaries of the famous old fort.)

RAILEY-RANDOLPH CHAPTER.

Omissions from page 144, vol. 10, No. 28, January 1912, Register. Subject, History and Genealogy. Railey-Randolph.

Cornelius Wm. Beale, born September 17, 1886. Married Mary Elizabeth Graham September 11, 1907.

Ruth Burnley Beale.⁷ William Stuart Beale.⁷

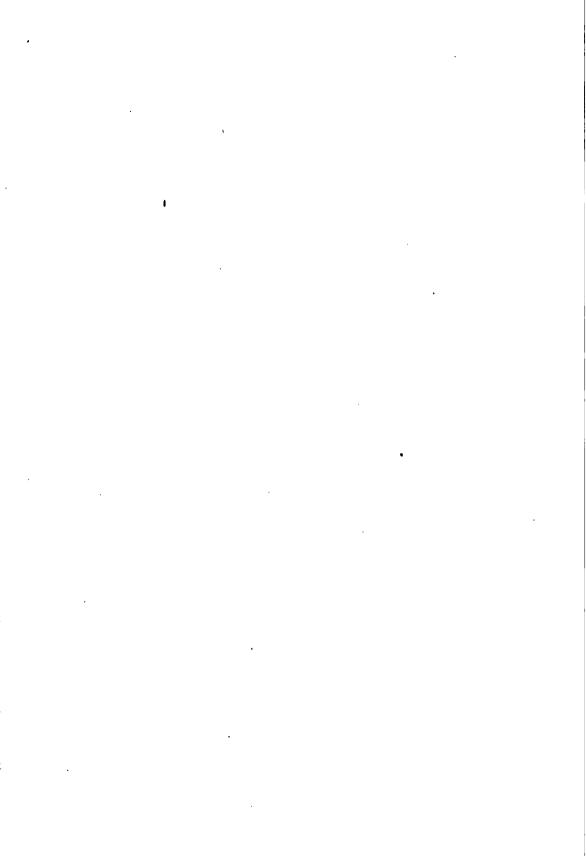
Carrie Marie Beale, born May 31, 1889. Married Thomas Willis Lewis November 28, 1911.

Byron Sunderland Beale,⁶ born January 26, 1892. Married Rosa Ann Londes, October 18, 1911.

Earle Gordan Beale, born October 28, 1894.

Edna Elizabeth Beale,⁶ born June 15, 1899.

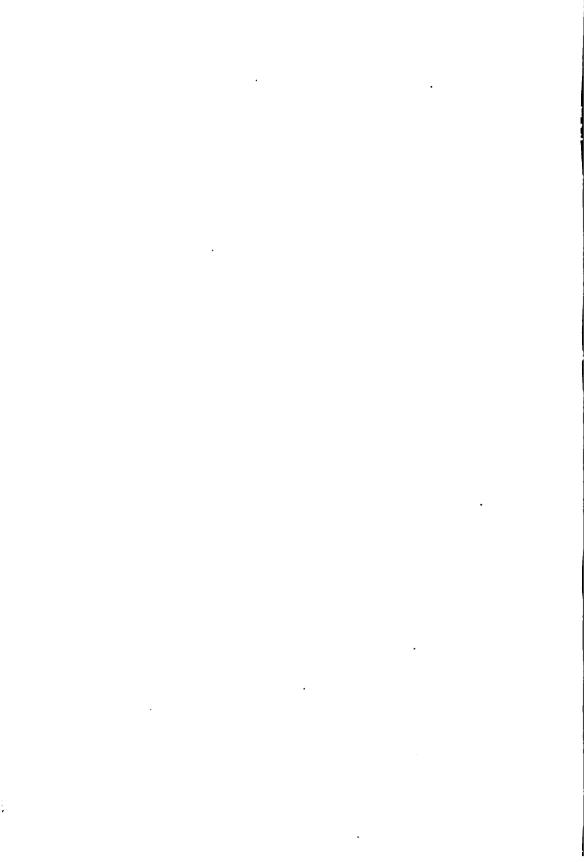




DEPARTMENT

OF

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS



INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Question—Dear Register — Will you please give me the earliest date of the Chynn family in London, England? M. C.,

Denver, Colo.

Answer—I find in a published Register this marriage entry: John De Cheynn, of London, gent., and Elizabeth Bolainger, of St. Anne, Blackfriars, widow of Giles Bolainger, late of same, October 25, 1596. But previous to this date we find Chynne Row, London, named probably for Sir Thomas Cheynne, member of Parliament. His castle "Windemere" is about fifty miles from London, and is still occupied by his descendants. The owners improved the stone building that looks like a fortress, each owner making it more and more desirable as a residence. The last owner, we learn, is John Chevnn, gent. The date of its erection is 1512.

Dear Register—Will you please write me the date of the founding of the capital of Kentucky, and when the first Legislature met in the old Love House? W. J. E.,

Paducah, Ky.

Answer—Frankfort was founded in 1786, as may be seen on its corner stone. The first Legislature met in the old Love House December, 1793. The Love House was torn down in 1870. We preserve only pictures of it, one of which appears in the September Register, 1912.

Register—Can you tell us if Aaron Burr was buried in the Frankfort Cemetery, or if General Wilkinson is buried in Kentucky?

Answer—Burr was not buried in the Frankfort Cemetery. General Wilkinson died in the South and is probably buried in New Orleans, where he lived and died. He was the founder of the capital of Kentucky, Frankfort.

Dear Editor of the Register— Do you have portraits painted of the Lieutenant Governors of Kentucky?

Ans.-No, not unless they have achieved distinction in other lines of politics or business. We paint the Governors of the State, where the descendants cannot supply them. And we paint other famous Kentuckians, but their fame must rest upon their merit and the worth of their services to the State as men of integrity and right-thinking, and right-acting as honorable examples of the citizens of Kentucky; not alone for their titles, or their splendid ancestry, which in some cases the descendants have conspicuously disgraced. The portraits in the Hall of Fame recall the men whose history is the pride

of Kentucky, and their faces glow with intelligence, courage and nobility. Many compliments are paid them by visitors to the hall. From Washington's portrait in the midst of his Major Generals in the Revolution-Governors Shelby, Garrard and Scott-to Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, beside his historic grandfather, Governor Wickliffe, and Governor McCreary and Gov. Goebel, it is often an ovation to them. Some deed, or some speech, or some noble act of heroism, some poem, or some sparkling witticism is repeated, as the visitor looks upon them with admiration.

Thus our history of great people is illustrated and has been especially beneficial to schools and colleges, since we founded the State Historical Society.

While it is not our province to build monuments—our small appropriation does not admit of such

large outlav—we have assisted in this work, also in marking historic spots. But Kentucky would be a memorial cemetery if according to tradition and history all historical points were noted with tablets, markers and monuments in Kentucky. The State itself is a monument to the brave, splendid men who discovered. and women founded, settled and promoted the strange progress and success of its government amid dissensions, wars, murders, jealousies, rivalries and fiery political campaigns. No State in the Union has had such difficulties to encounter and conquer, and still she proudly holds herself as a tower of light and strength and beauty among the States of the Union. We want the pictures and portraits of famous Kentuckians and their histories. Send what you may have and if we have the duplicates we will return your property by mail or express.



REPORT OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS SINCE JULY 1, 1912.

By Secretary-Treasurer.

Newspapers, Magazines, Books, Journals, Pamphlets, Etc.

The State Journal. The Harrodsburg Leader. The Shelby Record. The Maysville Bulletin. The World. The Farmers' Home Journal. The Woodford Sun. The Commoner.

JULY 1, 1912.

Journal of New England His-Genealogical toric Society—18 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

Pamphlet from Orchard House-Westminster, London, England. Gray's Bulletin of Family History -Acton, London, England.

The University of Chicago Press –Chicago, Ill.

Bulletin of same—Chicago, Ill. The Washington Historical Quarterly—Seattle, Wash.

(This number of the Quarterly of the Washington University State Historical Society is one of unusual interest. The founding of the Territory-now State of Washington-is a strong article, worthy of the author by that name who wrote it.)

United Empire—The Royal Colonial Institute Journal-London, Eng.

The Southwestern Historical

Quarterly—Austin, Texas.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly—Columbus, O. (This is one of the most interesting Quarterlies we have received. In illustration and description it is very attractive, and presents every subject admirably.)

The Iowa Journal of History and

Politics—Iowa City, Iowa.

AUGUST, 1912.

The Century.

The World's Work.

Scribners.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library.

The Zenoian of Panama—illustrated with fine picture of Gov. M. H. Thatcher.

The Veteran.

Descriptive lists of maps of Spanish possessions in the United States 1502-1820—Lowery. Library of Congress.

History of the Franklin Baptist Association, from 1815 to 1912. By Rev. F. W. Eberhardt and Dr. U. V. Williams.

(This is a valuable history; illustrated with pictures of notable churches that compose this great association. It contains the most correct data of the organizations, and the names of the illustrious Baptist preachers of pioneer days as well the names of the famous preachers who have carried on the work they began in the wilderness, until it has reached the most enlarged and gratifying success of any one church in Kentucky, under their zeal in its holy cause.

We thank the authors of the history for this donation to the library of the Kentucky State Historical Society.)

The Perry Centennial and Me-

morial—Cleveland, O.

The United Empire Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute—London, England.

Journal of Illinois State Historical Society—Springfield, Ill.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library—New York.

The Outlook.

American Monthly Magazine, D. A. R.—Washington, D. C.

General James Winchester, 1752-1826.

(Read before the Tennessee Historical Society April, 1912, by the Hon. John H. DeWitt, Nashville, Tenn.)

Gray's Family History Catalog.

-London, Eng.

Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1911. Compiled by Thos. M. Owen, L. L. D., Director.

History of Kanawha County and Charleston, W. Va. By W.

S. Laidley.

(Surely West Virginia should be under lasting obligations to the author for this elegant book. It is an ornament to any library, and as a history is invaluable to the county and city of which it is especially the representative. Now when the people of the United States are aroused to the importance of the history of its people, we welcome this new compendium of the principal city and county of West Virginia, and hope it may be followed as an example by other counties of Virginia, old and new. All honor to Mr. Laidley for such a history of his people.)

SEPTEMBÉR, 1912.

The National Geographic Magazine.

Bureau of American Ethnology
—"Early Man in S. America."—
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

The National Year Books 1911-1912 of the "Sons of the American Revolution." Gifts from R. C. Ballard Thruston, Louisville, Ky. (A splendid book.)

"Historia." — Oklahoma City,

Oklahoma.

Annals of Iowa. Third Series.— Des Moines, Iowa.

A Catalogue of Books, Ancient and Modern, by C. Richardson—No. 207 Oxford Road, Manchester, England.

"Kentucky and the Independence of Texas," by James E. Winston-Princeton, New Jersey.

Martinus Nif Hoff, Choix-De Livres. Sur Les Indigines De L'Amerique. — The Hague—Holland.

The Perry Memorial and Centennial Celebration—Cleveland, Ohio.

16th Biennial Report of the Minnesota Historical Society—St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota, University—North Dakota.

Old and Rare Books-Leipsic,

Germany.

Dedication of the Building of the New Hampshire Historical Society -(This book in every respect, history, pictures, addresses, binding, &c. is worthy of the grand building, and the dedication it describes. This Society is grateful for the beautiful compliment paid it by the munificent donor Mr. Tuck. in sending us this book. We may hope Kentucky will yet produce a son, such as New Hampshire has done, that may follow his example and give to his native State-Kentucky such a splendid building for its Historical Society, honoring alike to his patriotism and wealth, and to the land of his birth. We honor Mr. Edward Tuck, as an American of the right stamp. He shares his wealth and distinction with his own people—All honor to him.)

Gray's Manuscript Catalogue-

London, England.

Остовев, 1912.

The Outlook. The Century.

From the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, seven books or bulletins of the Department of Agriculture. List of County and local Agricultural Societies. (These books or pamphlets are full of valuable suggestions to Kentuckians in the Department of Agriculture.) Scribner's Magazine.

· The New England Genealogical and Historical Magazine—Boston, Massachusetts.

The Geographic Magazine-

Washington, D. C.

The Southwestern Historical Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association—Austin, Texas. An unusually fine number of this magazine.

The Washington Historical Quarterly — Seattle, Washington,

U. S. A.

The Century, November.—Union Square, New York.

Leslie's Magazine.

The McCues of the Old Dominion, By Jno. N. McCue—Auxvasse, Mo. Very valuable history and genealogy of the McCues, Steeles, Arbucles and Cunningham families.

The American Monthly Maga-

Journal of the Society of the D. A. R.—Washington, D. C.

The Mammoth Cave Magazine—Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. A beautiful and artistic expression of talent and enterprise in Miss Helen Randolf, of Kentucky.

The Iowa Journal of History

and Politics, Oct., 1912.

"The Perry Centennial and Memorial Celebration" — Cleveland, Ohio.

NOVEMBEB, 1912.

· The World's Work. Scribner. Century, &c.

The Sovereignty of the States By Walter Neale—New York.

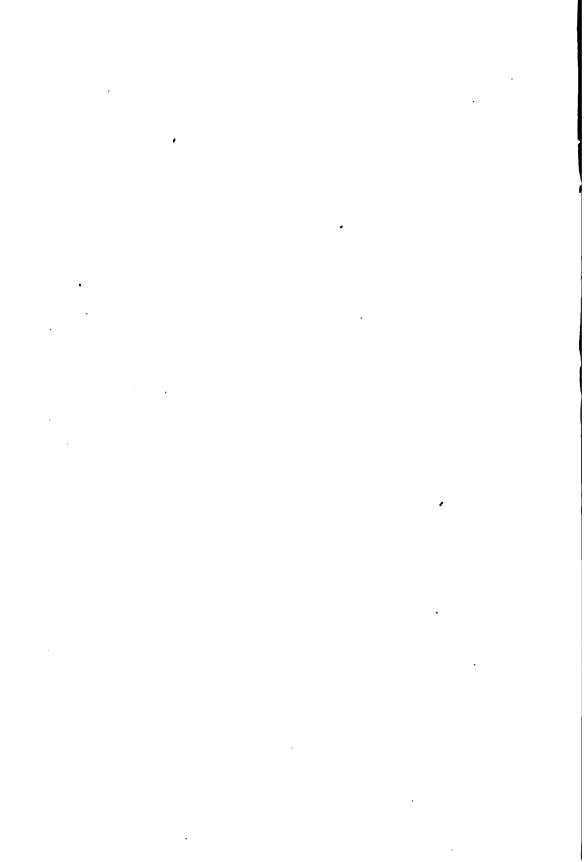
Woodrow Wilson's History of the American People—Neale Publishing House, New York.
Report of American Historical Association for 1910.

Catalogue of Old Edinburgh Arts and Crafts. Detailing interesting items, houses, palaces. abbeys, etc.—Edinburgh, Scotland.



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THE REGISTER

OF THE

Kentucky State Historical Society

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



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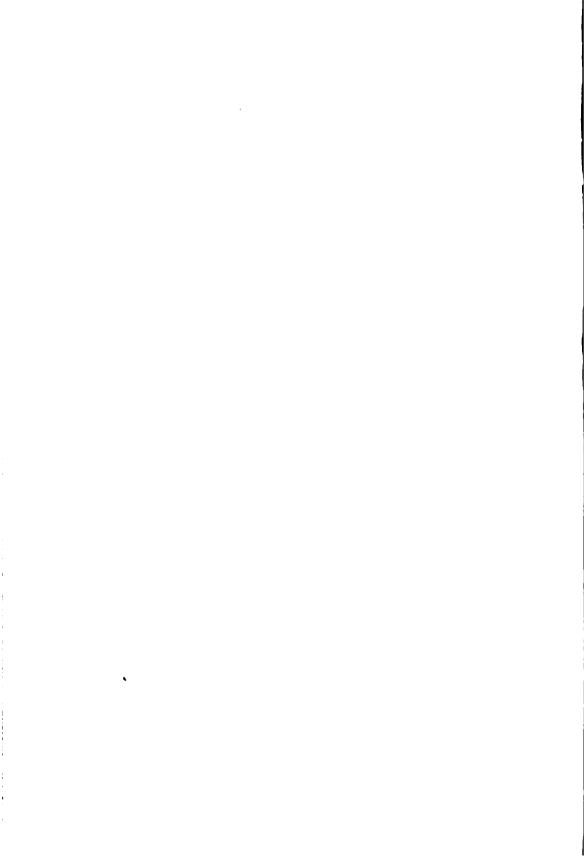
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Must be sent by check or money order. All communications for The Register should be addressed to Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor and Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor-in-Chief. H. V. McChesney, Associate Editor.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

If your copy of The Register is not received promptly, please advise us. It is issued in January, May and September.

NOTICE

If there is a blue X upon the first page of your Register, it denotes that your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is requested.

General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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Poem—A Souvenir From the Grave of Helen Hunt Jackson. By J. C. M.

Inscription for O'Hara's Tomb.

Review of Otto A. Rothert's History of Muhlenberg County, With Portrait of the Author of the Book. By Young E. Allison.

"First Families of Virginia." By. A. C. Quisenberry.

Department of Paragraphs and Clippings.

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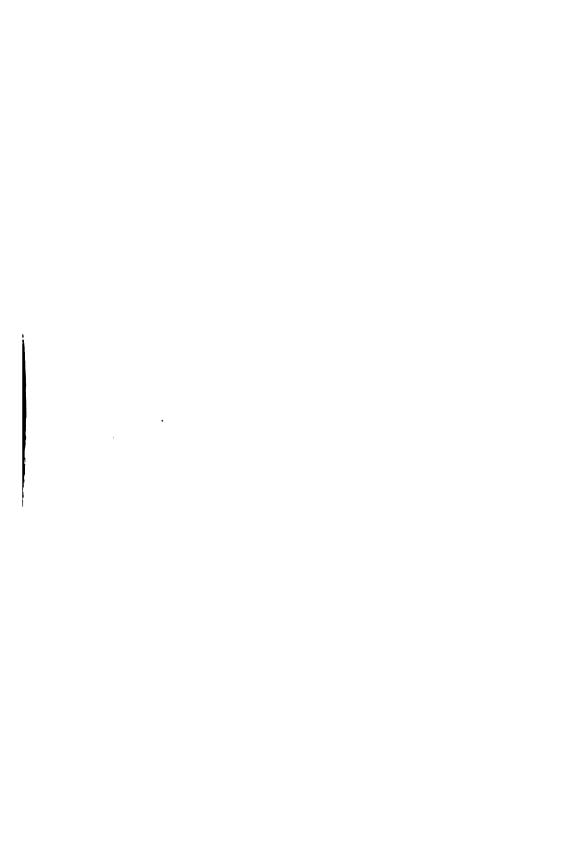
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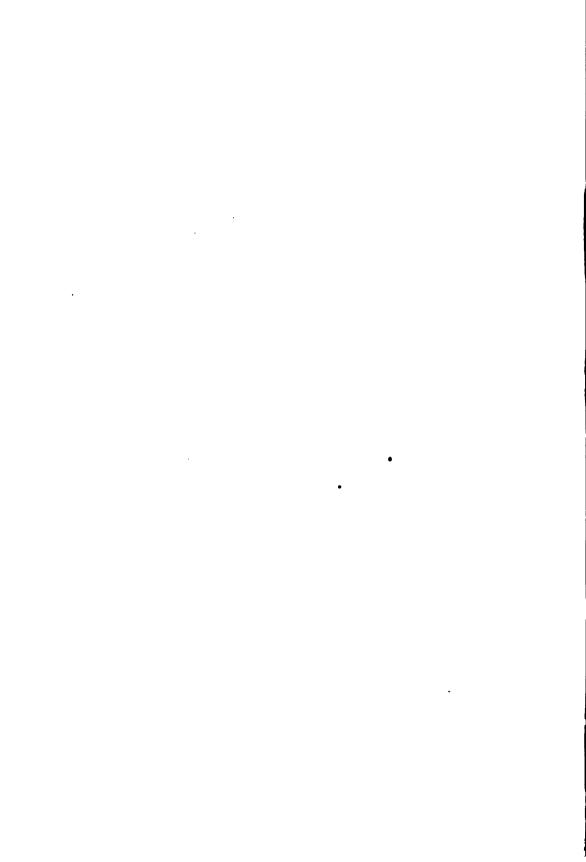
J.J. Audubon.



DANIEL BOONE IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY

BY

W. S. LAIDLEY.



DANIEL BOONE IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

What we shall have to say will relate to Daniel Boone while he was a resident of the Kanawha Valley.

He went from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, then with Braddock in the Monongahela Valley, then back, on the Holstein River in North Carolina, where he married Miss Rebecca Bryan, August 14, 1755, and he next was in Kentucky in 1769.

In 1774, he was appointed to take command of the forts in Greenbrier and South West Virginia, in order to protect the rear of General Andrew Lewis' army while it was on the expedition to the Ohio River. In 1775, he erected a fort in Kentucky and was engaged with fighting the Indians, when, by his defense, in 1778, he established the white man's right to live in Kentucky. He was in the Virginia Legislature from Fayette County in 1781, was deputy Surveyor of Kentucky in 1782, and was its County Lieutenant in 1783.

It was in 1786 that he was living at the mouth of the Kanawha River, and on April 28, 1786, he acknowledged a deed while at Point Pleasant, and on July 20, 1786, he wrote a letter to Mr. Overton, and was on a visit to Limestone, Ky., which, we understand, was the same as Maysville, Ky., now. Evidently he had made his home in the Kanawha Valley in the year 1786 and he remained at such home until

he left for Missouri in 1799, as he was in Kanawha County in 1798 engaged in making a survey.

(See Dr. Hales Account of Boone, and R. G. Thwaites Life of Boone.)

His work both in Kentucky and Virginia was searching out choice lands and making surveys for investors.

On June 18, 1788, he wrote from Hanover, Virginia, and stated that all were well, and that he had been on a visit to Pennsylvania in 1781, and on February 12, 1788, he with his wife, Rebecca, and his son Nathan had spent a month in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

The supposition is that he removed from the mouth of the Kanawha River and came up said river and located a few miles above the mouth of Elk River in 1787. He lived at his home opposite the mouth of Campbell's Creek, when the first salt spring was discovered, and his house would now be in "Kanawha City." This salt spring brought to it many animals, such as deer, elk, buffalo and everything else that wanted salt. His house was a double, two-storied, loghouse, with passway between the two rooms, and with a porch in front, which was a very comfortable residence for his family.

Boone did not talk much, and wrote less, hence, he was not much of a record-maker, and there were not crowds to which he could talk every day. He had no post office, and no mail carriers, and his letters, sent or received, were few and far between, and those were short, and on business purely.

He was engaged in making locations of choice lands, killing animals, and taking their skins and He has always been spoken of as an unusually quiet man, one who seldom spoke of himself, except in reply to questions. He seems to have had no conception of fear, and it is said that hunters are not given to speech-making, nor of making any noise or disturbance of any kind, that would drive away game, or gave notice to Indians where scalps might be found, and then he was not a good scribe, was a bad speller, and his records were generally made on beech trees.

The first we heard of Boone was when he presented himself at the home of Daniel Huddleston, which was then where the town of Boone now is, not far below the Kanawha Falls. He called one evening at the Huddlestons' and asked permission to remain all night. He had his rifle and a pack; he seemed quiet and tired, and retired early after When Mr. Huddleston supper. arose in the morning, he found that the stranger had arisen and gone out, but had left his pack, and soon returned, and said he had been looking for game, and indications of beavers at the river, and after breakfast told the son of Mr. Huddleston to go with him and he would show him how to trap the beavers.

Boone went up the Kanawha to Gauley River, and then up that stream; also went up the New River, and he also went up the Ohio River and out into Ohio, hunting for beavers.

The county of Kanawha was made by the Act of 1788, and was organized in October, 1789. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the militia, and was also elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia in 1791.* He made a survey of Point Pleasant, on Crooked Creek, where the battle of Point Pleasant was fought in 1774.

(See Hales Trans-Allegheny Pioneers for this survey.)

He was said to have walked through from Kanawha to Staunton and on to Richmond, with his gun, and after tiring with legislation, he picked up his gun and returned to his home.

On December 12, 1791, Daniel Boone, while Lieutenant-Colonel, made a report to Governor Lee, in relation to the protection of the inhabitants. It will be remembered that Kanawha County began on the Ohio River at Belleville, near the mouth of the Little Kanawha, now Parkersburg, and from thence down the Ohio to mouth of Big Sandy, over one hundred miles:

"For Kanawha County, 68 privits, Leonard Cooper, Captain at Pint Plesant, 17 men—John Morris, Juner Insine, at Bote yards, 17 men. Two spyes or scouts will be necessary at the Pint to search the banks of the river at the crossing places; more would be wanting if

^{*}He was also Senator from Fayette County, Kentucky, in the General Assembly of Virginia. This fact as to his legislative service may be found recorded in the journal called "The Washingtonian," officially published by the General Assembly of Virginia at the time.

they could be aloud—these spyes must be composed of the inhabitants who will know the woods and waters from the Pint to Belleville, 60 miles, no inhabitants—Also from Pint to Elke, 60 miles, no inhabitants—From Elk to Bote Yards, 20 miles, all inhabited."

In 1792, Boone was assessed with personal property, and also in 1793: he owned horses and negroes, and his son Jesse was also assessed in 1793. It was in 1793 the Governor ordered a company to proceed to the mouth of Elk River, on the Kanawha River, and to keep out scouts from thence to the Ohio River, on the lookout for Indians. Captain Caperton was in command, and Boone was quartermaster and commissarv. It was said that Captain Caperton and Quartermaster Boone did not harmonize in their military notions, and Boone picked up his hat and left the camp, which was at the mouth of Elk, now Charleston River. He was gone for several days without consulting anyone; some of the scouts ran across him down on the Ohio River and told him they were out of rations, and asked for explanations. He told them that "Captain Caperton did not do to his liking."

Boone had (500) five hundred acres of land surveyed for himself from the Kanawha to the Ohio River, in September, 1798. He obtained his patent for this land in 1800, and the same is in the Auditor's office in Charleston, West Virginia. This land was assessed with tax in the name of Daniel Boone for years 1802 and 1803.

In 1795, Boone made a survey from Coal River to Big Sandy of

200,000 acres, covering Coal River, Guyandotte, Twelve Pole Creek, and somewhere on this line there was found in after years these names cut on a beech tree, viz: Daniel Boone, Geo. Arnold, Edmund Price, Tomas Upton, and Andrew Hatfield.

He made another survey in September, 1798, which was supposed to have been his last, and it is certain that he did not leave until the spring of 1799. He made his boat, got his property all therein with his family at the mouth of Elk, and from there he started, after setting the day, and all the people in the county met to bid him farewell.

"Daniel Boone resided in Kanawha until 1799, when he decided to go to Missouri (in response to the invitation of the Spanish Governor of that Territory, who wished to honor and reward him). When he decided to go West, the day and date was set of his departure from the mouth of Elk, and given out to the public, and the entire country came to see him start in his canoes.

"Daniel Boone was one of the remarkable men of his time. He was a pioneer, explorer, frontiersman, hunter, Indian fighter, and pilot of civilization."

(History of Kanawha County, West Virginia, Vol. I., page 88.)

It was in 1847 there was a new county to be formed in the Virginia Legislature, and Mr. Ballard, from Morrocco, told the story of Flinn and his family being killed on the Kanawha by the Indians and the daughter, Chloe, being captured and carried away a prisoner, when Dan-

iel Boone and some men followed and rescued her; but the house being burned, he took her to his own home, cared for and educated her, and she became the mother of Mr. Ballard. The county was called "Boone." (See Richmond Enquirer, 1847, where the speech was printed.)

HARRIET BOONE.

In November, 1812, Thomas Ewing went down the Kanawha River on a keel boat, on his way home, he having been at work at the salt works on the Kanawha, and on the boat going down the river, among the passengers was the family of a son of Daniel Boone, the celebrated pioneer. He had with him a daugh-

ter, Harriet, a handsome, educated young lady, who made the tedions journey pleasant. Mr. Ewing says she pleased him; they talked of books and poetry. He left the boat at Point Pleasant, while the Boones continued their journey down the Ohio.

The only son of Daniel Boone that was in the Kanawha Valley was Jesse Boone, who remained here when his father went to Missouri, and Jesse was Salt Inspector of the Kanawha Salt Works, while he remained in Kanawha, and evidently Miss Harriet was his daughter. Mr. Ewing did not say that he ever did or did not meet her afterward.—(From the Ohio Arch. and Hist. Quarterly, January, 1913.)



AN ELEGANT GIFT

A Bronze Bust of Nathaniel Southgate Shaler

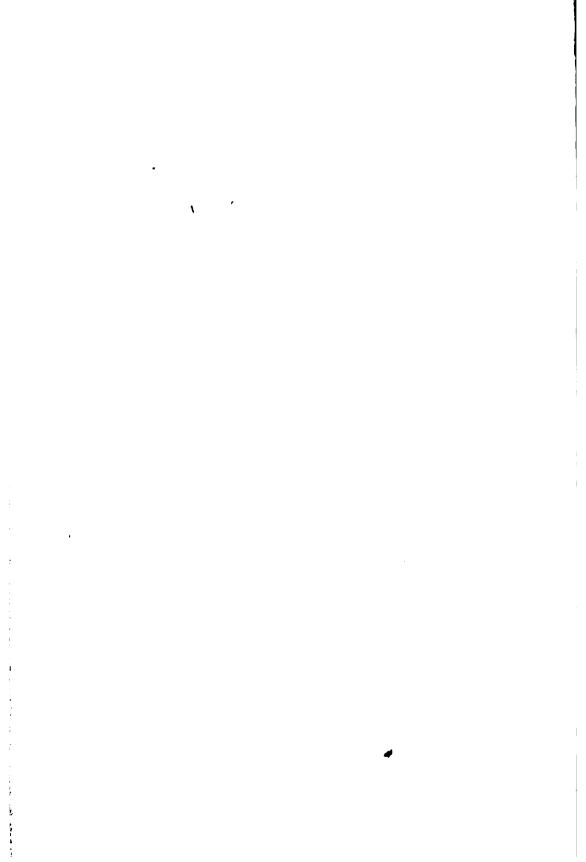
PRESENTED TO THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY

R. A. F. PENROSE,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

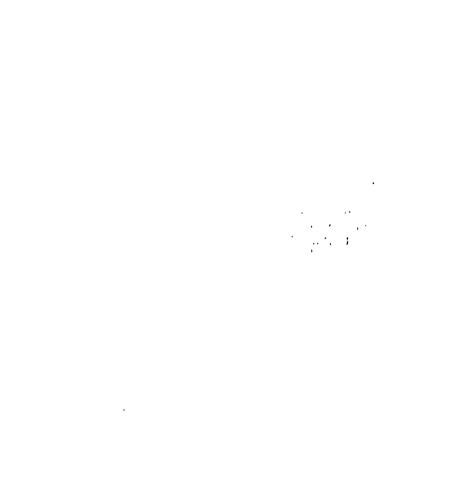
Tribute to Prof. Shaler by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent of Kentucky State Historical Society.

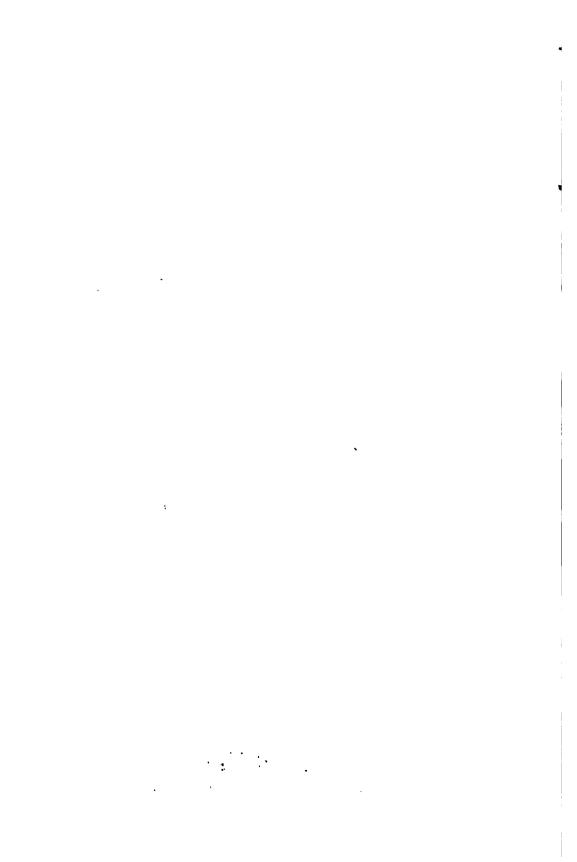






PHOTOGRAPH FROM HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.





AN ELEGANT GIFT.

Mr. R. A. F. Penrose, of Philadelphia, has presented the State Historical Society with a bronze bust of Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, one of the most distinguished Kentuckians who has adorned the Commonwealth since the Civil War. He was born February 20, 1841—died April 10, 1906.

In 1875, Governor James B. Mccreary appointed him State Geologist of Kentucky, and he served as such during his term, and until 1880. Governor McCreary, who is again Governor of Kentucky (1913) says of him: "He was the best equipped geologist Kentucky ever had, and indeed, was the most competent one in the United States," and Governor McCreary's opinion of Mr. Shaler is accepted by the public.

His four annual reports while directing the Kentucky Geological Survey attracted the attention of the world, not only that they informed the public of the riches of the soil of Kentucky, but his scholarly and direct style of intellectual and scientific descriptions of the aspects and conditions of the earth was so unusual that the learned societies of the world hailed him, as astronomers hail a new and won-His "First Book on derful star. Geology" appreciated was SO abroad that it was translated into German, Russian and the Polish languages.

As Professor of Geology in Harvard University, he easily became eminent as a teacher and successively as an author. His two books, "Kentucky," and his "Autobiography," have stamped an imperishable luster upon his native State, Kentucky. His world-wide honors were won in the East, where his commanding talent was appreciated and developed in science and literature to a marvelous extent. As Geologist, Poet, Scientist. Historian, his books and reports by pamphlets would fill volumes if listed. He wrote upon every subject worthy of the attention of a historian, poet and scientist, and in all he was read with profound attention and study.

Kentuckians recognized him as a great man, and as a Son of the Soil they were proud to claim him everywhere, but his life being spent in the East, and his usefulness as a great teacher, scholar and author there, they did not know him in his later life, nor comprehend the magnitude of his work in literature and science. In these high departments of knowledge he had eclipsed his companions in Kentucky so far they did not keep in touch with him after he removed to Harvard University. The prayer of his youth was fulfilled in his life. It was this we learn from his "Autobiography," Vol. I, page 411.

He said, "All things do proph-

esy the life to come;" more than this, the prayer he uttered when a mere youth had been amply fulfilled: "Oh Power, who has given me being, grant to me the strength to live as becomes thy creature. May I stand amid the changes that whirl around me untouched and unbroken, and when it shall please Thee to end my days, may I not have lived in vain."

Could his spirit look down today, it would be touched with grateful appreciation to see that a pupil of Harvard University, his friend, Mr. Penrose, had honored his native State with this bronze bust of himself, in delicate tribute to him as a great Kentuckian, who deserved an honored place in the beautiful Capitol of his native State.

Read here, how in death, as well as in life, Dean Nathaniel Shaler was honored at Cambridge—where his death took place, April 10, 1906. "The announcement of Dean Shaler's death awakened profound sorrow in the whole community. By common impulse, the flags on the students' clubs and on the city buildings were hung at half-mast, and on the afternoon of the funeral the shops in Old Cambridge were

closed. At a meeting of the four undergraduate classes it was decided that the entire undergraduate body, both of the College and of the Scientific School, should assemble and thus express their appreciation of the great and noble work performed by Dean Shaler while connected with the University. And in this manner, between two continuous lines of undergraduates, his remains, borne on the shoulders of eight students, were carried from house to Appleton his There Bishop Lawrence read the Episcopal burial service, and immediately after interment took place at Mount Auburn Cemeterv."

Nothing would have touched Mr. Shaler's great heart—the heart that burned with love and sympathy for them—more than the sorrow of the young men who waited in line to give this last token of affection to their true and valiant teacher, or the grief shown by his associates and fellow-townsmen among whom he had lived "unsullied with his journey of the day."

Into his grave was poured the mingled love of youth and of friendship, old and tried.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS

IN THE

TEXAS REVOLUTION

JAMES E. WINSTON.

We are pleased to give our readers this list of Kentucky Volunteers in the Texas Revolution, by Prof. James E. Winston, of Princeton University. He has published a very valuable and interesting history of the Texas Revolution, which should be much prized by Kentuckians, whose ancestors, many of them, were soldiers in this war.

In the Register of January, 1908, there is a picture of the Old Stephen's Inn, where "Santa Anna" was a prisoner as he passed through Kentucky on his way to Washington City, having been captured at San Jacinto, April, 1836, by the Texas General, Sam Houston, at the close of the Texas Revolution. (The article and picture by Prof. G. C. Downing of the Kentucky State Historical Society, and writer for the Register).—(Ed. The Register).

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS IN THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

DUVALL'S COMPANY.*

B. H. Duvall, captain; Samuel Wilson, first lieutenant; J. Q. Merrifield, second lieutenant; G. W. Daniel, first sergeant; J. S. Bagley, second sergeant (written "Bagby" in one place); E. P. G. Chism (Chisholm), third sergeant; W. Dickerson, fourth sergeant (or "W. N. 1)ickenson"); M. B. Hawkins, corporal A. B. Williams, corporal; A. K. Lynd, corporal; R. C. Brashear, corporal.

PRIVATES.

T. G. Allen ("not killed" written in margin); J. F. Bellows, Thos. S.

*Muster Rolls, General Land Office, pages 12, 18.

Churchill, Jno. C. Duvall, Jno. Donohoo, Jno. Holliday, — Johnson, A. G. Lemond ("Simond" also occurs); J. McDonald, Harvey Martin; L. S. Simpson, C. B. Shaine, J. M. Adams, Wm. S. Carlson, Wm. H. Cole, H. W. Downman (probably a Virginian); C. R. Heaskill (or "C. M. Heaskill'"); George Dyer, Q. P. Kemps, Wm. Mayer ("Magee" written in margin); Wm. Mason, Robt. Owens, — Sharpe, S. Sanders, L. Tilson, B. W. Tolliver (Taliaferro), Jno Van Bibber, J. C. Batts (said to be from Virginia), Wm. Waggoner, J. K. Volker ("J. Q. Volkins" occurs in one place), S. Van Bibber, — Woolrich (or "Woolwick", R. R. Rainey.

LOUISVILLE VOLUNTEERS.*

P. S. Wyatt, captain; B. T. Bradford, first lieutenant; Oliver Smith, second lieutenant; William Wallace, first sergeant; Geo. Thayer, second sergeant; Henry Wilkins, third sergeant; J. D. Rains, fourth sergeant; Oliver Brown, quartermaster; Peter Allen, musician.

Privates.

Bennett Butler, Gabriel Bush,

*Of these Capt. Wyatt was absent upon leave at the time of Fannin's Massacre. Bradford, Rains, Butler, Davis, and Hudson escaped, while Lumpkin was spared.

Ewing Caruthers, M. Dembrinki, Perry Davis, Henry Dixon, T. B. Frizel, I. H. Fisher, Edward Fuller, Frederick Gebinrath (a German by birth, who went from Louisville in the fall of 1835. Was massacred at La Baca. See the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, XIV., 166), Jas. Hamilton, E. D. Harrison, H. G. Hudson, J. Kortickey, Jno. Lumpkin, C. Nixon,—Clennon, J. F. Morgan, F. Peterswich, W. S. Parker, Chas. Patton, J. R. Parker, Wm. R. Simpson, Fred. Sevenian (?), Allen Wren.

CAPT. B. S. READ'S COMPANY, KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDED BY COL. CHAS. L. HARRISON TO SEPT. 1, 1836.

Enrolled	Name	Period	Remarks
1 June	Benj. S. Read, Capt	6 mos.	Rec'd of Gov't: 1 pr. pants, 1 canteen.
	Thos. Recce (Rice?) 1st. Lieut.		5 yds. blue domestic and trin-
	John Miller, Second Lieut Jas. C. Robertson, First Sergt.		mings, 1 canteen. 1 shirt, 1 pr. pants. 5 yds. blue domestic and trin-
_	Randall D. Heck, Second Serg.		mings, 1 canteen. 4 1-2 yds, blue domestic and
			trimmings, blanket, 1 car- teen.
	J. Bozarth, Third Serg J. W. Mosley, Fourth Serg		1 coat, blanket and pants. 1 shirt and 1 pr. pants.
20 July	John Riddle, First Corp	3 mos.	1 pr. pants.
1 June	J. C. Post, Second Corp Volney Carr, Third Corp		1 coat and 1 canteen. 2 coats, 1 pr. pants, 1 shirt.
	Town Dashalder Wanth Com		1 hat, 1 canteen.
	James Rachelder, Fourth Corp Benj. Woodson, Private		11 coat, 1 pr. pants. 11 coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 shirt
		İ	1 canteen.
	Samuel O. Fowler, Private	_	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 blanket, 1 canteen.
	W. B. McCurdy		1 coat, 1 pr. pants.
1	W. G. Kirkham	6 mos. 6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants. 5 yds. blue domestic and trimmings, 1 blanket, 1 shirt.
	Chas. H. Riddle	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr. shoes and canteen.
	Jesse Davis	6 mos	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, blanket.
e Zanera.	Samuel Fitts	6 mos.	1 pr. pants, 1 blanket, 1 carteen.
	Jas. C. Stuterville	·	 5 yds. blue domestic and trimmings. 1 blanket, 2 pr. shoes, 1 shirt,
			1 canteen.
	David Whittinghill	6 mos	2 coats, 1 pr. pants, 1 blanket. 1 canteen.
	Thomas Armstrong	6 mos.	2 coats, 1 pr. pants, 1 blanker, 1 canteen.
	Thomas Norris	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 shirt.
20 July	Joseph Burch R. Gainer	6 mos. 3 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, blanket
1 June	J. F. Rosseau	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 blanket
1 June	W. F. H. Davis	6 mos.	
	W. D. Hyllier (Hilzer?)	6 mos.	1 pr. pants, 1 canteen.
- 20 July	Geo. Riddle	3 mos.	1 coat, 1 shirt.
	James Burch J. D. McBeath	3 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
	Wm. Dease	6 mos. 6 mos.	1 coat, 2 shirts.
	Edw. Ferguson	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 shirt, 1 hat.
	Alexander McKown	6 mos.	1 shirt.
4.04	N. R. Mallon (Malon?)	6 mos.	1 pr. pants, 1 pr. shoes.
1 Sept.	W. H. Anderson	6 mos.	
j	Henry Howell	3 mos.	1 pr. shirts, 1 pr. pants.

CAPT. B. S. READ'S COMPANY—Concluded.

Enrolled	Name	Period	Remarks
	Samuel Fowler	3 mos.	,
20 July	E. Smith	3 mos.	1 hat.
1 June	Hardin Waltrop	3 mos.	1 coat, blanket, 1 pr. parts. 1 canteen.
	J. Armstrong	6 mos.	
	D. Dunlap	6 mos.	•
	W. S. Norwell		
	Samuel McLean	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 canteen.
	Jno. L. Cross		1 blanket.
	George Francis	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 blanket. 1 canteen.
	N. C. Taylor	6 mos.	
	Jno. Maxwell	6 mos.	
	Duncan Cannon		
	Alberto Vaughan	6 mos.	l .
	Samuel Frederick	6 mos.	
	James Stephens	6 mos.	
	M. Forrest	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 canteen.
	Richard Connell	6 mos.	I coat, 1 pr. pants, 1 blanket, 1 canteen.
	W. E. Stiffy	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr pants, blanket, 1 canteen
•	Daniel Davis	6 mos.	1 coat 1 pr. pants, blanket, 1 canteen.
	W. C. Harris	6 mos,	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, blanket, 1 canteen.
	C. Cruise	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, blanket, 1 canteen.
	N. Drake	6 mos.	1 coat, 1 pr. pants, blanket, 1 canteen.
20 July	Charles P. Walsh	3 mos.	
	J. Peeples		· ·
	Levi Jackson		\
	Jesse Rowland		1 coat 1 pr. pants, 1 blanket, 1 pr. shoes, 1 canteen.

CAPT. PRICE'S COMPANY, KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDED BY COL. CHAS. L. HARRISON, TO SEPT. 1, 1836.

			,
Enrolled	Name	Period	Remarks
1 June 1 June 4 June 4 June 6 June	James Pope Price, Capt Jas. B. Combs, First Lieut Wm. P. Brashear, Sec. Lieut Jas. M. Morton, Cornet Wm. H. Shadburn, First Sergt.	During War 6 mos. 6 mos.	Rec'd from Gov't: 1 pair shoes 1 pr. shoes. 1 pr. shoes. 1 pr. shoes. 1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt, 1 pr. pants, 1 jacket.
9 June 10 June 10 June 10 June 7 June 10 June	Jas. J. White, Sec. Serg James Fennel, Third Serg Catlet Burnet, Fourth Serg Henry Richardson, First Corp. M. L. Raiger, Sec. Corp Wm. Webber, Third Corp	6 mos. 6 mos. 6 mos. 6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt, 1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt, 1 pr. shoes, 2 shirts 1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt, 1 pr. pants.

CAPT. PRICE'S COMPANY—Concluded.

Enrolled	Name	Period	Remarks
10 June	Dan'l Duncan, Fourth Corp	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
20 July	Henry Alderson, Private	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
10 June	Douglas Brown	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
10 June	Hansford Copendolphier	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt, 1 pr. pant
20 May	Jas. H Cox	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes
20 May	Jas. E. Cox	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Jas. B. Hardy	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. pants.
1 June	Henry Smock	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Andrew Bodin	6 mos.	2 pr. shoes.
	John Hews	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
20 Ma-	A. T. McGee	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
,	Geo. W. Spencer	6 mos.	1 shirt.
	Thos. J. Church	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes
	Elijah L. Garrett	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	W. T. Evins	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
10 June	Christopher Benelle		1 pr. shoes.
7 June	Elsy Russell	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
10 June	Jos. D. Rice	6 mos.	
10 June	Wm. Bratton	6 mos.	2 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
то эппе	John McLaughlin	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
	John McLaughlin	6 mos.	2 pr. shoes.
	James Caple	6 mos.	2 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	C C Forner	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
0 7	C. G. Fenner	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt, 1 pr. pan
8 June	Bluford Garrett	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
10 June	Philip Riven	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
	James Flenner	6 mos.	11 pr. shoes, 1 pr. pants
	John H. Bigerly	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Jas. Rees	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	J. C. Cash	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
	Peter R. Kendle	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Edw. R. Grune	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. pants.
	Wm. W. Nichols	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Christopher Ludwick Lorenzo P. Kean	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Lorenzo P. Kean	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Lewig Stewart	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Norman Shedon	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. pants,
	D W Gandana		jacket.
•	D. W. Sanders	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
	Richard Parker	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt
·	Stephen Sanders	6 mos.	1 shirt.
	Daniel Turney	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Wm. Gilmore	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
	Conley Dease	6 mos.	1 pr. pants, 1 jacket.
	James Murray	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
	Charles Haywood	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. pants.
	Wm. Haywood	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes
20 July	McGready Montgomery	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
20 July	E. S. Campbell	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt, 1 pr. pant 1 jacket.
20 July	J. C. Bradford	6 mos.	2 pr. shoes.
20 July	Philip Dickson	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
20 July	Thos. Hall	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
20 July	A. Gragnon	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes, 1 shirt.
20 July	W. C. Thayer	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
20 July	Clark L. Owen	6 mos.	
20 July	James Hesselgessen	6 mos.	
20 July	Wm. Munroe	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
20 July	Isaac Tindell	6 mos.	1 pr. shoes.
	J. S. Poindexter		

CAPT. HART'S COMPANY, BUCKEYE RANGERS OF FIRST REGIMENT, KEN-TUCKY VOLUNTEERS, OF THE TEXAS ARMY, COMMANDED BY Col. C. L. HABRISON, Oct. 29, 1836.*

Enrolled	Name	Period	Remarks
1 June 1836	Wm. C. Hart, Capt	During War During War During War During War	_
	John P. H. Brent, Private Philip Nichols John J. Odanath John G. Camp Hammond Warfield John T. Dilton Richmond Read Edwin R. Johnson. Geo. W. Linkenhogen		of the commandant of the Regt. with instructions from BrigGen. Rusk, Commin- Chief to that effect
	Robt. Glifford Thos. B. Hearn. Thos. A. Cresa. Jas. C. Armstrong. Robt. H. Tobin Thomas Hill Joshua Jones		The date when joined is reported for the term they enlisted in the United States. The company reported for duty June 26th at Galveston.
			Isaac J. Wallace, of Cincinnati, Ohio, lately a member of this company, died at Camp Johnson, La Baca,

*Muster Rolls, p. 106. All but six of this company were formerly a part of that commanded by Capt. Allen, once editor of the Cincinnati Republican. They probably left Cincinnati about June 6th, and no doubt comprised among their number some Kentuckians. Their uniform was a blue bunting shirt and a white wool hat.

LIST OF VOLUNTEERS WHO APPROVED THE CONDUCT OF COL. WILSON IN RETURNING HOME.*

Knox (Va.), J. C. Osburn, M. D. (Va.), M. H. Short, W. G. Breckenridge, John G. Burch, D. L. Tyler, Patrick L. Hughlett, F. Downing, C. Edwards, E. H. Graves, W. H. Mitchell, G. L. Smith, W. D. Burint, Jno. M. Lemmon, John Steele, Thos. Handlin, D. H. Weigart, John Bow-

John Claiborne (Va.), John O. ers, John Dorer, E. W. Lowrey, R. F. Roberts, Stephen P. Terry, Franklin George, H. Foree, B. J. Ganse, S. P. Williams, J. McQuiddy, Jno. Goodwin, C. A. Johnson, Jno. H. Burner, John Gray, W. M. C. Wilkerson, Theo. Kohlhass, Samuel McMinge, Wm. R. Massie, Wm. B. Grant, K. B. B. L. Winn, Edw. W.

^{*}Copied from the Lexington Intelligencer, Sept. 13, 1836.

LIST OF VOLUNTEERS—Concluded.

Harris, Moses Hinde, D. C. Patrick, T. M. Tribble, Wm. Orr, Jno. Beard, Wm. S. Martin, Emannuel Misenbetter, Fielding Neal, Jno. White, Jas. Lahee, Arthur Reese, A. Pier-► att, Jno. C. Hurt, Jno. Bell, Wm. Mordson, David Hardin, Jno. S. Vaughan, J. M. Shannon, Lenzie Tyowell, Wm. Byrnes, M. Hard-castle, Ralph Gilpin, H. W. Davis, Horatio Grooms, W. Eckles, Jno H. Whitehurst, Offa L. Shivers (Ala.), J. W. Henderson, W. A. Hall, John Jett, Stephen Jett, Wm. Jett, Wm. Mobly, Henry T. Theobald, Wm. Haddan, R. M. Cunningham, Elliott Armstrong, Jno. M. Johnson, P. H. Harriss, Arch Bullock, Pallas Love, A. W. Gallion, Geo. B. Jones, A. G.

Pointer, Jas. Downing. Richard Yeatman, Jas. McLane, Geo. A. Ross. A. W. Chambers, Samuel Shackelford, J. T. Wilson, Eli H. Graves, Jas. Linsey, Jno. Riley, Peter Gucher, W. B. Almand, Ark Dunlap, Gabriel Long, Jno. Davis, Berryman Stout, Samuel Mitchell. Richard Naurnan, Geo. B. White, Wm. J. King, Chas. Howell, W. A. Verbryke, Henry Hacher, Wm. Delaney, S. T. Yowell, E. C. Jones, J. Rose, J. M. Crane, Francis Fry, Jno. Tomson, E. Taylor, G. Lynn, S. Woolley, Wm. Burch, Jno. U. Lafan, Andrew Armstrong, C. M. Jones, P. Hawkins.—Copied from the Lexington Intelligencer, Sept. 13, 1836.

Texas Emigrants Under Command of Colonel Wilson, Who Left New Orleans for Texas.*

E. J. Wilson, H. Grooms, G. L. Postlethwaite, S. Wooley, B. Gause, J. U. Lafon, W. Rogers, J. M. Shannon, E. Branham, J. Branham, L. M. Kline, W. S. Burch, W. Eccles, P. H. Harris, W. Findleman, S. Steele, W. H. Davis, J. S. Shivers, - Forney, J. W. Henderson, M. H. Short, C. J. Winn, W. Maney, A. Fraser, W. A. Tremper, T. McRure, A. Perat, P. Gucker, W. Akin, E. Graves, M. Wright, W. Church, J. Tade, J. P. Wood, J. H. Burner, R. Patterson, G. Cups, H. Goodlow, W. Kelly, A. Armstrong, R. F. Roberts, L. Coleman, J. Anderson, C. Jones, M. Lee, J. Wilkinson, J. Wethers, P. Love, J. McQuiddie, S. Davenport, S. Shackelford, H. Forse.

Wing, T. M. Tribble, W. Orr, W. C. Patrick, J. Goodwin, R. H. Tabit, R. M. Cunningham, B. Stout, G. B. Jones, H. Veech, R. Ritchie, J. Lindsey, W. Martin, N. Gallion, W. West, A. Dunlap, C. Johnson, J. Downing, B. Hawkins, R. Yeatman, W. Ragan, G. H. Wallace, W. H. Breckenridge, W. Hughey, J. Bowers, R. Stivers, W. E. Probert, S. Gregg, J. S. Vaughan, S. McMichins, W. A. Verbryke, S. P. Terry, J. Searfield, A. Reese, H. B. Theobald, W. Haddan, H. S. Day, J. Renson, W. Kenny, C. S. Brown, S. Jett. J. Jett. W. Hunter, S. P. Stare, S. Snodgrass, S. Noble, A. J. West, W. C. Wilkinson, E. Armstrong, Dr. Gray, P. Williams, T. Kohlass, W. Jett. K. Winn, W. Grant, J. Beard, G. DeCourey, C. Brown, M. Hann,

^{*}Lexington Intelligencer, June 22, 1836.

TEXAS EMIGRANTS-Concluded

J. Jennings, W. Hardcastle, A. C. Ogden, T. D. Allen, H. Hockett. H. Owens, D. Delany, W. Baxter, T. Hann, J. T. Davis, D. Steel, M. Hogan, L. C. Linsey, J. C. Havens, J. Hausley, W. A. Hall, G. Lynn, J. H. Ashby, J. Rose, R. Chism, F. Neal, L. D. Bacens, J. Davis, J. T. Wilkinson, N. H. Fisher, P. J. Smith, W. Brook, A. Young, F. George, F. Fry, J. Thomsson, J. White, J. Vanderpool, A. Samuels, A. Rutherford, J. White, J. Clark, J. Florence, E. C. Allender, J. H. Smith, D. Weighart, E. Wells, E. Danniels, E. W. Lowry, E. Meisenheter, J. W. Bush,, E. Harris, R. Bell, A. G. Painter, P. Tourainne, A. Vashleskie, A. Robert, J. Downing,

C. J. Alexander, B. M. Heusley, A. Hogden, G. McCinnihan, S. Mitchell, J. W. Dennegan, T. W. Murray, A. Owen, R. Bowman, J. Bridges, W. Delane, A. Page, J. Rvley, M. Ryan, J. Lager, E. Campbell, C. Edwards, J. Cahee, J. Hurt, C. G. White, R. W. Gilpin, J. H. Singleton, T. Fulton, J. M. Cram, W. Morris, J. McLean, P. Hanly, P. F. Downing, G. Long, J. C. Burch, J. M. Lemmon, Jas. Campbell. David Harding, Patrick Hartlett, D. L. Tyee, M. Gallagher, A. McDugal, D. S. Tyre, H. M. Wright, D. Pottan, J. Holland, J. Shields, T. Dodman, M. McLane.—Lexington Intelligencer, June 22, 1836.

KENTUCKY EMIGRANTS WHOSE NAMES DO NOT OCCUR IN THE FOREGOING LISTS.

Patrick Doyle. (This man and the three following were from Lexington, Ky.)

— Butler.

— Stubblefield.

---- Welsh.

Adam Mosher. (Both Mosher and McIver were members of the "New Orleans Greys.")

Marshall B. McIver.

W. P. Bradburn. (Left Louisville in the "Flash.")

Darwin M. Stapp. (Said to have joined the army in 1835. Appointed cornettist by general council, March 10, 1836.)

Alfonso Steele. (The last survivor of the battle of San Jacinto was a native of Hardin County, Ky., where he passed seventeen years of

his life before joining the volunteers to Texas, after a sojourn of little over a year in Louisiana. See his biography published by N. P. Houx.)

Robert J. Calder. (Appointed third lieutenant in the Artillery by the general council. Commander of Company K, Burleson's regiment, Cf. Thrall, *History of Texas*, pp. 519-521, and *The Quarterly* IV., 334.)

J. M. Allen. (Acting Major of Company A, of the regular army at San Jacinto, Cf. Thrall, p. 478.)

Albert Sidney Johnston.

Wesley Askins.

J. S. Collard.

Robt. Carlisle.

R. C. Dorm.

KENTUCKY EMIGRANTS-Concluded

N. W. Eastland. (This name and those following are those of Kentuckians who are said to have emigrated in 1835 or 1836 and served in one military capacity or another. Baker, Texas Scrap Book, p. 585.)

Archibald Gibson.
R. D. McAnnelly.
Jesse L. McCracklin.

W. H. McGill.
Jno. D. Morgan.
Lipscomb Norvell.
Wm. B. Price.
J. H. Singleton.
Jno. Steele.
B. O. Stout.
Sanders Walker.

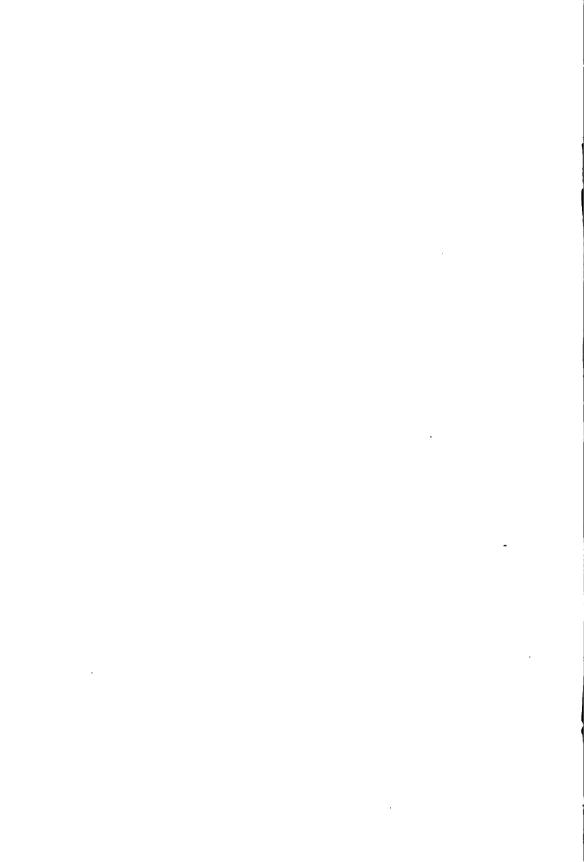


A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

SIEGE OF PORT MEIGS AND "DUDLEY'S DEFEAT"

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY.



A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS AND "DUDLEY'S DEFEAT."

The surrender at Detroit by General Hull (August 16, 1812) of the whole Army of the Northwest then in the field, followed on January 22, 1813, by the disastrous defeat and massacre of the Kentuckians at the River Raisin, were both deadening and paralyzing blows, and seemed more than sufficient to entirely dispirit the American commander in that quarter, General William Henry Harrison. But so far was that from being the case, General Harrison immediately began preparations for an active winter campaign. About the 1st of February, 1813, he established a fortified camp just below the rapids of the Maumee River in Ohio, about twelve miles above where that river flows into Lake This camp he named "Fort Meigs," in honor of Return Jonathan Meigs, who was at that time Governor of Ohio.

The site of the fort was well chosen, for it occupied a point which afforded great facilities for keeping open communication with Kentucky and Ohio; and it also enabled him to protect the American settlers on the borders of Lake Erie, and to operate against the British headquarters at Malden, on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie, as well as against Detroit, Michigan, which was then held by a British force.

General Harrison endeavored to concentrate a strong force at Fort Meigs, so he might push the winter campaign with vigor, and if possible, take Malden and retake Detroit, while the Detroit River was solidly frozen. The ice would afford him a bridge upon which to cross his troops, while the enemy's ships were frozen up in Lake Erie, and could not interfere with movements. His position at Fort Meigs was about the best in the Northwest as a base for offensive military movements, and its possession by the Americans gave the British much uneasiness and alarm.

General Harrison went into camp at Fort Meigs with about eighteen hundred men, and ordered all the troops at the posts in the rear to join him immediately, as he desired to march against Malden about the middle of February and capture that post, and thus in some measure retrieve the disasters to the American arms in the Northwest. He was however, greatly interfered with in his plans and hampered in his movements by the Secretary of War. No other General Armstrong. troops were sent him, the terms of enlistment of those already in the fort began to expire, and his force, already small, was greatly reduced by this means, and at one time

amounted to no more than two hundred men. In this extremity he appealed to Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, requesting that a corps of fifteen hundred men be raised in Kentucky immediately, and marched to his camp without delay. The Kentucky Legislature was in session at the time (February 15, 1813), and passed an act calling three thousand of the militia of the State into the field. These men were organized at once into four regiments, under Colonels Dudley, Boswell, Cox and Caldwell, the whole forming a brigade under the command of Brigadier General Green Clay.*

The regiments of Dudley and Boswell, fifteen hundred men, were ordered to rendezvous at Newport,

(*) As it may be interesting to the reader to know what constituted the private outfit of a Brigadier General of Kentucky militia in the War of 1812, the following "List of articles for camp," carried to the Northwestern frontier by General Green Clay is subjoined, viz.:

"Trunk, portmauteau and fixtures, flatiron, coffee-mill, razor strop, box, etc., inkstand and bundle of quills, ream of paper, three halters, shoe brushes, blacking, saddle and bridle, tortoise-shell comb and case, box of mercurial ointment, silver spoon, mattress and pillow, three blankets, three sheets, two towels, linen for a cot, two volumes of McKenzie's Travels, two maps, spy-glass, gold watch, brace of silver mounted pistols, umbrella, sword, two pairs of spurs, one of silver. Clothes: Hat, one pair of shoes, one pair of boots, regimental coat, great-coat, bottle-green coat, scarlet waistcoat, striped jeans waistcoat, blue cassimere and buff cassimere waistcoat, two pair cotton colored pantaloons, one pair bottle-green pantaloons, one pair queen-cord pantaloons, one pair buff short breeches, one pair red flannel drawers, one red flannel waistcoat, red flannel shirt, five white linen shirts, two check shirts, nine cravats, six chamois, two pair thread stockings, three pair of thread socks, hunting shirt, one pair of leather gloves, one pair of woolen gloves."

Kentucky, on April 1, and to march thence to Fort Meigs; but three companies of Dudley's regiment had been sent forward in March to the fort, making forced marches by way of Urbana, Ohio, and "Hull's Trace," and they reached Fort Meigs on April 12. On April 7 the march of the remainder of the troops began, from Cincinnati, after spirited address by their commander, General Clay, who said (inter alia): "Kentuckians stand high in the estimation of our common country. Our brothers in arms who have gone before us to the scene of action have acquired a fame which should never be forgotten by you—a fame worthy of your * * * Should we enemulation. counter the enemy, remember the fate of your butchered brothers at \mathbf{River} Raisin—that treachery produced their slaughter!"

The two regiments of Kentucky militia comprising the force that marched (April 7, 1813) from Cincinnati for Fort Meigs, were Colonel William Dudley's, consisting of eleven companies (including the three companies that had gone in advance) under Captains John D. Thomas, Armstrong Kier, James Dyametto, Joseph Clark, John Yantis, Archibald Morrison, Dudlev -Farris, Ambrose Arthur, Joel Henry, Thomas Lewis and John L. Morrison; and Colonel William E. Boswell's regiment of eight companies. commanded by Captains William Sebree, John Thomas, Thomas Metcalfe, Manson Seamonds, Isaac Gray, Peter Dudley, John Baker and John Walker. These troops followed General Winchester's old

route to the Maumee, that is, by way of Dayton, Franklinton (now Columbus), through Upper Sandusky, to Lower Sandusky. At Dayton they were overtaken by Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Kentucky, a brave and ardent youth of nineteen years, whose brilliant services as a scout in the River Raisin campaign were well known to General Clay. who at once commissioned Combs as captain of a company of scouts, the members of which were to be selected by him from Dudley's reg-The command reached St. Mary's Blockhouse, on the St. Mary's River, about April 28th, where for the present we shall leave them.

As early as April 7, 1813, General Henry Proctor, commander of the British forces in the Northwest, began assembling the Canadian militia and his Indian allies at Amherstburg, near Malden, in Canada. With these and the 41st Regiment of British Regulars, he had by April 23 an army of more than thirty-two hundred men, who that day barked for Fort Meigs. On April 28, the British columns appeared on the opposite bank of the river from the fort, and established a camp and some heavy batteries of artillery there, where the guns could command the fort. On the same day a number of British troops and Indians crossed the river and took position, with a mortar battery, in the rear of Fort Meigs, which was thus completely surrounded and invested. Harrison then had in the fort only about twelve hundred men, and, although he had some artillery, he was very insufficiently supplied with ammunition for it. During the

1st, 2nd and 3rd of May the batteries of the enemy poured incessant showers of shell and solid shot into the fortification, and the Indians climbed trees in the vicinity and kept up a galling and incessant fire of musketry upon the garrison, which was making a heroic defense. It was in this situation that General Harrison received a demand (May 3) from Proctor for the surrender of the garrison, which was promptly refused, General Proctor being informed that if he obtained possession of the fort it would not be by capitulation. Harrison was in a very precarious position, and his troops all knew it; but it seems that they were in nowise dismayed.

At St. Mary's Blockhouse General Clay divided his corps, sending Dudley's regiment to the Auglaize River, which he was to descend in boats; while Clay himself descended the St. Mary's River with Boswell's regiment; and the two regiments were to unite again at Fort Defiance. While on the way down the glaize, Dudley received news Harrison's perilous situation Fort Meigs, and he called for volunteers to undertake the dangerous and almost certainly fatal task of going to apprize General Harrison that help was near. Captain Leslie Combs at once volunteered to lead such a party, and chose for his companions two brothers named Walker, two other white men named Paxton and Johnson, and a young Indian named Blackfish, who was a of Blackfish, the noted grandson warrior who led the attack upon Boonesborough, Kentucky, in 1778. On May 1st this party left Fort Defiance in a canoe, amidst the enthusiastic cheers and plaudits of the whole army. It was the universal belief that these six scouts would all lose their lives in this heroic and highly perilous enterprise. They shot the rapids of the Maumee in safety early next morning, about the time the British began daily cannonading of the fort. When within a mile (and within sight) of the fort, where by the dawn's early light they could see that the star-spangled banner in triumph still waved, they were attacked at a narrow point in the river by a large party of Indians, who fired a volley which killed Johnson and wounded Paxton. Blackfish. who was at the helm. ran the canoe to the opposite shore; and after a march of two days and two nights through the wilderness he Combs reached Fort Defiance. where General Clay, with Boswell's regiment, had also just arrived.

The whole force then immediately re-embarked and pressed forward toward Fort Meigs as rapidly as possible. The men were in eighteen large scows. They reached the head of the rapids (eighteen miles from Fort Meigs) late in the evening of May 4th. The night was intensely dark and the pilot refused to proceed further until daylight next morning. Major David Trimble, of Boswell's regiment, with a party marched volunteers, of fifteen through the Indian-infested forest to Fort Meigs, which they reached at midnight, bearing the glad tidings that General Green Clay with twelve hundred Kentuckians was only eighteen miles away, would probably reach the post before morning.

General Harrison at once dispatched Captain Hamilton and a subaltern in a canoe to Clay's bivouac at the head of the rapids, and he delegated to Hamilton the authority to deliver verbally to Clay the following orders:

"You must detach about eight hundred men from your brigade and land them at a point I will show you, about a mile or a mile and a half above Camp Meigs. will then conduct the detachment to the British batteries on the left bank of the river. The batteries must be taken, the cannons spiked. the carriages cut down, and troops must then return to boats and cross over to the fort. The balance of your men must land on the fort side of the river, opposite the first landing, and fight their way into the fort through the In-The route they must take will be pointed out by a subaltern officer now with me, who will land the canoe on the right bank of the river, to point out the landing for the boats."

These explicit orders reveal much of Harrison's plan. His object evidently was to strike simultaneous and effective blows on both banks of the river. While Dudley was demolishing the British batteries on the left bank, and Clay was fighting the Indians on the right, he intended to make a general sally from the fort, destroy the batteries in the rear, and disperse or capture the whole British force on that side of the river.

And then came "Dudley's Defeat," as it has ever since been known in Kentucky, the brutalities and atrocities following having sent a thrill of indignation and horror throughout the State hardly less violent than that which followed the massacre at the River Raisin three months before.

At sunrise on May 5, 1813 (just one hundred years ago), General Green Clay and his little army left the head of the rapids of the Maumee and descended the river in the eighteen scows, which were arranged in solid column, as in line of march, each officer taking position according to his rank. Dudley, being the senior colonel, led the van; and was ordered to take the men in the twelve front boats and execute General Harrison's orders on the left bank of the river. He effected a landing at the designated place without difficulty, and his eight hundred militiamen ascended the bank of the river to the plain on which Maumee City now stands without being observed by the enemy. There he formed his men into three columns, the right led by himself, the left by Major James Shelby, and the center (as a reserve) by Captain John C. Morrison, acting as Major. Captain Leslie Combs, with thirty riflemen, including seven Indians, flanked in front, a full hundred yards distant. In this order they moved through the woods a full mile and a half to the British batteries, which were at the moment firing briskly upon Fort Meigs. Dudley's troops advanced upon the batteries in the form of a crescent and rushed tumultuously upon the foe with the kind of yell which fifty years later became known in this country as "the Rebel yell." They captured the heavy guns and spiked eleven of them without the loss of a man, the British retreating in panic and disorder. They pulled down the British flag, and as those haughty colors trailed to earth the victorious Dudley was hailed with loud cheers by his countrymen in Fort Meigs, across the river.

Up to this point the orders of General Harrison had been strictly obeyed to the letter, and the object of the expedition had been fully accomplished; and it was now the duty of Colonel Dudley to withdraw his men to their boats and cross the river to Fort Meigs, which the four hundred Kentuckians, under Colonel Boswell, had already entered, after some hard and brilliant fighting. But at the moment the British flag was lowered Comb's little band of riflemen were attacked by a party of Indians in ambush, and instead of falling back to their boats, these riflemen stood their ground and fought like heroes. Colonel Dudley ordered them to be reinforced, and a great part of his troops on the right and center columns instantly rushed into the woods in disorderly array, followed by Colonel Dudley, in pursuit of the retreating Indians. In their enthusiasm and excitement over this second victory, the Kentuckians lost all semblance of discipline and order, and pursued the flying savages for more than two miles through the woods. The Indians were heavily reinforced from the British camp, to which their flight had led them, and they then turned fiercely upon Dudley, whose men by this time were in utter confusion, believing that they had been led into an ambush. Major Shelby, who had remained with the

tured guns, was attacked by a strong force of British Regulars, who took some of the command prisoners and drove the others away. Shelby rallied the remnant of his command and marched to the aid of Dudley, where they also became mixed up in the intricate confusion. The Kentuckians were dispersed and scattered in every direction in the woods back of where Maumee City now stands, and their flight became a disorderly rout. After a contest of about three hours duration the greater part of them were either killed or made prisoners. Of the eight hundred men who followed Colonel Dudley from the boats, only one hundred and seventy escaped to Fort Meigs. Colonel Dudley was wounded in the thigh during the fighting in the woods. He was a large, fleshy man, and when last seen he was sitting on a stump in a swamp, defending himself as best he could against a swarm of savages. He was finally tomahawked and scalped, and his body was terribly mutilated. It is said upon credible authority that an Indian cut a large piece of flesh from one of his thighs and cooked and ate it. Colonel Dudley's home was in Lexington, Kentucky, and he was the grandfather of Colonel Ethelbert Ludlow Dudley, who commanded a regiment of Kentucky Union infantry in the Civil War.

On the surrender of Colonel Dudley's command, the prisoners were marched down to old Fort Miami, in Ohio, under an escort; and, under the very eyes of Proctor and his officers, the Indians who had already plundered them, and murdered many of them on the way, were al-

lowed to shoot, tomahawk and scalp more than twenty of these defenceless prisoners. This butchery was stopped by the brave Indian chieftain Tecumseh, who, upon his arrival at the scene of the tragedy, sternly demanded of Proctor why he had not put a stop to the massacre. "Your Indians cannot be commanded," replied Proctor, who trembled with fear in the presence of the enraged chief. "Begone!" retorted Tecumseh, "you are unfit to command; go and put on petticoats."

Captain (afterwards General) Leslie Combs in writing of Dudlev's Defeat stated that at old Fort Miami the prisoners were compelled to "run the gauntlet" between two lines of Indians, and that in this race many were killed or maimed by pistols, war-clubs, scalpingknives and tomahawks. "The number of prisoners thus slaughtered without any attempt at interference by General Proctor, who witnessed it all, was estimated at a number at least equal to those killed in the battle."

One of the British officers who took part in the battle in after years (1826) published an account of it in "The London New Magazine." from which the following is extracted:

"On the evening of the second day after the battle I accompanied Major Muir, of the 41st, in a ramble throughout the encampment of the Indians, distant some few hundred yards from our own. The spectacle there offered to our view was at once of the most ludicrous and revolting nature. In various directions were lying the trunks and

boxes taken in the boats of the American division, and the plunderers were busily occupied in displaying their riches, carefully examining each article, and attempting to define its use. Several were decked out in the uniforms of the officers: and although embarrassed in the last degree in their movements, and dragging with difficulty the heavy military boots with which their legs were for the first time covered. strutted forth much to the admiration of their less fortunate companions; some were habited with plain clothes; others had their bodies clad in clean white shirts, contrasting in no ordinary manner with the swarthiness of their skins; all wore some articles of decoration, and their tents were ornamented with bridles, rifles, daggers, saddles. swords and pistols, many of which were handsomely mounted and of curious workmanship. Such was the ridiculous part of the picture; but mingled with these, and in various directions, were to be seen the scalps of the slain drying in the sun, stained on the fleshy side with vermillion dyes, and dangling in the air, as they hung suspended from the poles to which they were tached, together with hoops of various sizes, on which were stretched portions of the human skin, taken from various parts of the human body, principally the hand and foot. and still covered with the nails of those parts; while scattered along the ground were visible the members from which they had been separated, and serving as nutriment to the wolf-dogs by which the savages were accompanied.

"As we continued to advance into the heart of the encampment a

scene of a more disgusting nature arrested our attention. Stopping at the entrance of a tent occupied by the Minoumini tribe, we observed seated around a large fire. over which was suspended a kettle containing their meal. Each warrior had a piece of string hanging over the edge of the vessel, and to this was suspended a food which, it will be presumed we heard not without loathing, consisting of a part of an American. Any expression of our feelings, as we declined the invitation they gave us to join in their repast, would have been resented by the Indians without much ceremony. We had, therefore, the prudence to excuse ourselves under the plea that we had already taken our food, and we hastened to remove from a sight so revolting to humanity."

On the night of May 5, the half-naked prisoners were taken, in a cold rainstorm and in open boats, to the mouth of Swan Creek, and thence to Malden, Canada. After a brief confinement at that place, they were sent across the river, and at the mouth of the Huron they were paroled and turned loose to make their way as best they could to the nearest settlements in Ohio, fifty miles distant.

Notwithtanding Dudley's disastrous defeat on the left bank of the Maumee, the net result of that day's fighting was in effect an American victory. During the day General Harrison sent several sorties out of Fort Meigs to attack the British forces on that side of the river, and all of those sorties were successful. After May 5 the seige of Fort Meigs was only desultory; and four days

later (May 9) Proctor raised the seige and abandoned it altogether. "In the same vessels that brought him to the Maumee, Proctor returned to Amherstburg with the remains of his little army, leaving behind him a record of infamy on the shores of that stream in the wilderness equal in blackness to that he left upon the shores of the River Raisin."

General Harrison, in general orders dated May 9, 1813, censured Colonel Dudley's men. He said: "It rarely occurs that a general has

of his men, yet such appears to be always the case whenever the Kentucky militia are engaged. Indeed, it is the source of all their misfortunes." Then, after speaking of their rash act in pursuing the enemy, he added: "Such temerity, although not so disgraceful, is scarcely less fatal than cowardice."

And so it appears that it was an excess of bravery, and not the lack of it, that brought about "Dudley's

Defeat."

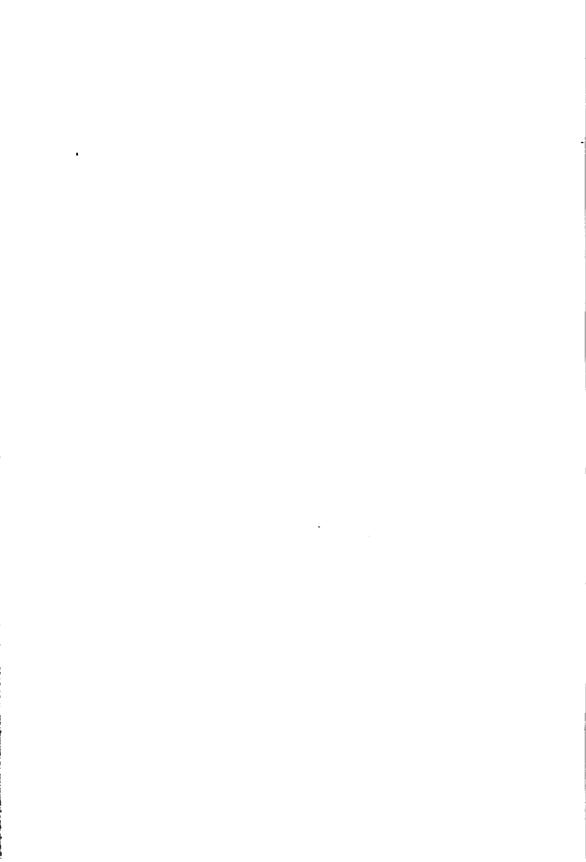


A Souvenir

From the Grave of Helen Hunt Jackson

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.



SOUVENIR

From the Grave of Helen Hunt Jackson.*

On one of Cheyenne lonely steeps, Where Nature some grand secret keeps,

Here the majestic Singer sleeps

Beneath a mound unique and drear.

It was her last, strange sad request, Her monument upon this crest,

Should be of stones dropped on her breast.

By Tourists wandering there.

Self-sown this flower there grew and gave,

In love its bloom, beside her grave, Its lute-shaped leaves seem fit to

O'er her who breathed such melody.

Like her, it sought this spot with-

Enshrined in clouds.—No word let fall—

But some pure thought of hers re-

Some thrilling strain of minstrelsy. 'Tis said life has its mountain heights,

She saw be-times the gleaming lights,

And for the summits poised her flights—

Her song-words thro' the clouds Fell down to us half understood. Alone

She sleeps where mountain pines make moan,

Round her mausoleum of stone, That snow most-while enshrouds.

She sang the world strange rhapsodies,

And wound them into harmonies, And turned them to philosophies,

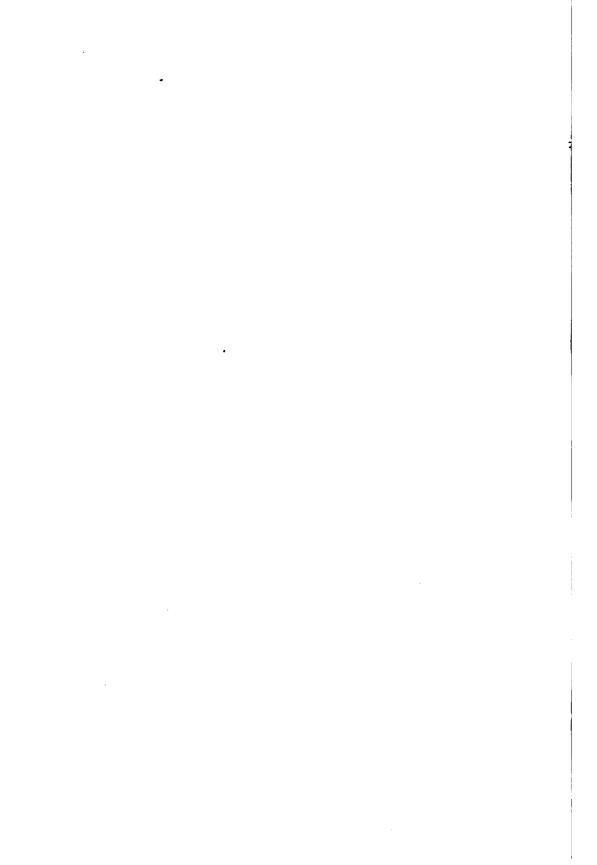
For minds above the throng. She lived apart, and how she chose She died 'midst this sublime repose. Now Cheyenne's snow-wrought cur-

tains close

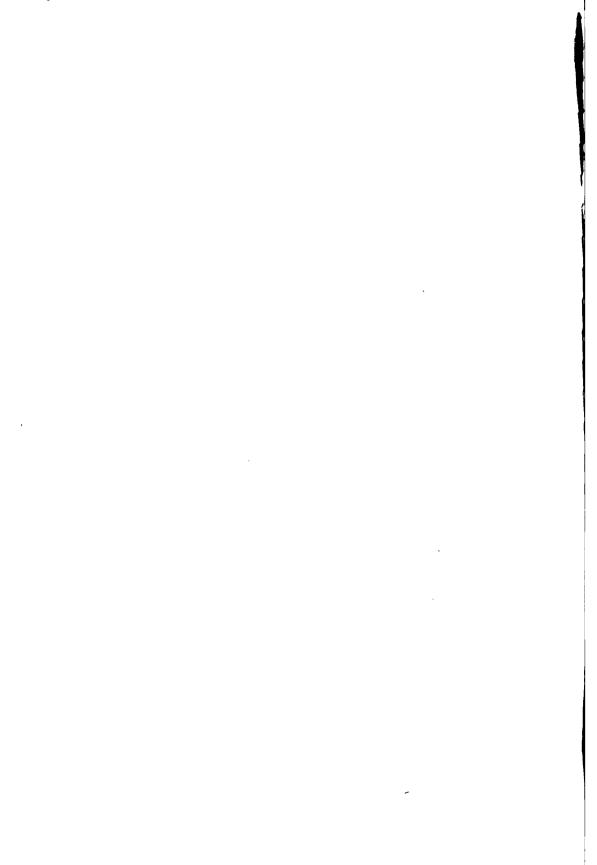
Upon the Singer, not her song.*

^{*}A flower brought me by a friend on his return from Colorado.

^{*}Since these lines were written the body of Mrs. Jackson has been removed from the mountain crest to the Cemetery at Colorado Springs.



INSCRIPTIONS FOR THEODORE O'HARA'S TOMB



INSCRIPTIONS FOR THEODORE O'HARA'S TOMB.

Pursuant to the proceedings and resolution of July, 1912, the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society, at the request of Governor McDermott, met at the Capitol on March 8th, 1913, and decided upon the inscriptions for the tomb of the now world-known poet, O'Hara. Being the author of the most famous martial poem in the English language, it was the sense of the Governor and the Committee that inscriptions conveying this idea should be made, not only on his tomb, but upon a tablet, or scroll, at or near it, as the illustrious poet and Kentuckian slept in the warrior's circle he had made famous as "The Bivouac of the Dead."

It was, therefore, resolved that the following should be inscribed on the space, if sufficient, below his name on his sarcophagus:

"Author of the immortal poem. The Bivouac of the Dead."

It was found these lines could be inscribed in handsome style. As soon as a bid for this work is accepted, the inscription will be carved, as directed, on the tomb.

Also bids for the tablet or scroll to be placed beside or near it will be received, on which the lines selected from "The Bivouac of the Dead" will be inscribed.

Samples in picture of tablets and scrolls are requested before any decision will be made or contract let for this special work, directed by the State Historical Society.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent.



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ROTHERT'S FORTHCOMING "HISTORY OF MUHLENBERG COUNTY"

BY

YOUNG E. ALLISON.



Otto a Rothers.

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ROTHERT'S FORTHCOMING "HISTORY OF MUHLENBERG COUNTY."

The sincere history of any county is always a work to be welcomed, because it is always important. By sincere history is meant that which is written by the author for the love of his subject; his purely intellectual interest in the long dead men and women and events he brings to life again, that they may be fixed forever in the memories of the communities of which they were at once the foundations and the builders. There have been all too few of such histories written of Kentucky counties. Too many have been hastily compiled; mere pretentious commercial publications, containing only matter previously, and often very incorrectly and carelessly, published—surface repetitions of cld stories in a new dress, pieced out by collections of current biographies that served to make the publication remunerative. Even these are not to be treated wholly with contempt, for at least they lay the foundation for preserving materials out of which valuable history may some day be made and have their effect in encouraging interest in the story of the counties.

Kentucky is particularly rich in materials for the historian and the time is ripe for those with the genuine love of literature to turn to that field. The population was originally strong in picturesque character. There has not yet been

a sufficient influx of "outlanders" to completely soften or materially change the stamp of the vigorous men and women who cleared the wilderness. founded the homes. built the institutions and created the ideals of the State which are everywhere recognized and felt when it is described in a phrase as "The Old Kentucky Home." However far away it seems under modern surroundings to the days of the early settlers, it must be remembered that it was the grandfathers and grandmothers of the generation now passing off the scene who settled Kentucky and made every story of heroism and sacrifice and usefulness that waits to be translated into the pages of lasting history. The records are yet within reach, the traditions are still vivid, and by the earnest student the voices of the Firstcomers themselves can almost be heard in the whispers of their grand and great-grandchildren. is less than thirty years since Dr. C. C. Graham died, who hunted with Daniel Boone.

It is in the spirit of such opportunity that Otto A. Rothert, of Louisville, has written his "History of Muhlenberg County," now in the press of John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, and to be out before the next number of this Register shall be published. Mr. Rothert, who is a young man of high ideals, is not

even a resident of Muhlenberg; but his family owns extensive timber lands in the county. During his temporary stayings there he became interested in the history and traditions, still alive, of the early years and the growth of a resolute people out of beginnings that were hard enough to call out real character and develop into the present flourishing communities that are adding so much to the industrial wealth of the State.

It is this story Mr. Rothert has told, after devoting all his leisure and personal interest for seven vears to collecting his materials from dead and living witnesses, from dusty records and authentic documents — verifying, correcting and constructing with infinite care every detail of importance that seemed doubtful. It is in the fullest sense a history of the people of Muhlenberg, not of its principal towns, but of all the sturdy spirits in town and country that set their seal, however humble, upon the beginnings, and of their after influence upon the county through their descendants. Fortunately, he has been able to disregard the question of remuneration and the book is not thrown out of "perspective" by the biographies of living persons or the intrusion of any line that has not appealed to him for its merits of interest, truth and justice alone. The result will be a beautiful volume of between five hundred and six hundred pages, profusely illustrated with portraits, scenes and souvenirs which will be of priceless value in the future. Mr. Rothert has spent years in hunting out of their dusty and forgotten corners

old portraits, documents, letters. diaries and relics that he has used freely in photographic facsimile to make his pages alive with the atmosphere of the past. He has traveled extensively and corresponded widely to procure old engravings and pictures of landmarks, some long gone, some still in existence. though changed. He has hunted with his own camera over every historic spot of the county, bringing the features of the past to light again. And the stories of early struggles, failures and victories that these illuminate with the sense of actual visualization he has told in nervous and admirable style, direct, lucid and clear; at times racy of the vernacular, but at all times full of frank dignity and hearty sympathy with the period and conditions he describes.

The plan of Rothert's "History of Muhlenberg" is essentially that of the modern historian, by scientific collection of facts and their careful analysis into episodic and related groups that give the story of the people of the county in connected and graphic order. As the story is related in easy narrative style, the leaders among them are brought into the foreground and take their places properly on the scene. Thus. while the eminent men that Muhlenberg gave to the State and Nation get their due attention, those who remained active in their own community alone are not neglected. Muhlenberg's contributions to distinction in the early days make most interesting history. General Peter Muhlenberg, after whom the county was named, a Revolutionary hero,

whose service was the subject of song and story everywhere, was never there; but some of his old soldiers and comrades settled it, fixed his name upon the map and builded its first homes. But there was Alney McLean, pioneer surveyor, soldier of 1812, for many years the most distinguished judge of the western jurisdiction, and member of Congress; Edward Rumsey, the eloquent Congressman, whose uncle was one of the first to apply steam navigation—Edward Rumsey, whose brilliant career was cut short by a personal sorrow that converted his promise into tragedy; Robert Maxwell Martin, the dashing partisan ranger, whose daring feats during the Civil War have been so celebrated since in war histories. These men Muhlenberg gave to the whole country.

Charles Fox Wing, the eminent soldier and civilian officer, who was clerk of the county for more than fifty years, has his story that might alone make a book of fascinating interest. In his frontier office he trained to a high conception of duty a whole flock of young men, who were to go forth, as other counties were formed, become their officials and lay the foundations of correct knowledge and official practice all over Western Kentucky. He was a patriot widely celebrated while he lived for his patriotism, respected for it in his death during the most exciting hours of the Civil War, when the Confederate General S. B. Buckner gave orders that his last wish to be buried in the folds of the star-spangled banner should strictly carried out, the while Confederate soldiers occupied every

street of Greenville. Another book might be made of the Weir family, pioneer merchants and bankers, who were not only to lay the foundation of large fortunes, but were through love of learning to make notable contributions to literature. James Weir, son of the pioneer, was the writer of a "best seller" of historical fiction back in 1850 when his "Lonz Powers" surprised and delighted readers all over the country. It seems old-fashioned now. but it challenged the best criticism then, with its vivid descriptions of life on the frontier among pioneer communities in Western Kentucky, reveling in the wit, humor and tragedy of the times. Even the pioneer James Weir, Sr., left the journal of a journey from Greenville to New Orleans and around by sea to Philadelphia in 1803, which is full of interest and spirit. Isaac Bard, the frontier preacher, seller of Bibles, organizer of schools, general promoter of religious activities all over Western Kentucky, began his work in Greenville and kept a diary full of the light of the times and the people among whom he lived and labored. Mr. Bard was a man of opinions and courage, with his eyes and conscience open to the tendencies of politics, governmental and social institutions. This diary Mr. Rothert has rescued to make use of much of its intimate revelations of the period covered.

From these high points of personal elevation that made Muhlenberg conspicuous, he goes with less detail, but with equal keen interest into the stories of the men of the county and the magisterial districts. The names of his chapters suggest

the wealth of their own stories of this character: "Some of the Firstcomers," "Courts and houses," "The Pond River Country," "Life in the Olden Days," "Slavery Days," "Old Liberty Church," "The Story of 'Lonz Powers," "The Old Militia Muster." "Greenville as Described in 'Lonz Powers'" in 1850—these are titles and topics over which Mr. Rothert has lingered with the patient interest and care of a sympathetic poet seeking to re-create faithfully and as vividly as possible the popular life and the local characters and events of the golden past.

Who were, and what became of, the men of the War of 1812, the with Mexico, and the Civil War? These are questions that ought to be asked and answered in every county where patriotism has a dwelling. Those that went out to battle from Muhlenberg have been followed whenever there was a record and the stories of individual achievements fixed from tradition that yet lingers but would eventually die out but for this rescuing narrative. General Simon Bolivar Buckner quitted home life in Muhlenberg in 1838 to go to West Point and there began his long and illustrious career. It was to Muhlenberg that General Don Carlos Buell went after the Civil War to write upon its hills and valleys the record of his great struggle with coal and iron development at Airdrie. stories of the Buckners at "The Stack" and of Alexander and Buell at Airdrie are not alone intensely interesting accounts of industrial movement, but they are filled with the romance of settlements, colonies, personal hopes and failures, tragedies and comedies. "The Story of the Stack" and "The Paradise Country and Old Airdrie" are enticing titles that will disappoint no reader in the facts to be found behind them.

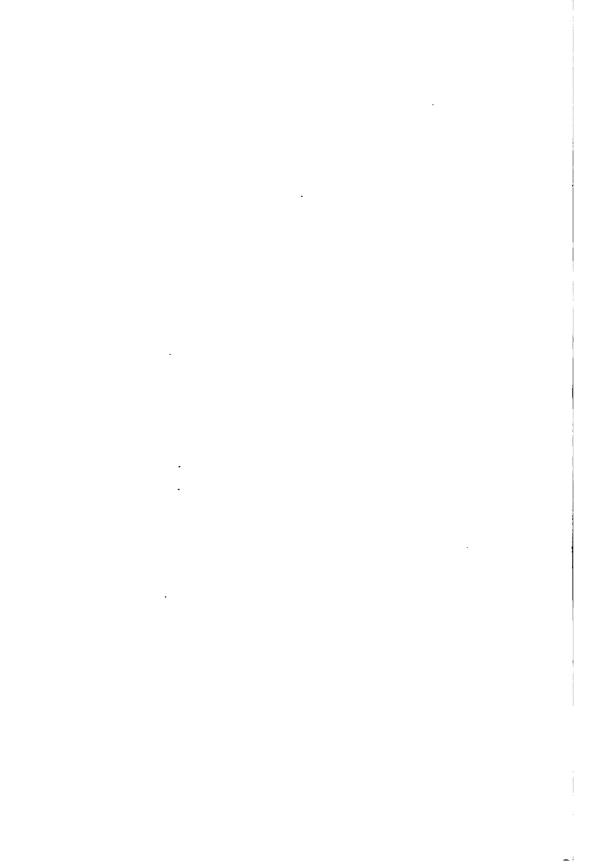
While Mr. Rothert has indulged a keen and appreciative lookout for the picturesque and "story" side of Muhlenberg's history, he has been painstaking in his record of its material development. If pioneer James Weir was personally interesting, and the accounts in his old ledgers of a hundred years ago equally interesting in another way, so was his practical work of business development and the work that other men did. Our historian has contemplated and written the story of all that business. If the grave of Edward Alonzo Pennington (the famous outlaw "Lonz Powers" of fiction) is an interesting spot, so is the grave of the once high-promising iron industry of the county. The story is told of the tobacco industry, the wonderful coal development and the discouraging episode of the railroad bond tax controversy, that raged so many years, but has now passed away and left Muhlenberg unfettered to work out her new and fast enlarging destinies.

I have endeavored very briefly to indicate the scope of Rothert's "History of Muhlenberg County." It is very much more, however, than can be indicated. He has quoted and extended the early facts collected by Collins, devoting a lengthy, curious and interesting section to it. He has collected in an appendix the originals in full or in ample sum-

mary of invaluable historical documents now practically lost to print. The value and beauty of his illustrations is beyond praise. All these things together make a model for those to examine who contemplate history for its own sake—especially county history. He has made it intensely interesting, not only to elderly readers who love to take stock of their memories and the memories of others, but to younger readers who can thus gain an idea of their ancestors, their lives and their deeds.

There comes a time to every man, with a soul above the problem of daily digestion, when he becomes desirous of knowing who and what his grandfather and grandmother were, beyond mere family nouns. He awakens to discover that they had once been young, ardent and stressed with the struggles of life as himself has been. It is then he wonders what sort of people they were, what sort they lived among, the conditions of hardship or of fortune that moulded them, the beginnings of his father and mother. Then he begins to understand himself, the events and the characters that have moulded him and will continue to affect his children and grandchildren "to the third and fourth generation." When that period of contemplative inquisitiveness comes the sincere volume of history is the light that clears it up. And from the grandfather the curious eye is anxious to peer still further back to discover definitely the facts of the unerring indications. The sturdy and often turbulent, keen and shrewd Scotch-Irish, who were the first settlers, in bulk of Muhlenberg, may not have been able to trace back in records the personal line of their ancestors, but the history of the smelting of the colonizing Scots in the turbulent pot of Protestant Ireland gives every one of them the lineaments of his ancestry in unmistakable portraiture.

This is the sort of history Mr. Rothert has written of Muhlenberg County. The sons and daughters of the county, wherever they may be, may look back upon it through the pages of his volume as through a field glass of time, bringing close to them the stories and the conditions of the days of their ancestors—not a dry-as-dust compilation of mere dates and records; but the real recreation of the times and of the people who made the times. Muhlenberg is to be congratulated upon the completion of Mr. Rothert's work and upon possessing what seems to me, from a full and careful reading of every line of his book, to be incomparably the best record of a county's history yet prepared in Kentucky.



THE FIRST PIONEER FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA

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A. C. QUISENBERRY

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THE FIRST PIONEER FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA.

By A. C. Quisenberry.

Virginia was settled at Jamestown in May, 1607, under the auspices of the London Company, which continued to control the infant colony until 1624-5, when the charter of the company was revoked and the government of the colony was vested in a governor and council appointed by the King, together with a General Assembly composed of the governor and council, and a House of Burgesses elected by the people. The House of Burgesses soon became the real governing power.

During the greater part of the time that the London Company held sway the right of holding private property in the soil of Virginia did not exist, except in rare instances. The general record of patents to land begins in the year 1623. During the time that the affairs of the colony were in the hands of the Company—that is, for the seventeen years between 1606 and 1624 the conditions for receiving a grant of land were either meritorious service of some kind (to be determined by the colonial authorities), or the emigration of the patentee to Virginia in person, or the transportation to the colony of some person or persons at the patentee's expense, or the purchase of a share of stock in the Company. Whoever paid the charges for transporting an emi-

grant to the colony, the emigrant being either the patentee himself, a member of his own family, or his own servant, or any one else, was entitled to patent fifty acres of land as a "headright" pertaining to the emigrant thus brought to settle in Virginia. Population was the great desideratum at that time, and this certain means of securing it was adopted. The importation of headrights was the usual means of obtaining patents; for during the first century of Virginia's existence the right to purchase the public lands with money did not exist. Multitudes of young men in England came over to Virginia as headrights, many of whom were of superior social status and men of more or less means, and their descendants are today among the best and most prominent people in the United States. Young men of adventurous spirit eagerly assigned their headrights to land in order that they might go to seek their fortunes in the strange and wonderful country "beyond the sunset's rim" in the new world beyond the seas. Their friends and relatives, or others, who desired to patent large tracts of land in Virginia induced many other headrights to come; and some ship captains made a regular traffic and speculation of importing emigrants, and first and last each

of these brought many hundreds of them, the emigrants assigning their headrights in payment for their passage to the new country.

After the dissolution of the London Company the acquisition of title to land by meritorious services played but a small part in the history of Virginia patents; but the headright became the principal basis of title, and continued to be such until the right to purchase the public lands with money was established early in the eighteenth century; and the headright system even then remained in force during the whole colonial period, or until the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

The records of land patents in Virginia begin with the year 1623 that is, seventeen years after the founding of the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, and only a few years after the right of holding private property in the soil of Virginia was conferred upon societies and individuals—and they continue with unbroken continuity down to the present day. They are the most valuable records now in existence in the United States, for they contain the names of the founders of the republic, and much information about them.

Those old records of incalculable value have never been published, even in a condensed or an abbreviated form, though their importance as a basis or starting point of American genealogy would justify many times over the expense of their publication. Not long ago there was published a book which purported to be a list, alphabetically ar-

ranged, of the names of all the headrights brought over to Virginia by patentees of land between the years 1623 and 1666; but the period actually included in the book was only the years between 1635 and 1657, inclusive — twenty-two years. this work the headrights (some 16,000 in number) are listed in alphabetical arrangement, and in each instance the name of the patentee who imported the headright is given; and there are about seventeen hundred of these patentees. As these are subordinated in the book entirely to the alphabetical arrangement of the names of the headrights it is like hunting for the proverbial needle in a haystack to try to find the name of any particular patentee in the book. In the subjoined list I have remedied that matter by arranging lexicographically the names of those seventeen hundred patentees; and this is the first time their names have ever been published in such a list, although there is a complete index of them in manuscript in the Virginia Land Office. It is a well-known fact that more than three-fourths of the first settlers of Kentucky were from Virginia; and reading this list of seventeen hundred of the first land patentees in the Old Dominion is much like calling the roll of the names of the first settlers of Kentucky—and for that reason alone the publication of the list in The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society seems not only justifiable, but imperative.

Owing to climatic and other conditions to which they were unused, a great majority of the very earliest emigrants to Virginia died soon

after their arrival—that is, those who came from 1607 to 1627. Up to June 10, 1610, the number of emigrants who had come was about 800. Between that date and December, 1618, 1,000 others arrived, making a total of 1,800 persons; and of this number 1,200 had died, leaving 600 survivors as the population of Virginia in December, 1618. In the interval between that date and November, 1619 (about a year), some 840 emigrants arrived, who made (with the 640 survivors) 1,440 persons; and of these 540 had died, leaving 900 survivors as the population of Virginia in November, 1619. Between November, 1619, and February, 1625, there came to the colony 4,749 emigrants, making (with the 900 survivors) a total of 5,649; and of these 4,624 had died or had been assassinated by Indians in the massacre of 1622, thus leaving a population of only 1,095 persons living in Virginia on February 20, 1625, when a census was taken. Out of a total of 7,389 persons who had settled in Virginia up to February 20, 1625, the great number of 6,294 had died or had been killed by the Indians before that date. After that date, the forests having been opened and the general health conditions greatly improved in many ways, the violent fluctuations of population which had marked the early years came to an end; and slow but steady inthere was a crease. In 1629 the population of Virginia was about 3,000; in 1634, about 5,000; in 1649, about 15,000; and in 1656, it was about 25,000, of whom about 1,000 were negroes.

The subjoined list covers about 1,700 patentees of lands, who

brought over rather more than 16,000 headrights, so that the total number of emigrants to Virginia between 1635 and 1656 (the years covered by the list) was about 18,000, and these may be considered as really the "first families of Virginia''—the original founders of the republic—and nearly every one of those people has numerous descendants in Kentucky today. Those descendants may rest assured that their ancestors named in the list of patentees had settled in Virginia at least as early as the date of their patents; and in numerous instances they had settled there at still earlier dates.

During the years covered by the list the population of Virginia was congregated along the coast and in the tidewater section of the colony. A few words about the counties then existing in the Old Dominion may be interesting to those Kentuckians who may find ancestors in this list of patentees. In the very beginning the political units were settlements along the James River, which were called cities, boroughs, towns, plantations, and hundreds. In 1619 these scattered settlements were assembled into four large corporations, with a capital city in each, to-wit: (1) The corporation of Elizabeth City; (2) the corporation of James City; (3) the corporation of Charles City; and (4) the corporation of Henrico. In 1634, these corporations were abolished, and the whole of Virginia was divided into eight counties, namely: (1) Elizabeth City County; (2) Warrasquinoke (more properly Warrascoyack) County; (3) Warwick County; (4) James City Coun-

ty; (5) Charles City County; (6) Henrico County; (7) Charles River County, the name of which was soon changed to York County; and (8) Accomac County. In 1637, a portion of Elizabeth City County was organized into New Norfolk County, which immediately thereafter was divided into Upper Norfolk County and Lower Norfolk County. In 1645, the name of Upper Norfolk was changed to Nansemond; and in 1637, the name of Warras-(Warrasquinoke) covack was changed to Isle of Wight County. The other counties named in the accompanying list of patentees were organized as follows: Gloucester from York in 1642; Northampton from Accomac in 1643; Northumberland in 1648 from hitherto unorganized territory, then first settled: Lancaster from Northumberland in 1652; Surry from James City in 1652; Westmoreland from Northumberland in 1653; and New Kent from York in 1654.

The list of patentees of lands in Virginia now follows. The name of each patentee is given, followed by the county in which he lived or in which he located the land, and the year in which the patent was granted. In many instances the

county in which the land was taken up is not stated,

It will be observed that, on account of variations in the spelling of the same name, there are many duplications of names on the list. For instance, the ancestor of the distinguished Richard H. Menefee, of Kentucky, appears on this list under the various forms of George Menefy, George Menifye, George Minifie, George Minifye, and George Mynifie, but never as Menefee. There is no other name on the list so variously spelled, except that of Colonel John Mottrom, who appears as Maltrum, Matron, Mattrum, Mottrom, and Mottrow. Usually, however, there are only two variations of the spelling of a name, where there are any at all.

Since the above was written, I have made, from another source, a list of the patents granted during the years 1623-1634, inclusive; and the two lists combined give the names of the patentees from 1623 to 1656, inclusive—the first thirty-four years during which land was patented to citizens of the colony of Virginia. This last-named list (which is printed first) includes 134 patentees, who, it appears, brought over only about 350 headrights.

PATENTEES OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA DURING THE YEARS 1623-1634 INCLUSIVE.

Allington, Lieutenant Giles; Elizabeth City, 1624.

Anderson, William, planter; Accomac, 1628.

Arundel, Peter, planter; Elizabeth City, 1624.

Arundell, John, Gent.; Elizabeth City, 1632.

Atkins, Richard, planter; 1632.

Averie, John, planter; Warwick River, 1630.

Ball, Richard, planter; Elizabeth City. 1627.

Barnes, Launcelot, Gent.; Elizabeth City. 1633.

Barrington, Robert, planter; James City,

Bentley, William, planter; Elizabeth City, 1624

Blow, John, planter; Accomac Plantation, 1624

Bonall, James, vigneror; Elizabeth City, 1627.

Bouldin, Thomas, yeoman and ancient planter, Elizabeth City, 1624.

Branch, Christopher, planter; Henrico,

Browne Robert. Accomac Plantation, 1628.

Bullock, Captain Hugh, mariner; York,

Burnham, John, Gent.; Elizabeth City, 1624.

Bush, John, Gent.; Elizabeth City, 1624. Cheeseman, John, Gent.; Elizabeth City, 1624.

Chew, John, merchant; James City, 1624. Christmas, Doctoris; Elizabeth City, 1627. Clause, Pettiplace planter; Warwicks-

queake, 1626 Claybourne, William, Gent.; Elizabeth

City, 1624. Clements, Jeremiah, planter, 1633. (An-

cester of Mark Twain.) Coleman, Henry, planter; Elizabeth City,

Coney, Henry, Gentleman; 1632.

Conner, William, planter; Elizabeth City, 1634.

Cookesey, William, planter; Elizabeth City, 1628.

Cox, Hugh, planter; Charles City, 1634. Cox, William, planter; Elizabeth City,

1628. Crashaw, Captain Rawleigh, Gent.; Eliza-

beth City, 1623. Zachariah, planter; Warwick Cripps. River, 1628.

Davis, Thomas, planter; Warwicksqueake, 1633.

Dawes, William, planter; 1632

Delmajor, Thomas, joiner; James City, 1628

Dilke, Captain Clement; Accomac Plantation, 1627.

Dixon, Adam, yeoman; James City, 1627. Eaton, Thomas, planter; Elizabeth City, 1684.

Epes, Captain William; Accomac Plantation, 1626.

Felgate, Captain Robert, Gent.; 1632.

Felgate, Captain Toby, mariner; 1632. Flint. Lieutenant Thomas; Warwick

River, 1628. Flinton, Pharaoh, Gent. and ancient plant-

er, Elizabeth City, 1624. Floyd. Walter, carpenter; Martin's Hun-

dred, 1632, Godby, Thomas, yeoman; Elizabeth City,

1624. Graves, Captain Thomas; Accomac Plantation, 1628.

Hamor, Captain Ralph, Esq.; James City, 1624.

Hampton, William, mariner; City, 1627.

Harris, William, planter; Warwick River, 1628.

Harvey, Captain John; James City, 1624. Harvey, Thomas, tailor; James City, 1633. Harwood, Nicholas, cooper; Elizabeth City, 1634.

Harwood, Thomas. Gent.: Warwick River, 1632

Hatfield, Joseph, planter; Elizabeth City, 1633.

Heyley, Walter, planter; Elizabeth City. 1628

Holland, Gabriel, yeoman; James City, 1624

Hoskins, Bartholomew, ancient planter; Elizabeth City, 1624.

Hoskins, Nicholis, yeoman; Accomac Plantation, 1626.

Hothersoll, Thomas, Gent.; James City,

Houigh, Francis; Upper New Norfolk. 1634.

Howe, John, Gent., Accomac Plantation, 1628.

Johnson, John. yeoman and planter; 1624.

Jones, Elizabeth; Point Comfort, 1629. Jones, Rice, planter; Elizabeth City, 1628.

Key, Martha; Warwick River, 1626, Knott, James; Elizabeth City, 1632.

LaGuard. Elias, vignerone; Elizabeth City, 1627.

Laydon (or Layton), John, ancient planter; James City, 1628.

Lowther, Bridget, widow; James City. 1632.

Lupo, Lieutenant Albino; Elizabeth City. 1624.

Lupo, Elizabeth, wife of Albino Lupo; Elizabeth City, 1624.

Lytefoot, John, old planter; James City,

Marshall, Robert, planter; James City, 1628.

Menefy, George, merchant; James City, 1624

Milnehowse, John: 1632.

Moone, John; Warwicksqueake, 1633.

Moore, Leonard; 1633.

Neale, John, merchant; Elizabeth City, 1632.

Pace, George; James City, 1628. Passmore, Thomas, carpenter carpenter; James City, 1624.

Peppet. Lieutenant William; River, 1627.

Perry, Elizabeth; James City, 1628. Phillips, Elmer; Elizabeth City, 1632.

Pole, David, vigneror, "of the country of France," Elizabeth City, 1627.

Poole, Robert, Gent.; 1627.

Powell, John, yeoman; Elizabeth City. Purifoy, Thomas, Esq.: 1631. Purfury, Lieutenant Thomas; Elizabeth City, 1628. Race, Roger, carpenter; Martin's Hundred, 1632. Robins, John, Jr.; Elizabeth City, 1632. Roe, Nicholas, planter; Elizabeth City, 1628. Roote, Abraham; James City, 1634. Russell, John; 1634. Salford, John, planter; Elizabeth City, Salford, Robert, yeoman; Elizabeth City, 1624. Sandvs (sands), George, Esq.; City, 1624. Savadge, Thomas, carpenter; Plantation, 1632. Accomac Saunders, Roger, mariner; Accomac Plantation, 1628. Savage, Hannah; Accomac Plantation, 1627. Shurley, Daniel; Charles City, 1633. Smallwood, Matthew, merchant; Charles City, 1634. Smith, John; Warwicksqueake, 1633. Smith, Captain Roger; James City, 1624. Smith. Thomas. carpenter: Hundred, 1632. Smith, William; Accomac Plantation, Southerne, John, planter: James City.

Spencer, William, yeoman and ancient

Spillman, Thomas, Gent.; Elizabeth City,

planter; James City, 1624.

Stafford, William; Warwick River, 1634. Stephens, Richard; James City, 1623. Stockden (or Stockton), Jonas, minister; Elizabeth City, 1627. Sully, Thomas, ancient planter, City, 1624. Sweete, Robert, Gent.; Elizabeth City. 1628. Symonds Gilbert; Elizabeth City, 1634. Talman, Sylvester, carpenter; Hundred, 1632. Taylor, John, yeoman; Elizabeth 1624. Thompson, Maurice, Gent.; City, 1624. Thorowgood, Mr. Adam, Gent.; City, 1634. Tree, Richard, carpenter; James 1624. Tucker, Captain William, Elizabeth City, 1624. Tyas, John; 1634. Utie, Ensign John; 1624. Ward, John; 1633. Ward, Seth; 1634. Waters, Edward, Gent.; Elizabeth City, 1624. Watts, Thomas, Elizabeth City, 1634. Webb. John, mariner; Accomac Plantation, 1627. Willoughby, Ensign Thomas, Gent.; Elizabeth City, 1628. Windmill, Christopher, planter; beth City, 1628.

PATENTEES OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA DURING THE YEARS 1635-1656, INCLUSIVE

City, 1624.

Abbott, George; Nansemand, 1656.
Abbott, Samuel; 1642; Nansemond, 1645.
Abrahall, Capt. Robt.; Gloucester, 1653.
Abrall, Mr. Robert, York, 1651.
Absall, Robert; York, 1651.
Addison, Alexander; 1653.
Addison, Thomas; New Norfolk, 1637.
Addins, George; 1642.
Adkins, George; 1642.
Adkins, George; 1642.
Adleoton, John; 1654.
Adleston, John; 1654.
Allen, Arthur; James City, 1649.
Allen, Hugh; Charles River, 1638.
Allen, James; Northumberland, 1651.
Allen, Richard; Northampton, 1654.
Allen, Richard; Elizabeth City, 1652.
Allen, Tho.; Lower Norfolk, 1652.
Allumby, George; 1653.
Almond, Samuel; Henrico, 1639.
Anderson, David; Westmoreland, 1655.
Andrews, Wm.; Accomac, 1635.

Anorke, James; 1650.
Ap Thomas, William; 1652.
Armesbee, John; Northumberland, 1650.
Armestead, Wm.; Elizabeth City, 1636.
Armestead, Mr. William; 1651.
Armie, John; Warrasquinoke, 1635.
Arnwood, Roger; James City, 1638.
Arrorke, James; 1650.
Ashamb, John; Upper New Norfolk, 1646.
Ashby, John; 1653.
Ashcomb, John; Upper Norfolk, 1646.
Ashley, Christopher; Nansemond, 1656.
Ashley, John; 1653.
Ashton, Mr. Walter; Charles City, 1638.
Ashwell, Henry; 1650.
Askton, Walter, Gent.; Charles City, 1638.
Aston, Walter, Gent.; Charles City, 1638.
Aston, Walter, Gent.; Charles City, 1643.
Atkinson, Matthew; New Norfolk, 1637.
Augley, David; Accomac, 1635.

Wright, Robert, planter; James City, 1627. Yeardley, Sir George, Knight; James

Northampton,

Andrews, Major Wm.,;

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Austin, Ferdinando; Charles City, 1653.
Axby, Thomas; Northumberland, 1651.
Axom, Richard; 1650.
   Ayres, John; 1655.
   Bacon, Nathaniel; Isle of Wight, 1652.
   Bacon, Wm.; Northumberland, 1654.
  Bagnall, James; Lower Norfolk, 1643.
Bagnall, John; Westmoreland, 1654.
Bagwell, Thomas; Charles City, 1642.
   Bahe, Thomas; Upper Norfolk, 1646.
  Baher, Lawrence; James City, 1644.
Bailie, Thomas; Charles City, 1635.
Bake, Lawrence; James City, 1644.
   Baker, John; Charles City, 1637.
   Baker, John; Henrico, 1636.
   Baker, Lawrence; James City, 1644.
   Baker, Mr. Martin; New Kent, 1656.
   Baker, William; Charles City, 1638.
  Baldridge, James; Northumberland, 1651. Baldridge, Capt. Tho.; Northumberland,
   Baldwin, John; Northampton, 1638.
   Baldwin, Mr. Wm.; York, 1653.
   Ballard, Henry; 1642,
  Ballard, Mr. Tho.; Gloucester, 1655.
Bannister, William; 1638.
  Barbar, Benedick, Gent.; 1650.
Barber, John; 1658.
Barber, Wm.; Charles City, 1635.
   Barcroft, Charles; Isle of Wight, 1637.
   Barcroft, Elizabeth; Isle of Wight, 1647.
  Barker, Wm.; Charles City, 1638.
Barlow, John; 1652, 1655.
Barlowe, Mr. Ralph; Northampton, 1649.
  Barnaby, James; Northampton, 1653.
Barnard, Thomas; Warwick River, 1637.
   Barnard, Wm., Esq.; Isle of Wight, 1642.
  Barnes, Agnes; Northampton, 1653.
  Barnes, Wm., Esq.; Isle of Wight 1642.
  Barnett, Mrs. Anna; Gloucester, 1642.
  Barnhouse, Mr. Richard, Jr.; Gloucester,
1653.
  Barret, William; 1648.
  Barrow, John; Surry, 1653.
  Basoneth, James; York, 1643.
  Bathasby (or Bathalsy), Miles: North-
ampton, 1649.
  Batlin, Ashwell; York, 1651.
Battin, Ashwell; York, 1651, 1657.
  Baugh, John; Gent.; Henrico, 1645.
  Bauldry, Robert; York, 1652.
  Bayles, John; 1642.
  Bayley, Robt.; Northampton, 1653,
  Bayly, Arthur; Henrico, 1637.
  Bayly, Richard; 1641, 1651.
Bayly, Richard; Northampton, 1637.
  Baytes. John; Northumberland, 1650.
  Baywell, Thomas; 1635.
Bayworth, John; 1652.
  Bea, Christopher; Elizabeth City, 1639.
  Beach, Wm.; Westmoreland, 1654.
  Beale, John; 1642
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Beard, Wm.; James City, 1635. Beast, Thomas; Elizabeth City, 1635. Beausteed, Tho.; James City, 1636. Bebey, John; 1652. Bebey, John; Lancaster, 1653, Bebram, William; 1653. Beerboge, Tho.; Upper New Norfolk. 1638. Beerbye, Tho.; Upper New Norfolk, 1638. Bell, John; Charles River, 1639. Bell, Richard; James City, 1638. Bell, Thomas; Northampton, 1654. Bellam, Richard; James City, 1637. Bellane, Richard; James City, 1637. Belliott, John; Northampton, 1656. Belt, Humphrey; Lower Norfolk, 1654. Bennett, Ambrose; Isle of Wight, 1641. Bennett, Audrey; Nansemond, 1651. Bennett, Grace; 1635. Bennett, Joane; Charles River, 1636. Bennett, John, of Normany; Northumberland, 1653. Bennett, John; Gloucester, 1652. Bennett, Mr. Philip; Nansemond, 1648. Bennett, Philip; Upper Norfolk, 1643. Bennett, Richard; New Norfolk, 1635, 1637. Bennett, Mr. Robert; Upper Norfolk, 1638. Bennett, Robert; New Norfolk, 1637. Benton, John; 1642. Bernard, Mrs. Anna; Northumberland, 1651. Bernard, Thomas; Warwick River, 1641. Berkeley, Sir William; 1645. Berriman, James; Accomac; 1635. Berry, James; Accomac, 1637. Berryman, Wm.; Accomac, 1638. Best, Thomas; Nansemond, 1656. Betts, William; Northumberland, 1651. Bibby, William; Accomac, 1636 Biggs, John; Lower Norfolk, 1655. Billington, Lule; Accomac, 1654. Billiott, John; Northampton, 1656. Binns, Thomas; Surry (no date). Binus, Thomas; Surry, 1654. Bird, Robert; 1650. Bird, Robert, 1656.
Bird, William; 1656.
Bishop, John; Surry, 1653.
Bishopp, Col. Henry; James City, 1646.
Bishopp, Mr. John; James City, 1643.
Black, John; 1654.
Blackborne, John; Surry, 1650.
Blackborne, John; Surry, 1653. Blackbourne, John; Surry, 1653. Blackey, William; York, 1647. Blake Robert; Isle of Wight, 1650, Bland, Richard; 1647. Blaskey, William; York, 1647. Bleake, Robert; Isle of Wight, 1650. Blogg, John; Northumberland, 1650. Blunt Gifbert; 1652. Boarne, Joseph; Charles City, 1638. Bognall, John; Westmoreland, 1654. Bogwell, Henry; Accomac, 1639.

Carrill, Benjamin; James City, 1638. Carter, Erasmus; James City, 1635. Carter, John; 1643; Surry (no date). Carter, William; James City, 1635, 1638. Carter, William; Henrico, 1636. Thomas; Cartwright, Lower Noriolk. **1652**. Cassen, Thomas; 1643. Castle, Robert; James City, 1655. Catelyn, Henry; Upper Norfolk, 1638. Cattlett, John; 1650. Catyler, Henry; New Norfolk, 1637. Caughden, John; Charles River, 1638. Charles City, Causey, Thomas; **1640.** Seeley, Francis; 1648. Chamberlaine, Leonard; Gloucester, 1653. Chambers, John; Northumberland, 1652. --- Chamblett, Randall; 1654. - Chamly, Randall; Lancaster, 1654. Champion Perceval; New Norfolk, 1637. Chandler, John; Elizabeth City, 1636. Chanler, Job; Lower Norfolk, 1648. Chanter, Job; Lower Norfolk, 1648. Charles, Philip; 1655. 44 Charles, Phinp; James City, 1651. Charlton, Stephen; Accomac, 1638. Cheeseman, Lieutenant-Colonel John; 1654. cheeseman, John; Charles River, 1635. Cheeseman, Captain John; Charles River 1630, 1636. Chesley, Philip; Westmoreland, 1654. Chew, John, Gent.; Charles River, 1642 1643. Chewning, Robert; Lancaster, 1653. Chichley, Sir Henry; 1656. Chickley, Sir Henry, Kt.; Lancaster, 1654 Chiles, Walter; Charles City, 1638. Chowning, George; Upper Norfolk 1642. Christmas, Victorias; Elizabeth City, **1635**. Chynn, John, Gent.; Lancaster, 1664. Chewning, Robert; Lancaster, 1653. Chichley, Sir Henry; 1656. Chickley, Sir Henry, Kt.; Lancaster, 1654. Chynn, John. Gent.; Lancaster, 1662-64. Chiles, Walter; Charles City, 1638. Chowning, George; Upper Norfolk, 1642. Christmas, Doctoris; Elizabeth City, 1635. Clapham, Mr. George; 1652. Clapham, William; 1650. Clard, William; Warrasquinoake, 1635. Clark, William; Warrasquinoke, 1635. Clark, William; Elizabeth City, 1635. Clark, William; Henrico, 1638. Clarke, Dorothy; Henrico, 1639. Clarke, Humphrey, 1652. Clarke, John; Lower Norfolk, 1648. Clarke, John Rosier; Westmoreland, 1656. Clarke, Philip; James City, 1638. Clarke, Thomas Hampton; New Norfolk, 1637.

Clarke, William; Henrico, 1636-1638. Clarkson, John; Charles River, 1637-1638. Clay, Francis, Gent.; Northumberland, **1655.** Clayborne, Colonel William (Secretary x of State) 1653. Clays, William; Charles River, 1638. Cleades, Philip; James City, 1651. Clement, Jeremiah; 1636. Clifton, Thomas; Northampton, 1651. Clipwell, Thomas; James City, 1638. Cloyden, Sarah; Isle of Wight, 1638. Cloys, William; Charles River, 1638. Coale, John; James City, 1653. Coale, Martin; Northumberland, 1654. Cobb, Joseph; Isle of Wight, 1637. Cobbs, Andrew; Henrico, 1639. Cobbs, Ambrose; Henrico, 1639. Cock, William; Elizabeth City, 1645. Cocke, Richard; 1635-1636. Cocke, Mr. Richard; 1636; Henrico, 1653. Codd, Thomas; New Norfolk, 1637. Codsford, Richard; Westmoreland, 1655. Colborne, William; Northampton, 1652. Colclough, George, Gent.; Northumberland, 1651-1655. Cole, Edward; Northampton, 1654. Cole, Martin; Northumberland, 1653. Coleman, Richard; 1651-1652. Coleman, William; Charles City, 1636. Coleman, William; Elizabeth City, 1636. Northumberland, 1652-Coles, Edward; 1656. Collins, George; 1653. Coltclough, George; Westmoreland, 1655. Comings, Nicholas; Charles River, 1639. Conaway, Edward; Lancaster, 1654 Confill, Captain William; Surry, 1653. Coniers, Dennis; Lancaster, 1653. Connhoe, William; 1642. Connier, Dennis; Lancaster, 1653. Cook, Edward; 1654. Cooke, Adam; Charles City, 1642. Cooke, John; 1652, Northumberland, 1650. Cooke, Mordecay; 1650. Cooke, Richard, Gent.; Henrico, 1639. Cookeney, John; Henrico, 1638. Coole, John: James City, 1655. Coole, Richard; Westmoreland, 1655. Cooper, Justinian, Gent.; Isle of Wight, **1639**. Cooper, Walter; James City, 1639. Corbell, Henry; Gloucester, 1658. Corke, Richard, Gent.; Henrico, 1639. Corrill, Benjamin; James City, 1638. Cortlough, George; Lancaster, 1635. Cotton, William; 1637. Cowlinge, Thomas; 1653. Cox, Hugh; Charles City, 1635. Cox, John; 1650, Lancaster, 1654. Cox, William; Henrico, 1636. Crannage (or Cranage), William; Isle of Wight, 1637, 1640. Crew, Randall; Upper Norfolk, 1640.

Cripps, Zachary; Warwick, 1645. Crompe, Thomas; James City, 1635. Crosby, Thomas; Henrico, 1637. Croshawe, Joseph; York, 1649, 1651. Crouch, William; New Norfolk, 1637. Croutch, Thomas; James City, 1638.

Crump, William; James City, 1656.
Cugley, Daniel; Accomac, 1635. Cult, Baber; 1653. Curby, Samuel; James City, 1636. Curley, Samuel; James City, 1636. Curtis, Mr. Thomas; 1649, 1652. Custis, John; Northampton, 1653. Cutt, Baker, 1653.

Dale, Thomas, 1649. Dameron, Lawrence; Northumberland. 1652. Daniell, Henry; James City, 1635. Daniell, Walter; James City, 1638. Dansey, John; James City, 1636. Darrow, Thomas; Northumberland, 1652. Davies, Mr. Thomas; Isle of Wight, 1648. Davis, Evan; Lancaster, 1653. Davis, Roger; Charles City, 1638. Davis, Thomas; Warwick, 1645, 1655. Davis. Captain Thomas; Northumb Northumberland, 1651. Davis, William; James City, 1639. Dawsey, Christopher; Elizabeth City. 1639. Dawson, William; 1635. Day, Eleanor; Warwick River, 1637. Day, John; Gloucester, 1653. Dayne, William; Lower Norfolk, 1645. Deacon, Gilbert; Henrico, 1655. Deadman, Henry; Lancaster, 1653. Debar, John; 1653. Debram, William; 1653.

Debrane, William; 1653.

Deckinson, Grith; James City, 1656.

Degges, Edward; York, 1651. Delram, William; 1653.
Denham, William; Isle of Wight, 1639.
Dennes, John; 1654. Dennett, John; James City, 1635. Dennis, Humphrey; Gloucester, 1654.

Dennis, John; 1649. Denwood, Lewis (or Lewin); Accomac, 1636.

Dew (or Dewe), Thomas; Upper Norfolk, 1638.

Dey, Ellinor; Warwick River, 1636. Deynes, Thomas; 1654. Dickenson, Griffith; 1656. Dickenson, Jeremiah; James City, 1638. Dickenson, Walter; Lancaster, 1650. Dier, John; Lower Norfolk, 1652. Diggs, Edward, Esq.; York, 1651. Dipdall, John; Charles City, 1653. Dittye, William; Charles City, 1653. Dixon, Ambrose; Northampton, 1652. Dixson. Nicholas; Nansemond, 1648. _ Dobb, George; James City, 1638.

-Dobson, Edward, 1653. Dodford, Thomas; 1652. -Dodson, Jervals; Northumberland, 1653. -Dodson, John, Gent.; Lancaster, 1655. Doney, Anthony; Lancaster, 1652, Dooi, William; James City, 1639. Dorey, Anthony; Lancaster, 1652. Dorman, John; Northampton, 1655. Dovey, Anthony; Lancaster, 1652. Drayton, John; Westmoreland, 1654. Drew, Edward; Accomac, 1639. Dudley, Richard; 1652. Dunning, Richard; 1650. Dunston, John: James City, 1639. Durrant (or Durant), Richard: City, 1635. Durrant (or Durant), William, 1642.

Earle, John; Northumberland, 1653. Eaton, George; 1651. Eddridge, Samuel; 1655. Edey. Humphrey; 1653. Edghill, Thomas; Isle of Wight, 1637. Edloe, Alice; Henrico, 1637. Edice, Matthew; 1642.
Edice, Matthew; 1642.
Edmons, Elias; 1650, Lancaster, 1651.
Edmonds, Samuels; James City, 1638.
Edwards, Henry; Northampton, 1651.
Edwards, John; Lancaster, 1653.
Edwards, John; Northumberland, 1653.
Edwards, Rice; James City, 1648. Edwards, Samuel; James City, 1636. Edwards, Somme; James City, 1636. Edwards, William; James City, 1648. Egberows, William; James City, 1647. Elam, Robert; Henrico, 1652. Eley, Robert; Isle of Wight, 1639. Elliott, Lieut. Col. Anthony; 1651. Ellis, John; Northampton, 1648. Ellis, Thomas; Henrico, 1638. Ellyot, Mr. Anthony; 1650. Elridge, Samuel; Isle of Wight, 1650, 1655.

Emerson, Thomas; 1642. Emmerson, Thomas; Warwick River, Emperor, Francis; Lower Norfolk, 1653. England, Francis; Isle of Wight, 1642. England, Humphrey; James City, 1637. English, Abraham; 1642. English, William; 1642. Eppes, Captain Francis; Charles River, 1637. Eppes, Colonel Francis; Charles City,

1653. Essex, John; Northumberland, 1650. Evans, John; Northumberland, 1658. Evans, John: Northampton, 1656. Evans, Thomas; 1643. Everidge Thomas; 1655. Ewen, Richard; Upper Norfolk, 1638. Ewen, William; James City, 1648. Ewens, John, Sr.; Charles City, 1642. Ewens, John, Jr.; Charles City, 1642.

Ewes, John Jr.; 1642. Ewins, William; James City, 1643. Eyres, Robert; Lower New Norfolk, 1642. Eyres, William; Warrasquinoke, 1635. Farge, Joseph; Charles City, 1638. Farrow, William; Henrico, 1637. Fauch, Hugh; Northumberland, 1653. Faulkner, Thomas; 1635 Faulner, Thomas: 1634. Fauntleroy, Captain Moore; 1650. Faylor, Thomas; Warwick, 1643. Felgate, Captain Robert; Charles River, 1639. Felton, Thomas; Charles City, 1654. Fenn, Timothy; Isle of Wight, 1642. Finch, Francis; 1642. Firment, Samuel; Upper New Norfolk, 1641. Firmer, Samuel; Upper New Norfolk, 1641. Fleet (or Fleete), Captain Henry; Lancaster, 1652. Fleet, John; Lancaster, 1652. Fleetwood, Francis; Lower Norfolk, 1652. Fletcher, Hannibal; James City, 1638. Flint, Captain Thomas; Warwick River, 1637. Flint, Richard; Lancaster, 1652, Flood, Captain John, Gent, "an ancient planter;" James City, 1638. Flood, John; James City, 1650. Floyd, Captain George; New Kent, 1655. Floyd, Nathaniel; Isle of Wight, 1637. Floyne, Teague; Lancaster, 1652. Fludd, Francis; York, 1648. Fludd, John; James City, 1638. Flyne, John; York, 1646. Fontaine, Mr. Robert; Lower Norfoik (no date). Fookes, John; 1636. Fookes, William; 1636. Forbreese, John; Accomac, 1636, Forbuse, John; Accomac, 1636. Ford, Peter; Gloucester, 1655. Forster, James; 1652,
Foster, James; Nansemond, 1651,
Foster, Mr. George; Northum Northumberland, 1652. Foster, John; Northampton, 1643. -Foster, Mark; 1654. Foster, Richard; 1655. Foster, William; 1642. Foutch, Hugh: Northumberland, 1650. Fowke, Mr. Thomas; Westmoreland, 1654. Fowler, Francis; James City, 1637. Fox, Mr. David; Lancaster, 1652. Fox, Thomas: Northampton, 1649. Freeke, William: Northumberland, 1653. Freeman, Bennett; James City, 1638. Freeman, Bridges: James City, 1636, 1637. Freeman, Eliza; James City, 1638. Freeman, Robert; James City, 1638.

Ewers, John, Jr.; Charles City, 1642.

Frye, Thomas; James City, 1643. Frye, William; James City, 1637. Fulgam, Anthony; 1650. Fulgain, Anthony; 1650. Fuljam, Anthony; 1650. Gale, Hugh; Lower Norfolk, 1653, Gapinge, William; James City, 1643. Gardner, July; Northampton, 1652. Garret, John; Upper New Norfolk, 1642. Garey, Stephen; Westmoreland, 1654. Garry, William; Accomac, 1635. Garwood, John; Nansemond, 1650. Gary, William; Accomac, 1635. Gaskins, Savill; Lower Norfolk, Gaskins, Thomas; Accomac, 1636. Gater, John; Lower New Norfolk, 1638. Gates, John; Elizabeth City, 1636. Gautlett, William; 1652. Geary, John; Upper Norfolk, 1640. George, John; Charles City, 1638. George, Leonard; Elizabeth City, 1636. George, John; Charles City, 1638. Corrard, Thomas, Gent.; Northumberland, Gibbs, Humphrey; Warwick, 1654. Gible, Richard; Northumberland, 1656. Gibson, Andrew; 1654. Gibson, Thomas; York, 1647. Giles, George; Upper Norfolk, 1639. Gill, George; York, 1650. Gill, Stephen; York, 1642. Gilla. Edward: James City, 1654. Gillett, Augustine; Upper Norfolk, 1653. Gillett, John; 1653, 1654. Gills. Jonathan; Northampton, 1647. Gilson, Andrew; 1650, 1654. Ginsey, William; York, 1651. Glascocke, Thomas; 1643. Gloscock, Thomas; Lancaster, 1652. Clossock, Thomas; Lancaster, 1652. Godfred, John; Lower Norfolk, 1645, 1652. Godwin, Thomas; 1650 Goldsmith, George; 1650. Gooch, William, Gent.; 1650. Gookin (or Gookins), Daniel; New Nor-folk, 1637, 1642. Gookins, Mr. John; Upper New Norfolk, 1638. Goslin, John: 1653 Gough, Matthew; 1639. Gower, Francis; Lancaster, 1653. Graves, John; Elizabeth City, 1637, 1639. Graves. William; York, 1655. Gray, Francis; 1654. Gray, Thomas; James City, 1635, 1638. Grayne (or Grayner), Elizabeth; Charles City, 1638. Green, John; 1655. Green, Oliver; Gloucester, 1653.

Green, Ralph; New Kent, 1655

Freeme, John; Charles City, 1643. Frizell, George; Northampton, 1655.

Fry, Mr. William; James City, 1653.

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Green, Ralph; Gloucester, 1653.
    Green, Thomas; 1652.
   Greenbough, John; Henrico, 1652.
Greenwood, Edward; James City, 1651.
Greenwood, Thomas; Isle of Wight, 1652.
    Greet (or Greete), Richard; 1637.
    Gregory, Joseph, 1652,
    Gregson, Richard; Elizabeth City, 1642.
   Greigson, Richard; 1651.
Gresham, John; Northumberland, 1652.
Grey, Francis; Charles City, 1653.
   Grey, Jeremiah; James City, 1642.
   Grey, John; Northampton, 1654.
   Griffin. Thomas; Lancaster, 1653, 1651.
   Griffth, Evan; Lancaster, 1652.
   Grigson, Richard; 1651.
   Grimes, Charles; Lancaster, 1653.
   Grimes, Edward; 1650.
Grinett, John; 1635.
   Grinwood, Thomas; Isle of Wight, 1641.
   Gryisditch, John; Isle of Wight, 1638.
Grymes, Charles (clerk), Lancaster, 1653.
   Grymoditch, George, 1638.
   Grymoditch, John; 1638.
   Grymoditch, Nicholas; 1638.
   Grynisditch, John; Isle of Wight, 1633.
   Gundry, John; 1650
Guyer, Thomas; 1642.
Gutheridge, Mr. Thomas; Lower Norfolk,
1652.
   Gwyn, Hugh; 1642.
   Gwyn, Thomas; 1642.
   Hack, Dr. George; Northampton, 1653.
   Hackery, Henry; 1651.
   Hackery, Walter; James River, 1636.
Hackett, Captain Thomas; Lancaster,
1651.
   Hackney, Henry; 1651.
Haggett, Humphrey; Lancaster, 1654.
   Haies, Robert; Lower Norfolk, 1643.
   Haile, Robert; Lower Norfolk, 1643.
   Haines, Richard; 1653
   Hale, Francis; 1653.
  Hales, Thomas; Northumberland, 1651.
  Hall, Edward; Lower Norfolk, 1646, 1652.
Hall, Peter; Isle of Wight, 1648.
Hall, Dr. Richard; 1652.
  Hall, Thomas; Lower Norfolk, 1656.
Hall, William; New Kent, 1655.
Hallawes (or Hallowes), John, G
                                                    Gent.;
Northumberland, 1650.
   Hallinard, Thomas; 1652.
   Halton, John; 1652
  Halton, Richard; Lancaster, 1652.
Hamblyn, Stephen; York, 1652.
Hamelin, Mr. Stephen; 1650.
Hamlet, Richard; James City, 1655.
Hamlin, Stephen; Charles City, 1650.
  Hamond, Martin: 1655.
  Hamper, John; 1655.
  Hampton, Thomas; 1653.
Hampton, Thomas; New Norfolk; 1637.
Hampton, William; 1651.
Hampton, William; Isle of Wight, 1640.
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Hampton, William; Elizabeth City, 1640.
   Hancks, Thomas; Gloucester, 1653.
   Hancock, Sarah; Lower Norfolk, 1654.
Hansford, John; Gloucester, 1653.
    Hany, John; Northumberland, 1650.
    Hardey, George; Isle of Wight, 1648.
   Hardige, William; Northumberland, 1653. Harding, George; 1642.
    Harke, John; 1636.
   Harker, John: 1636.
    Harle, Captain Randall; Northampton,
 1649.
   Harlow, John: Accomac. 1636.
   Harlowe, John; Northampton, 1642.
   Harmanson, Thomas; Northampton, 1654.
Harmer, Elizabeth; Northampton, 1644.
Harmer, Mrs. Jane; Northumberland,
1652
   Harmon, Joseph; James City, 1638.
   Harmonson, Thomas; Northampton, 1654.
   Harner, Charles; 1639.
   Harnett, Mrs. Jane;
                                   Northumberland,
   Harrington, Edward; Northampton, 1653.
   Harris, Thomas; Isle of Wight, 1652.
   Harrison, Benjamin, Gent.; James City,
   Harrison, Mrs. Frances (widow); West-
moreland, 1654.
  Harrison, James; James City, 1637.
Harsey, Stephen; Northampton, 1647.
   Harsley, Ralph; Northumberland, 1649.
   Hart (or Harte), Henry; James City.
1635, 1637.
  Hart, Thomas; James City, 1648.
Harton, Toby; Lancaster, 1653.
Hartru, Elias; Northampton, 1653
  Harvey, Thomas; James City, 1640.
Harwer, Charles; 1635.
  Harwood, Thomas; 1635.
   Arthur Hashington; Warwick, 1635-1636.
  Haskins, Bartholomew; Lower Norfolk,
1648.
  Hatcher, William; Henrico, 1636.
  Hatcher, William; Lancaster, 1653.
Hatfield, William; Upper Norfolk, 1638.
  Hatton, John; 1652.
  Hatton, Richard; Lancaster, 1652.
Hauch, Hugh; Northumberland, 1653.
  Havett, William; 1653.
Haward, William; Gloucester, 1654.
Hawker, Enoch; Lancaster, 1652.
Hawkes, Enoch; Lancaster, 1652.
  Hawkins, Elizabeth; Charles River, 1636.
Hawkins, Richard; Westmoreland, 1654.
  Hawkins, Thomas; Northumberland, 1653.
  Hawley, Henry; Isle of Wight, 1641.
Haws, Thomas; York River, 1648.
  Hayes, Joseph, Gent.; York, 1651.
  Haynes, Morgan; Lancaster, 1653.
Haynes, William; 1653.
  Hayny John; Northumberland, 1650.
  Haywood, John; James City, 1639.
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Heely, Samuel; Surry (no date). Heires William; Warrasquinoke, 1635. Hemp, George; Lower Norfolk, 1652. Heyly, William; 1635. Hickman, Nathaniel; 1653. Higgins, George; Charles River, 1638. Higgenson, Humphrey, Gent.; 1637. Hill, Edward; Charles City, 1638. Hill, John, Gent.; Upper Norfolk, 1644. Hill, John; Norfolk, 1646. Hill, Nicholas; Elizabeth City, 1637.
Hill, Richard; James City, 1638.
Hillier, John; Northumberland, 1653.
Hinman, John; Northampton, 1655.
Hinton, Elias; 1650.
Hinton, Palmer; 1651. Hoake, Nathaniel; 1635. Hoane, Thomas; 1652. Hobart (or Hobert), Bertram, 1642. Hobbs, Francis; 1650. Hobkins, Thomas; 1654. Hoccaday, Mr. William; 1649 Hockaday, William; York, 1646. - Hoddin, John; 1643. Hodgkinson, Joseph; Lower Norfolk. Hodgson, William; York, 1650. Holder, William; 1650. Holding, John; York, 1653. Holliwell, Thomas; 1652. Hollom, Robert; 1635. Hollow, Robert; Henrico, 1635. Holloway, John; Accomac, 1640. Holmes, Thomas: York, 1653. ∼ Holt, Randall; 1642. Holt, Robert; James City, 1638, 1640, 1654. Holt, Thomas; New Norfolk, 1637. Hompton, William; Elizabeth City 1640. Hooe (or Hoe), Richard, Gent.; 1643. Hooke, Nathaniel: 1635. Horseley, Stephen; Northampton; 1652. Horseley, Stephen; Northumberland. 1652. Horton, Toby (or Tobias); Lancaster, 1653. Hoskins, Anthony; Northampton, 1652. Hoskins, Bartholomew; 1645. Howard. William; Gloucester, 1654. Howe, Captain John; Accomac, 1637. Howell, Cobb; Lower New Norfolk, 1638. Howell, Hopkins; Nansemond, 1653. Howett, John; Northumberland, 1652. Hubard, Matthew, Gent.; York, 1655. Hubard, Robert; Westmoreland, 1654. Huberd, Henry; 1655. Hucks, John; James City, 1637. Hurhes, Thomas; Charles River, 1643. Hull, Cornelius de; 1642. Hull, Elizabeth; 1653.

Hull, George: Charles River, 1637.

Hull, John; Northumberland, 1650.

Heakley, Henry; Northampton, 1648.

Hull, Richard; 1650. Hunley, Philip; 1651. Hunt, William; 1653. Hurd, James; 1650. Hurd, Nathaniel; Warwick, 1653. Hutchins, Francis; Nansemond, 1656. Hutton, Elizabeth; Surry, 1654. Hynes, Richard; New Norfolk, 1650.

Iles, Thomas; Charles River, 1639. Ingram, Richard; James City, 1656. Ireland, Matthew; Charles River, 1638. Ireland, William; York, 1642. Isles, Thomas; Charles River, 1638.

Jackson, James; Northampton, 1645. Jackson, John; James City, 1638. Jackson, John; Charles River, 1639. Jackson, Jonas; Northampton, 1651. Jackson, Richard; Isle of Wight, 1639. Jackson, Samuel; Isle of Wight, 1639. Jacob, Richard; Northampton, 1645, Jacob, William; Lower Norfolk, 1643. Jacob, William; Upper Norfolk, 1645. Jacob, William; Isle of Wight, 1637. Jaines, Daniel; 1656. Jaliffe, John; Isle of Wight, 1653. James, Daniel; 1656. James, Edward; 1640. Jarnew, Nicholas; Charles River, 1638. Jenings, John; 1656. Jenkins, John; Northampton, 1655, Jenkins, Osbourne; Charles City, 1635. Jennings, Jonathan; 1656. Jennings, Richard; 1653. Jerkin, Osbourne; Charles City, 1925. Jernen, Nicholas, Gent.; 1650. Jines, Daniel; 1656. Jobinson, John; Lancaster, 1635. Johns, Roger; Northampton, 1645. Johnson, Anthony; Northampton, 1651, Johnson, Cornelius; Westmoreland, 1054. Johnson, Israel; 1652. Johnson, John; Northampton, 1652. Johnson, Joseph; 1635 Johnson, Mark; Elizabeth City, 1645. Johnson, Peter; Warrasquinoke, 1636. Johnson, Peter; New Norfolk, 1642. Johnson, Richard; Henrico, 1639. Johnson, Richard (negro); Northampton, 1654.

Johnson, Thomas, Gent.; Northampton,
1647.
Johnson, Thomas, Jr.; Northampton, 1652.
Johnson, William; Lancaster, 1653.
Johnson, William; Lancaster, 1654.
Jolly, Joseph; Charles River, 1636, 1637.
Jones, Anthony; 1635.
Jones, David; Charles City, 1635, 1636.
Jones, James; Northampton, 1654.
Jones, Jervais; Northumberland, 1653.
Jones, Nathaniel; Northumberland, 1650.

Jones, Rice; 1650.
Jones, Richard; James City, 1654.
Jones, Samuel; Charles River, 1637.
Jones, Thomas; James City, 1635.
Jones, William; Accomac, 1640.
Jones, William; Northampton, 1645.
Joones, James; Northampton, 1639.
Jordan, Francis; Surry, 1653.
Joyner, Michael; James City, 1639.
Joyner, Raphael; James City, 1639.
Judson, John; Charles River, 1639.
Julian, William; Elizabeth City, 1636.
Justice, William; Charles City, 1656.

Keeling, Thomas; Lower Norfolk, 1651. Keene, Thomas; Northumberland, 1653. Kellam, Richard; Northampton, 1651. Kemp, Edward; Lancaster, 1653. Kemp, George; Lower Norfolk, 1652. Kemp, John; James City, 1639. Kemp, Richard, Esq.; James City, 1643. Kemp, Richard, Secretary of State: 1649. Kennedye, Patrick; New Norfolk, 1637. Keth, George; Charles River, 1635. Kibble, George; Lancaster, 1655. Kidd, Thomas; Lancaster, 1653. Kiggen, Charles; York, 1653. Killing, Thomas; Lower Norfolk, 1651. King, John; Isle of Wight, 1648. King, John; York, 1649. King, John; Charles River, 1642. King, John; Surry, 1653. King, Richard; Lower Norfolk, 1652. Kinsey, Hugh; Lancaster, 1655. Kirk (or Kirke), Accomac, 1640. Knight, Peter; Northumberland, 1653. Knipe, Bartholomew; 1642. Knolt, John; 1653. Knott, James; Elizabeth City, 1636. Knott, James; New Norfolk, 1637. Knott, William; Surry, 1653.

Lacker, John; 1650 Lake, Richard; Lancaster, 1653. Lambert, Thomas; Lower Norfolk, 1648. Lambettson, Lambett, 1652. Lancaster, Gawen (or Lawen); Charles River. 1652. Lancaster, Owen; Lower Norfolk, 1638. Landman, John; 1650. Langly, William; Lower Norfolk, 1653. Langston, Mr. Anthony; New Kent, 1655. Langworth, Jonathan; New Norfolk, 1637. Lanson, Christopher, 1638. Larke, Richard; Lancaster, 1653. Lathropp, John; James City, 1636. Lafon, John; King & Queen Co., 1635. Lawrance, Robert; Isle of Wight, 1642. Lawrance, William; James City, 1642. Lawrence, Giles; Nansemond, 1651. Lawson, Christopher; James City, 1637, 1638.

Lawson, Epaphroditus; Upper Norfolk. 1638. Lawson, John; Lancaster, 1655. Lawson, Richard; 1651. Lawson, Roland; 1651. Lawson, William; Isle of Wight, 1642. I aydon, John; Warwick River, 1636. Layton, William; 1636. Lea. William; Charles City, 1654. Leach, John; James City, 1656. Lear, John; Westmoreland, 1656. Leatherberry, Thomas; Northampton, 1655. Lee, Hancock; Gloucester, 1655. Lee, Henry; York, 1653. Lee, Hugh; Northumberland, 1654. Lee, Colonel Richard, Esq.; 1648; Gloucester, 1651. Lee, Richard; Lancaster, 1653. Lee, William; Gloucester, 1656. Leech, Captain Charles; York, 1650. Leech, William; Lancaster, 1653. Leechman, Thomas; Gloucester, 1651. Leithermore, Thomas; 1652. Leithermore, William; 1652. Lemon, Pierce; Charles City, 1635. Lendall, Robert; 1652. Lenton, Anthony; Northumberland, 1653. Leo, Hugh; Northampton, 1655. Leonard, John; Warrasquinoke, 1635. Levilt, Lancaster; 1646. Levistone, John; Gloucester, 1653. Levitt, George; 1643. -Lewellyn, David; 1642. Lewin, John; Isle of Wight, 1639. Lewis, Christopher; James City, 1649. Lewis, Mary; Northampton, 1656. Lewis, Major William; 1653. Libsey, John; Lower Norfolk; 1649. Linch, Captain Ishiell; 1650. Little, John; Northampton, 1647. Little, William; Northumberland, 1655. Littleberry, Southey; Northampton, 1655. Lobb, George; James City, 1638. Long (or Longe), Richard; 1652. Longworth, Jonathan; New Norfolk, 1643. Loraine, John; Isle of Wight, 1639. Lovett, Lancaster; Lower Norfolk, 1651. Loving, Thomas; James City, 1642. Lowne, Henry; Henrico, 1652.

Lunsford, Sir Thomas, Knight and Baronette; 1650.
Lylley, John; 1642.

Loyd, Cornelius; Charles River, 1637.

Lucas, Thomas, Gent.; Lancaster, 1652. Ludlow, George, Esq.; 1651. Ludwell, Thomas, Gent.; James City,

Lynge, John; James City, 1655. Lynton, Moses; Lower Norfolk, 1655. Lyster, Humphrey; 1650.

Madison, John; Gloucester, 1653. Madocks, Alexander: Northampton, 1654. Magregory, James; Northumberland, 1653. Maion, Richard; Charles River, 1638. Maior, Richard; Charles River, 1642. Mairon, Richard; Charles River, 1638. Mairy, Thomas; 1652. Major, John; Northampton, 1650. Major, Richard; Gloucester, 1653. Mallard, Thomas; Northumberland, 1653. Mallen, George; James City, 1639. Maltrum, John; Northumberland, 1650. Mandlin, Francis; Upper New Norfolk, 1642. Mangor, John; 1650. Manning, John; Lower Norfolk, 1648. Mansell, David; James City, 1638. Mansell, Captain David; Westmoreland. 1654. Mantin, John; Lower Norfolk, 1651. Margraffe, Patrick; 1653. Markham, Thomas; Henrico, 1636. Marsh, Thomas; Upper Norfolk, 1639. Marshall, John; Lower Norfolk date). Marshfield, Richard: 1654. Marteau, Captain Nicholas; Westmoreland, 1654. Marteaw, Captain Nicholas; Westmoreland, 1654. Martian. Captain Nicholas: Charles River, 1639. Martin, Francis; Accomac, 1639. Martin, John; Lower Norfolk, 1651. Martin, Nathan; Henrico, 1636. Martin, Robert; Lower Norfolk, 1638 Mason, Lieutenant Francis; 1642, 1643. Mason, James; James City, 1648. Mason, James; Surry, 1653. Masters, Michael; Henrico, 1645. Matron, Colonel John; Westmoreland, 1654. Mathews, Captain Samuel, Esq.: 1642. Matthews, Benjamin; Northampton, 1654. Matthews, Captain Samuel; 1643. Matthews, Thomas; 1641. Matthews, Thomas; Henrico, 1639. Mattrum, John; Northumberland, 1650. Mauldin, Francis; 1636. Mayfield, Mrs. Richard; 1652. Meakes, John; 1642. Meares, Thomas; Lower Norfolk (no date). Medstard, John; Northumberland, 1653. Mellin, William; Northampton, 1653. Mells, William; Lancaster, 1654. Melton, Thomas; Lower Norfolk, 1638. Memux, William; 1653. Menifye, Mr. George; James City, 1636. Menux, William; 1653.
Meredith, John; Lancaster, 1652, 1653. Meredith, Thomas; New Kent, 1656.

Merriman, James; Charles City, 1635. Merriman, John; 1649. Merriwether, Nicholas; James City, 1656. Merryman, John: Lancaster, 1653. Merywether, Nicholas; Westmoreland, 1654. Metgrigar, James; Northumberland, 1650. Miles, Margaret; Westmoreland, 1653. Miles, Thomas; Elizabeth City, 1646. Milford, Thomas; Nansemond, 1650. Miller, James; 1649. Miller, Patrick; Lancaster, 1655. Millinge, William; Northampton, 1656. Mills, William; James City, 1637. Mills, William; Isle of Wight, 1648. Milton, Richard; Charles City, 1638. Minifie, George; James City, 1635. Minifye, George, Esq., (merchant); Charles River, 1635, 1639. Minter, Edward; James City, 1635. Mode, Dr. Giles; New Kent, 1655. Molesworth, Colonel Guy; 1651. Montague, Peter; Upper Norfolk, 1638. Moon, Abraham; Lancaster, 1651, 1653. Moon, John; Isle of Wight, 1637. Moone, Abraham; Lancaster, 1653. Moone, John; Warrasquinoke, 1635. Moone, John; Isle of Wight, 1637, 1642. Moor, Augustine; 1652. Moore, Edward; 1655. Moore, Joseph; Elizabeth City, 1636. Moore, Richard; Upper Norfolk, 1616. Moore, Thomas; Northampton, 1655. Moore, William; 1649, 1652. Mooreland, Thomas; York, 1642. Morecock, Thomas; James City, 1654. Morgan, Edward; Lower Norfolk, 1653. Morgan, Francis; Charles River, 1637. Morgan, Captain Francis; Charles River, Morgan, Captain Francis; Gloucester, 1653. Morgan, Richard; Charles City, 1642. Morgan, Thomas; 1653 Morgan, William; 1638. Morgan, William; 1650, 1652, 1653. Morrey, Thomas; Isle of Wight, 1641. Morris, Nicholas; Northumberland, 1654. Morrison, Major Richard; Elizabeth City, 1648. Morrison, Mrs. Winnifred, 1650. Morsey, Thomas; Isle of Wight, 1641. Morton, William; Lower Norfolk, 1652. Morth, Edward; James City, 1637. Moseley, William; Lower Norfolk, 1653. Mosely, Robert, Gent.; 1649. Moth, Edward; James River, 1637.

Motley, John; Northumberland, 1655.

Moyser, Theodore: James City, 1637.

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Mottrum, Colonel John; Northumberland,

Mottrow, Mr. John; Northumberland, 1655.

Moye, John; Loer Norfolk, 1638.

Mulford, Thomas; Nansemond, 1650.

Munrow, Andrew; Northumberland, 1650.

Murfey, Edward; 1643.

Murray, David; Lower Norfolk, 1651,

Murreen, Demetre; 1653.

Mynifie, George (merchant); 1638.

Nance, Richard; Henrico, 1639. Nash, Arthur; New Kent, 1654. Neale, Henry; James City, 1643 Neale, John; Accomac, 1636, 1637. Neale Henry; James City, 1643. Needles, John; 1652. Neesam, William; James City, 1636. Nelmes, Richard; Northumberland, 1652. Nestor, Thomas; Charles River, 1637. Nesum, William; Northampton, 1649. Newman, John; Lancaster, 1654. Newman, Robert; Warwick River, 1639. Newman, Robert; Northumberland, 1651. Nicholls, Henry; Lancaster, 1652, 1653. Nicholls, Henry; Lower Norfolk, 1651. Nicholls, Roger; James City, 1649. Nicholson, Robert; Charles City, 1655. Ninman, John; Northampton, 1655. Noone, John; 1638. Norton, John; James City, 1643. Norton, Toby; Northampton, 1651. Nosworthy, Tristam; Upper N Upper Norfolk, 1639. Nuthall, John; Northampton, 1645. Nutt, Mr. William; Northumberland, 1655.

Oberry, John: 1636. Obert, Bertram; 1650. Oberye, Rose; 1639. Obkham (Oldham?), Hester; James City, 1656 Olian, John; James City, 1650. Oliver, Edward; James City, 1638, 1639. Oliver, John; Isle of Wight, 1652. Orchard, John; James City, 1636, 1637. Osborne, Edward; Henrico, 1635. Osborne, Francis; 1637. Osborne, John; James City, 1639. Osborne, Thomas; Henrico, 1637. Osborne, Captain Thomas; Henrico, 1637. Overman, Mr. Edward; York, 1652. Owen, William; 1652. Pace, George; Charles City, 1652. Packer, Elizabeth; Henrico, 1636. Page, Mr. John (no date). Pagett, Sinkler; Nansemond, 1654. Paine, Mr. John; 1656. Paine, Ralph; 1652. Pakes, Walter; James City, 1639. Palin, Henry; 1652. Palmer, John: Northumberland, 1655. Panderson, Edward; 1639.

Panker, Thomas; 1650. Panlett, Captain Thomas; Charles City, Parfitt, Robert; Lancaster, 1653. Parke, Mr. Daniel; York, 1655. Parker, Edward; Westmoreland, 1654. Parker, Elizabeth; Henrico, 1637 Parker, George; Northampton, 1655. Parker, Mr. Robert; Northampton, 1649. Parker, Thomas; Isle of Wight, 1650. Parker, William; Warrasquinoke, 1638. Parrett, Richard; 1649. Parrott, John; 1635. Parry, Samuel; Lancaster, 1653. Parry, William; Elizabeth City, 1639. Parsons, Richard; Lower New Norfolk, 1639. Pate, George; Charles City, 1650. Pate, Richard; 1650. Patt, Francis, Captain; Northampton, 1653. Paule, Thomas; James City, 1637. Paulett, Captain Thomas; Charles City, 1637 Pawley, John; James City, 1639. Pead, John; 1652. Peaseley, Henry; 1650. Peck, Mr. Thomas; Gloucester, 1655. Peebles (or Peibles), David; Charles City, 1650. Peerce, William; Northumberland, 1649. Peeters, Lawrence; Nansemond, 1647. Peeters, Symon; Lower Norfolk, 1653. Peirce, Richard; James City, 1635, 1636. Peirce, Captain William; Esq.; 1643. Peirey, Henry; Charles City, 1639. Pencherman (or Pensherman), Thomas; York, 1654. Penot, Gregory; Isle of Wight, 1653, Peppitt, Mrs. Temperance; 1652. Perce, Thomas; James City, 1638. Pereene, James; Northampton, 1642. Perines, John; York, 1651. Perkins, Nicholas; Henrico, 1650. Perron, James; Accomac, 1639. Perrott, John; Nansemond, 1650. Perry, Henry; Charles City, 1639. Perry, Lewis; 1656. Perry, Nicholas; Charles City, 1653, Peters, Lawrence; Nansemond, 1650. Pettaway, Edward; Surry, 1655. Pettibon, Richard; 1648. Pettock, Leonard; Accomac, 1647. Pettus, Captain Thomas; 1643. Phillips, David; Northumberland, 1653. Phillips, John; 1654; Lancaster, 1652. Phillips, Thomas; James City, 1635. Phillpot, Thomas; Northumberland, 1653. Phipps, John; James City, 1656. Piddel (or Piddle, or Piddee), Corbet; Northumberland, 1653. Pierce, Richard; James City, 1636.

Pierse, Captain William; 1635, 1638. Pilkington, William; 1635. Pinner, Richard; 1653. Pitt, Henry; 1652. Pitt, Robert; Isle of Wight, 1648. Pitt, Thomas; Charles City, 1641. Pitts, Robert; Isle of Wight, 1638. Pittsway, Robert; Charles City, 1638. Place, James; Henrico, 1636. Place, John; Elizabeth City, 1636. Plomer, Thomas; James City, 1638. Plower, Thomas; James City, 1638. Plummer, Thomas; 1642. Poole, Henry; New Norfolk, 1637. Pope, Nathaniel; Westmoreland, 1654. Pope, William; Nansemond, 1656. Popeley, Lieutenant Richard; New Norfolk, 1637, Porter, Edmond; Isle of Wight, 1639. Porter, Henry; James City, 1640. Portus, Alexander; Isle of Wight, 1654. Portus, Alexander; Lancaster, 1654. Poteet, John; Charles River, 1638. Pott. Captain Francis; Northampton. 1635. Powell, Thomas; New Norfolk, 1637. Poye, John; 1653. Poythers, Francis; Charles City, 1637. Pratt, John; Henrico, 1642. Presly, Mr. William: Northumberland (no date). Preston, Henry; 1654. Preston, Richard; Upper New Norfolk, 1639. Preston, Thomas; 1652, 1653, 1654. Price, Mr. Arthur; York, 1651. Price, James; Northampton, 1656. Price, Jenkin; Northampton, 1653. Price, Richard; New Kent, 1655. Priddy, Robert; New Kent, 1655. Prince, Edward; Charles City, 1639. Prior, William; Charles River, 1637. Pritchard, Walter; 1654. Privett, Thomas; Charles River, 1636. Pudivatt, William; Isle of Wight, 1642. Puggett, Caesar; Lower Norfolk, 1653. Pulliam, William; New Kent, 1656. Purifoy, Mr. Thomas; 1656. Purify, Mr. Thomas; 1652. Putters, Captain Thomas; 1643, Pyne, John; Northampton, 1649.

Rabnett, William; Warwick River, 1638. Radford, John; Lower Norfolk, 1640. Rainshaw, William; Elizabeth City, 1636. Ransha, Thomas; Warwick, 1642. Ranshaw, William; Elizabeth City, 1635. Ratton, William; Lancaster, 1652. Ravenett, William; Warwick River, 1653. Rawlins, Gregory; Surry, 1653. Ray. Thomas; Warwick, 1642 Read, Captain George; Lancaster, 1651.

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Redmon, John; Accomac, 1637. Regault (or Regoult), Christopher; Gloucester, 1654. Renalls, Thomas; 1653. Rennoles, William; Northumberland, 1651. Reoper, William; Accomac, 1636. Reppitt, Mrs. Temperance, 1652. Resbury (or Resburg), John; 1642. Revell, Edward; Northampton, 1654. Reynolds, William; Charles River, 1637. Ribgy, Peter; 1642. Rice, Francis; 1643. Richards, Richard; Charles River, 1643. Richardson (or Richerdson), Ellis; York, 1642. Richeson, Isaac; Lancaster, 1652. Richson, Isaac; Lancaster, 1652. Ridley, Peter; James City, 1639. Rigby, Peter; 1642. Righby, Peter; 1642 Ripley, Richard; 1651. Rivers, Charles; Charles River, 1638. Rivers, Christopher; 1653. Roberts, John; Elizabeth City, 1636. Robbins, John; Northampton, 1652. Robbins, James; James City, 1638. Robins, Elizabeth; Northampton, 1646. Robins, John; James City, 1638, 1642. — Robins, Obedience, Gent.; Northampton, 1643. Robins, Rachel; Northampton, 1646. Robins, Sampson; Northampton, 1653. Robinson, Christopher; Henrico, 1652. Robinson, Edward; Lower Norfolk, 1656. Robinson, John; Lancaster, 1652. Robinson, John, Jr.; Northampton, 1652. Robinson, William; Westmoreland, 1654. Rockwell, Robert; Upper New Norfolk, 1639. Rode, John; Warwick, 1645. Rogers, Edward; Warrasquinoke, 1636. Rogers, Margaret; James City, 1637. Rolfe, Thomas, Gent.; James City, 1656. Rollins, John; 1638. Rookins, William; James City, 1638. Rookwood, John, Gent.; Northumberland, 1648. Roper, William; Accomac, 1636. Rosier, John; Northumberland, 1650 Rousey, Ralph; 1653. Rowsey, Ralph; 1650. Rouzee, Ralph; 1652 Roy, Peter; Isle of Wight; 1637. Royall, Joseph; 1642. Russell, John; 1636. Ruthland, Samuel; Lower Norfolk (no date). Sabrell, Nicholas; James City, 1638. Saines, John; 1639. Salisbury, Thomas:

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   Sanderson, Edward; 1639.
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                                    Northumberland,
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   Sanghier, George; Elizabeth City, 1637.
   Saphier, George; Elizabeth City, 1636.
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   Savedge, Thomas; Northampton, 1646.
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   Sawyer, Thomas; New Norfolk, 1638.
   Sawyer, Thomas; 1653.
   Sax, Thomas; Northampton, 1649.
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   Scarborough, Edmund; Accomac.
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   Scarbourgh, Matilda; Northampton, 1655.
   Scarburg, Edmond; Northampton, 1649.
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  Scarburgh, Charles; Northampton, 1653.
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Scarburgh, Edmund, Jr.; Northampton,
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  Scarburgh, Matilda; Northampton, 1656.
Scarburgh, Tabitha; Northampton, 1656.
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   Scroggin, Thomas; Northumberland, 1653.
   Scowne, Humphrey; Warrasquinoke, 1636,
   Seaborne
                  (or Searborne), Nicholas;
Lower Norfolk, 1652.
   Seaward, John; Isle of Wight, 1637.
   Sebrell, Nicholas; Northumberland, 1652.
  Sedenden, Henry; Northampton, 1652.
  Segar, Oliver; Lancaster, 1653.
Senior, John; 1651.
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   Seward, John; Isle of Wight, 1648.
   Sexton, Peter; Norfolk, 1653.
   Sharpe, John; Lancaster, 1652.
  Sheerlock, John; Lancaster, 1653. Shepard, John; York, 1645.
  Sheppard, John; Northumberland, 1653.
  Sheppard, Captain Robert; 1650.
  Sheppard, Lieutenant Robert; James City,
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  Sheppard,
                    Thomas:
                                    Northumberland.
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  Sheppey, Thomas; Henrico, 1639.
  Sherrett, John; 1654.
Shippen, Thomas; 1635.
Shipper, Thomas; 1635.
  Shippey, Thomas; Henrico, 1637,
  Sibsey, John; Lower Norfolk, 1649.
Sidner, William; Lancaster, 1653.
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  Simpson, Edward; Gloucester, 1654.
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Singleton, John; 1652.
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Smilley, Jonathan; 1655.
    Smith, Arthur; Isle of Wight, 1637.
   Smith, Bryant; Henrico, 1641.
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    Smith, Francis; Westmoreland, 1654.
   Smith, George; Accomac, 1642.
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    Smith, Herbert, Gent.; Westmoreland,
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   Smith, John; Elizabeth City, 1639.
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   Smith, Nicholas; Isle of Wight, 1656.
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   Smith, Richard; Lancaster, 1653.
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Smith, Samuel; James City, 1655.
    Smith, Thomas; James City, 1635.
   Smith, Thomas; Accomac, 1639.
Smith, Toby; Warwick River, 1641.
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   Smithey, John; 1655.
   Snaile, Henry; Lower Norfolk, 1652.
Snead, Samuel; James City, 1635.
   Soane, Henry; 1652.
   Sodell, Timothy; York, 1649.
Sollace, Samuel; Northampton, 1655.
   Sorrel. Robert; 1653,
   Southall (or Southell), Henry; 1636.
   Sox, Thomas; Northampton, 1649.
   Spackman, John; Warrasquinoke, 1635.
   Sparks (or Sparkes), John: 1635.
   Sparrow, Charles; Charles City, 1650.
   Sparshott, Edward; Charles City, 1638.
   Speake, Thomas; 1653 (also spelt Speke).
   Speltimber (or Spiltimber), John; James
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  Spencer, William; 1635, 1637.
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Spright, Francis; Nansemond, 1654
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   Sprye, Oliver; Upper New Norfolk, 1638.
   Stafford, William: 1635.
   Stamp (or Stampe); Thomas; James
City, 1638.
   Stanford, Vincent; 1656.
   Starchey, Peter; 1655.
   Starnell, Richard; 1653.
   Stearnall, Richard; Lower Norfolk, 1647.
   Steevens, Mr. Anthony; Northampton,
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  Steevens, Arillio; Northampton, 1651.
Steevens, Thomas; Warwick, 1652.
Steevens, William; Northampton, 1655.
Stegg (or Stegge), Thomas; Charles City.
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  Stephens, Garrett; Warwick River, 1641. Stephens, Thomas; Elizabeth City, 1654.
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Sterling, James; Lower Norfolk, 1652. Stocker, John; Isle of Wight, 1642. .1655. Stokes (or Stoakes), Christopher; Charles River, 1637. Stompe, Thomas; James City, 1638. Stone, Mr. William; 1635. Stoner, Alexander; 1635. 1648. Storey, William; Upper Norfolk, 1641. 1645. 1651. Storey, William; Accomac, 1643. Stornell, Richard; 1653, 1651. Stout, Thomas; 1638. Stoute, Thomas; James City, 1639. Stratton, John; Lower Norfolk, 1651. Stratton, Thomas; Northampton, 1654. 1653. Sturdevant, John; Henrico, 1652. Styles, John; Isle of Wight, 1642, Suellin, Daniel; Charles City, 1650. 1637. Swan (or Swann), Thomas; James City, Swan (or Swann), William; James City, 1635. Sweete, John; 1642; Isle of Wight, 1643. Sybsey, John; Lower Norfolk, 1649. Sydney, John, Gent.; Lower Norfolk. 1644. Symmons, Roger; 1642. Symmons, Thomas; 1642. Symons, Francis; Northumberland, 1649, 1653. Symons, John; Nansemond, 1656. Symons, Symon; Nansemond, 1647. Symons, Upper Norfolk; 1638, 1639, 1643. Sympson. Edward; Gloucester, 1651. Synton, Moses; Lower Norfolk, 1655. Sytles, John; Isle of Wight; 1642. Tabb, Humphrey; Northumberland, 1651. Taberer, Thomas; 1652. Tapinge, William; James City, 1643. Tatum, Nathaniel; Charles City, 1638. Taylor, Elias; Accomac, 1640. Taylor, George; 1650. Taylor, James; James City, 1644. Taylor, John; Northampton, 1648. Taylor, John; Lancaster, 1652. Taylor, Philip; Accomac, 1637. Taylor, Philip; Northampton, 1643. Taylor, Robert; New Norfolk, 1637. Taylor, Stephen; 1644. Taylor, Colonel William, Esq.; Gloucester, 1653. Teagle, Mr. Thomas; Northampton. 1652. Teakle, Thomas; Northampton, 1652. Terry, Andrew; 1643. Thatcher, Silvester; 1650. Thelaball, (Theobald), James: Lower Norfolk, 1651. Thomas, Christopher; Accomac, 1838. Thomas, John; Gloucester, 1651. Thomas; John; York, 1649.

Thomas, William; Northumberland, 1653. Thomas, William M.; Elizabeth City, 1648. Thompson, George; Gloucester, 1653. Thompson, Henry; James River, 1637. Richard; Northumberland, Thompson, Thornbrough. Thomas: Northampton. Thornbrough, Thomas; Northumberland, Thorne, William; Northampton, 1654. Thoroughgood, Captain Adam; 1635. Thoroughgood, Symon; Elizabeth City, Thresher, Izabell: 1636. Throckmorton, Robert; Charles River. Thrush, Clement; 1652. Thurush, Clement; Lancaster, 1654. Tilsley, Thomas; James City, 1650. Tiney, John; James City, 1648. Tisdale, Richard; 1635. Todd, Thomas; New Norfolk, 1637. Todd. Thomas: 1652. Tomlin, Matthew; Northumberland, 1653. Tomlin, Robert; 1654. Tomplin, Robert; 1654. Tonstall, Edward; 1643. Tooke, Mr. James; Isle of Wight, 1653. Totnam, Silvester; 1635. Towlson, John; Accomac, 1642. Charles Townsend, Captain Richard; River, 1639. Townshend, Mrs. Frances Northumberland, 1650. Townsland, Mrs. Frances (widow); Northumberland, 1650. Trabett, George; Northampton, 1651. Trahett, George; Northampton, 1651. Trakett, George; Northampton, 1651. Traveller (or Travellor), George; Accomac, 1636. Travers, Raleigh; 1643. Travis, Edward; James City, 1637, 1639. Trigg, Samuel; James City, 1639. Trigson, Richard, 1651. Trolliver (Talioferro?), Robert: Gloucester, 1655. Troy, John; James City, 1648. Truett, George; Northampton, 1655, Truhett, George; Northampton, 1651. Trussells, John; 1649. Tunstall, Edward; Henrico, 1637. Turner; Abraham; 1642. Turner, James; 1653. Turner, Richard; Northumberland, 1651. Turner, John; Nansemond, 1651. Turney, Richard; Northumberland, 1651. Twy, John; James City, 1648. Tye, Richard; Charles City, 1650.

Tyler, Henry; Charles River, 1652. Tymon, William; Charles River, 1642.

Underwood, William, Gent.; 1650. Upshaw, Arthur; Northampton, 1652. Upshaw, Arthur; Northampton, 1655. Upton, John; Isle of Wight, 1637, 1643. Upton, John; Warrasquinoke, 1625. Upton, Margaret; Lancaster, 1653.

Valentine, John; Isle of Wight, 1642. Vanerit, James; Elizabeth City, 1636. Vans, Robert, Gent.; York, 1651. Vardy Richard; James City, 1653. Vaster, John; Warrasquinoke, 1635. Vaughan, John; 1643. Vaughan, Richard; Northampton, 1651. Vaulx, Mr. Humphrey; James City, 1656. Vaus (or Vaws), Thomas, Gent.; North-Numberland, 1650. Vincent, William; Northumberland, 1651. Vinon, (Vivion?), Joel; James City, 1638. Vowman, Mr. Edward; 1653. Vuvin, (Vivion?), George; New Norfolk, 1637.

Waddilow, Nicholas; Northampton, 1649. Wadding, George; Lancaster, 1653. Wagne, John; Charles River, 1638, Walker, Edward; Northumberland, 1650. Walker, Henry; James City, 1654. Walker, John; 1651. Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel John; 1655. Walker, Richard; 1654. Walker, Roger; Northumberland, 1653. Wall, George; Westmoreland, 1655. Wall, John; 1653. Wallis, Robert; York, 1642. Wallis, Thomas; James City, 1638. Walters, Roger; Northumberland, Waltham, John, Jr.; Accomac 1642. Walthams, John; Northampton, 1649. Walton, John; Accomac, 1638. Walton, William; Upper New Norfolk, Walcler, William; 1643. Ward, John; Charles City, 1651. Ward, Laurence; Isle of Wight, 1648. Ward, Seth; Henrico, 1643. Warder, William; 1643. Ware, John; 1653. Wareham, John; Northumberland, 1652. Warne, Thomas; James City, 1638. Warradine, Mr. James; 1652. Warren, Augustine; 1642. Warren, Robert; Northampton, 1653. Warren, William; 1642. Warters, Mr. William; Northampton, 1652. Waters, Mr. William; Northampton, 1652. Watkeyes, Samuel; Charles River, 1638. Watkins, John; James City, 1638, 1648. Watson, John; Lancaster, 1655.

Watson, John; Westmoreland, 1654. Watts, George; Northumberland, 1658. Watts, John, Gent.; 1650. Watts. Thomas: Lower New Norfolk, **1638**. Wayne, John; Charles River, 1638. Weaver, Samuel; 1635. Webb, Stephen; James City, 1639. Webb, Wingfield; 1650. Webster, Jane; James City, 1646. Webster, Judith; James City, 1646. Webster, Luce; York, 1642. Webster, Lucy; James City, 1646. Weeker, Henry; 1652. Weekes, Thomas; James City, 1637. Welch, Daniel; Lancaster, 1652. Welch, Edward; 1654. Welsh; Daniel; Lancaster, 1652. Well, John; Charles City, 1639. Well, Richard; Northumberland, 1653. Wells, Gregory; James City, 1654. Wells, Thomas; Lower Norfolk, 1647. Welsford, Thomas, Gent.; Westmoreland, 1655.

Welton, William; Upper Norfolk, 1646. West, Captain John, Esq.; York, 1651. West, Robert; Charles City, 1642. Westgate, Henry; Lower Norfolk date).

Westerhouse, Mr. William; Northampton, 1654

Westhorpe, Major John; Charles City. 1653.

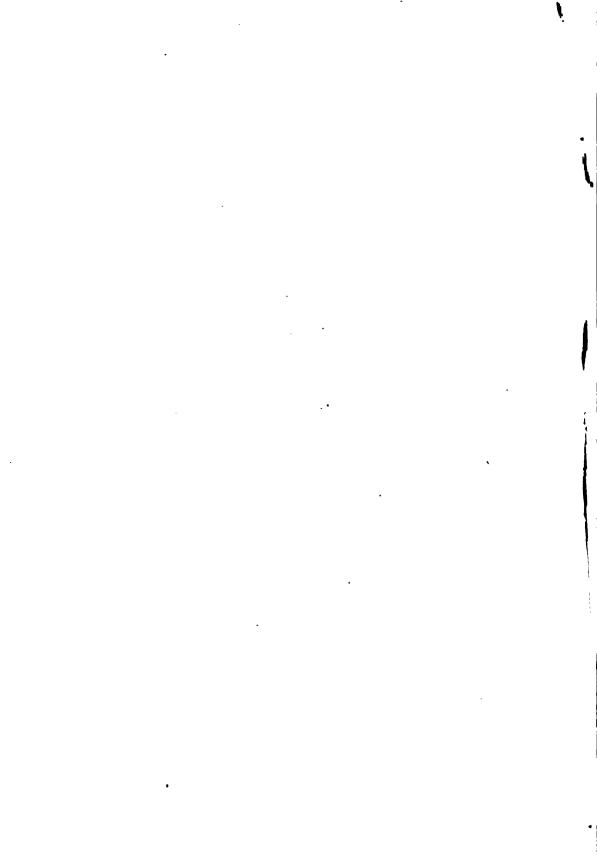
Westlock, John; Northampton, 1655. Weston, Thomas; Charles River, 1637. Wheeler, Richard; Lower Norfolk, 1656. Wheeler, Thomas; Charles City, 1637. Wheeles, Thomas; Charles City, 1643. White, George (clerk); Upper New Norfolk, 1638,

White, George; Lower Norfolk, 1648. White, Henry; James City, 1649. White, John; James City, 1639. White, Thomas; 1653. Whitehurst, Richard; Lower Norfolk, 1651.

Whithers, John; Westmoreland, 1654. Whiting, James; 1643. Whittington, William; Northampton, 1647, Whittocke, Thomas; 1650. Wigg, William; James City, 1640. Wilchin, Richard; Gloucester, 1654. Wilcox, Richard; James City, 1638. Wilde, Daniel; Westmoreland, 1650. Wilkins, John; Accomac, 1636, 1637. Wilkins, John; New Norfolk, 1637. Wilkinson, Thomas; 1650. Wilkinson, William (minister); 1653. Wilkinson, William; New Norfolk, 1637. Willess, Thomas: Lancaster, 1655. Williams, Henry; Accomac, 1638. Williams, James; 1650.

Williams, John; Northampton, 1656, Williams, Matthew; James City, 1653. Williams, Obed; York, 1654. Williams, Richard; Charles City, 1640. Williams, Richard; James City, 1654. Williams, Thomas; 1643. Williams, Thomas; Lancaster, 1654, Williams, James; 1650. Willinge, William; Northampton, 1656. Willis, Thomas; York, 1653. Wills, Gregory; James City, 1654. Willoubby, Thomas; 1636. Willoughby, Thomas; Lower Norfolk, Willowbye, Captain Thomas: 1635. Wilsford, Thomas, Gent.; 1651. Wilson, Henry; Accomac, 1637. Wingsmill, Eliza; James City, 1638. Winley, Daniel; Accomac, 1637. Wise, John; Northampton, 1655. Withers, John; Westmoreland, 1655. Wittington, Francis; 1650. Worlmsley, Roger; James City, 1656. Wombwell, Thomas; James City, 1642. Wombwell, Thomas; Isle of Wight, 1648. Wood, Abraham; Charles City, 1638, 1653. Wood, Major Abraham; Henrico, 1654. Wood, John; 1656. Woodard, Christopher; 1635. Woodhouse, Henry; New Norfolk, 1637. Woodhouse, Mr. Henry; Lower Norfolk, 1649, 1652 Woodhouse, Thomas; James City, 1648. Woodliffe. John; Charles City, 1638. Woodward, John; Gloucester, 1655.

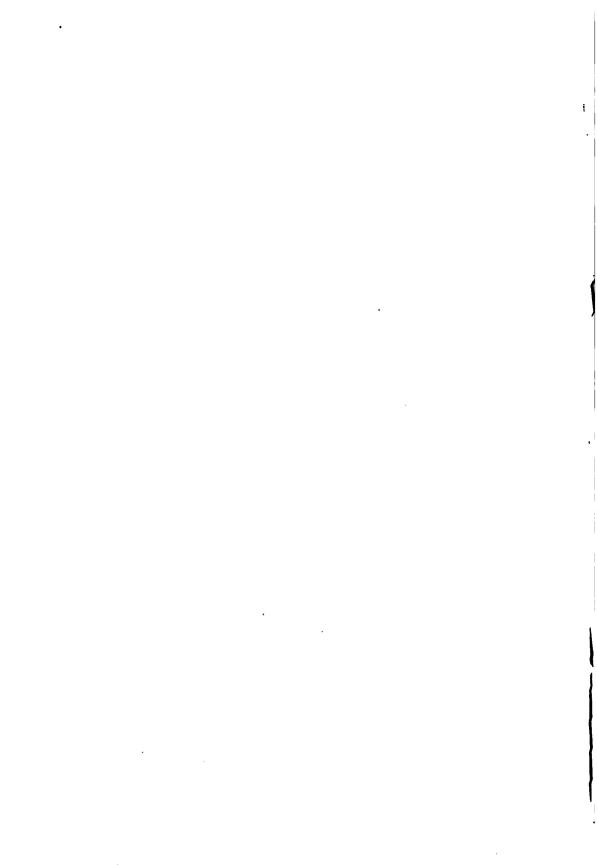
Woodward, Christopher; Charles 1637. Woody, Robert; Lower Norfolk, 1653. Wooton, Richard; Northumberland, 1651. Worleiche, Lieutenant William; 1643. Worleiche, Lieutenant William; 1643. Worleidge, Lieutenant William; 1643. Wormeley, Captain Ralph; 1649. Worsman (or Worseman), George; Henrico, 1654. Worsman (or Worseman), William: Henrico, 1654. Wray, Thomas; Charles City; 1636. Wright, John; Upper New Norfolk, 1639. Wright, Thomas; Lower Norfolk, 1647. Wright, William, Gent.; Nansemond, 1655. Wyat, William; Gloucester, 1653. Wyatt, Sir Francis; 1643. Wyatt, Richard; 1648. Wynn, Hugh; Isle of Wight, 1637. Wyre, John; 1654. Wyere, John; Lancaster, 1655. Yarrett, William; 1650. Yardly, Captain Argoll; Northampton, 1654. Yates, James; 1651, 1654. Yates, Joane; Lower Norfolk, 1652. Yates, John; Elizabeth City, 1636. Yates, John; Lower New Norfolk, 1638. Yeardly, Argoll; New Norfolk, 1637. Yeo, Hugh; Northampton, 1655. Yeo, Leonard; Elizabeth City, 1638. Yoe, Robert; Westmoreland, 1654. Youel (or Youl), Thomas; 1653. Young, Robert; Lancaster, 1654.



DEPARTMENT

OF

PARAGRAPHS AND CLIPPINGS



TO WOODROW WILSON,

The President of the United States of America,

The Register sends greetings more heartfelt than to any other President since the days of Cleveland.

As the blessed servant of God he has been raised up in 1913 to rule over a people who had grown weary of misrule, and they turn gratefully to him for relief and deliverance—from the serpent coil that had been gradually tightening around them, poisoning their liberties, crushing their hearts and blighting their faith in the God of their forefathers.

"He comes to the kingdom for such a time as this." May he be to the land an upright Nehemiah, cleansing the land of evil, restoring the sacredness of the Sabbath day—upholding the law of God in America and commanding the people to be obedient to the laws enacted to protect them in their just rights, their liberties and their property.

And may the blessing of God be with him to the end of his reign as President of the United States of America.

FINE ISSUE OF THE REG-ISTER.

The Kentucky Historical Register for January, 1913, just out, contains a number of interesting articles, beginning with a "History of

Muhlenberg County," by Otto A. Rothert, of Louisville.

"The battle of the River Raisin," by A. C. Quisenberry, a former Kentuckian, who now lives in Maryland, gives much valuable information about that famous battle in which so many brave Kentuckians participated.

Another entertaining article, entitled "Kentucky—A Land of Heroism," is by George Baber, of Washington.

"Regrets," a captivating poem, is contributed by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, and "Epitaphs," by Mrs. Ella Hutchison Ellwanger, of Louisville, formerly of Frankfort, adds to the charm of the number, which is considered an unusually good one.—
(The State Journal.)

KENTUCKY MINES 14,000,000 TONS.

ESTIMATE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON OUTPUT FOR YEAR 1912. (Exchange.)

Washington, Jan. 3.—Kentucky's coal output for 1912 was 14,000,000 tons, according to a report of the United Geological Survey. It says:

"The developments in what is known as the Elkhorn coal field, in Southeastern Kentucky, which have

been actively pushed during the last two years, are expected to be in full running order in the spring of 1913, and will swing the major production of the State from the western to the eastern district. Up to the present time the larger part of the production has been derived from the western counties, and in 1912, out of an estimated output of 14,000,000 tons, the western counties have contributed over half, or say 7,500,000 tons, as compared with 6,500,000 tons, from the eastern counties.

"The whole State has suffered from car shortage in 1912, but it was especially felt in Western Kentucky, where, in December the car supply on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad was only 65 per cent of the needs, and on the Illinois Central Railway barely 40 per cent. From April 1 to May 15 an agreed suspension of mining occurred in the organized districts of Western Kentucky, which affected about 5,000 men."

The Register is in receipt of a request from Division of Exploitation of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition that we publish from time to time notes of the progress of work of preparation for the This we will take Exposition. pleasure in doing, as the Exposition will not only be of great historical value to the country, but will also add impetus to matters educational, and commercial as well, and the Register management desires to contribute whatever it can to the furtherance of these great ends.

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

By Prof. F. Nicholls Crouch.

Kathleen Mavourneen, the gray dawn is breaking,

The horn of the hunter is heard on the hill.

The lark from her light wing the bright dew is shaking, Kathleen Vavourneen, what—slumbering

still! Oh! hast thou forgotten how soon we must

sever?

Oh! hast thou forgotten how soon we must

part? It may be for years, and it may be forever;

It may be for years, and it may be forever; Oh, why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart?

It may be for years, and it may be forever. Then why art thou silent, Kathleen Mavourneen?

Kathleen Mavourneen, awake from thy slumbers,

The blue mountains glow in the sun's golden light;

Ah, where's the spell that once hung from my numbers?

Arise in thy beauty, thou star of my night!

Mavourneen, Mavourneen, my sad tears are falling,

To think that from Erin and thee I must part,

It may be for years and it may be forever; Then why art thou silent—thou voice of my heart?

It may be for years and it may be forever.
Then why art thou silent, Kathleen Mavourneen?

Kathleen Mayourneen, when over the ocean I suffer in exile with nought to assuage,

The sound of thy voice far above life's commotion,

Will sweeten, yet sadden, my lone pilgrimage.

Oh, Kathleen Mavourneen, ere long Fate will sever. Our lives, so arise; for this day we must

part;
And it may be for years, and it may be

forever,
Arise from thy slumbers—O Heart of my

Heart!
It may be for years, and it may be forever,
O Flower of Erin, Kathleen of Kildare:

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

By James Whitcomb Riley

Kathleen Mavourneen! The song is still ringing

As fresh and as clear as the trill of the birds;

In world-weary hearts it is sobbing and singing

In pathos too sweet for the tenderest words.

Oh have we forgotten the one who first

Oh, have we forgotten the one who first breathed it,

Oh, have we forgotten his raptuous art, Our meed to the master whose genius bequeathed it?

Oh, why art thy silent, thou voice of my heart!

Kathleen Mavourneen! Thy lover still lingers:

The long night is waning, the stars pale and few;

Thy sad serenader, with tremulous fingers, Is bowed with his tears as the lily with dew:

The old harp strings quiver, the old voice is shaking,

In sighs and in sobs moans the yearning refrain:

The old vision dims, and the old heart is breaking—

Kathleen Mavourneen, inspire us again!

TRIBUTE TO WOMANHOOD.

James Oliver Curwood, author of "The Flower of the North," tells the following story about the men to be found in the country about Hudson Bay, where the scene of this story is laid:

"I was at Prince Albert," he says, "sitting on the veranda of the little old Windsor Hotel, facing the Saskatchewan. During the few days previous a number of factors, trappers and half-breed canoemen had come down from the north. One of these men had not been down to the edge of civilization for seven years. Three of the others had not been down in two, and this was the annual trip of the other eight—for

there were just eighteen of us sitting there together.

"We were smoking and talking, when a young woman turned up the narrow walk leading to the veranda. Immediately every voice hushed, and as the woman came up the steps those twelve roughly clad men of the wilderness rose to their feet to a man, each holding his cap in his hand. Thus they stood, silent and with bowed heads, until the young woman passed into the hotel. It was the most beautiful tribute to womanhood I had ever seen. I, the man from civilization, was the only one who remained sitting, with my hat on my head."—(Denver News.)

FOLDING THEIR TENTS.

The day is done and the darkness
Falls from the wings of night,
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight.

"I see the lights of the village Gleam through the rain and the mist, And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me That my soul cannot resist—

"A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not akin to pain, And resembles sorrow only As the mist resembles the rain.

'Come, read to me some poem, Some simple and heartfelt lay, That shall soothe this restless feeling And banish the thoughts of day.

"Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime, Whose distant footsteps echo, Through the corridors of time;

"For like strains of martial music, Their mighty thoughts suggest Life's endless toil and endeavor; And to-night I long for rest. "Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start;

"Who, through long days of labor And nights devoid of ease, Still heard in his soul the music, Of wonderful melodies,

"Such songs have power to quiet The restless pulse of care, And come like the benediction That follows after prayer.

"Then read the treasured volume,
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.

"And the nights shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."
Longfellow.

OLIVE TREES SAID TO DATE FROM THE TIME OF CHRIST.

One of the most interesting spots in the environs of Jerusalem is the Garden of Gethsemane, on the southern slopes of the Mount of Olives. It is an enclosed space of about one-third of an acre, surrounded by a high wall, and belongs to the Franciscan Monks. One can not say with the exact precision demanded by the scientific explorer whether this is the actual spot where our Lord was betrayed, but at all events, it is hallowed with a continuous tradition of some sixteen centuries. As you enter you pass the traditional spot of the betrayal and the place where the disciples slept while Christ was at There are well-arranged flower-beds, and around the inside of the walls are representations done in relief in colors of the fourteen Stations of the Cross. An object of interest in the garden is an old olive tree. This, with some other trees, is said to date from the time of Christ, and is known from historical records to be of great age—at least nine hundred years. Rosaries are made from the olive stones, and the oil yielded by the berries is considered sacred oil and is sold at a high price.—(Wide World Magazine.)

DONATIONS TO THE KEN-TUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We are pleased to announce the following gifts to the Society:

1. The bust of Dean Nathaniel Shaler, by Mr. R. A. Penrose, of

Philadelphia.

2. A magnificent painting, from Philadelphia, when we have room to receive it, with a cabinet of valuable mementoes and souvenirs, gathered by the gentleman in his travels round the world.

3. The bust of Governor Bradley, a good and loyal friend to the Society when its members were few and its treasury a thing of the future.

4. The offer from a wealthy and generous citizen of Franklin County, Ky., to defray the entire expense of the scroll and inscription for Theodore O'Hara. The poet was an intimate and beloved friend of our proposed benefactor, and he was proud to honor him. The Society declined to allow him the privilege of contributing the whole amount, but will accept his aid in this laudable and honoring endeavor, and his name will be given in the list of those of the Committee of the

Historical Society who have achieved this recognition in marble for Kentucky's world-famous poet, and author of "The Bivouac of the Dead."

Dear Register:-

Why do you never write anything about the old Capitol now? We thought your Society would take it after the new Capitol was built. It's so near the railroad and so convenient for strangers to visit the historic old shack.

M. A.

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

We refrain from any sentimental eulogy on our old Capitol—we have its history carefully locked away from the idly curious. For twentyfive years it was the butt of ridicule for the newspapers of the State. They had it pictured in every absurd position of decay and decrepitude. Language was beggared to portray its inconvenience, its darkness, its dirt, and its unsafe condition. Whatever of this was true is still true. If it was unsafe and unsuitable for the Legislature, it would certainly be for the Historical Society, with its invaluable and costly histories, and its wealth of portraits, paintings, and priceless treasures of every kind. It is unsuitable in every way for the Historical Society as it is now enriched for the State. From time to time valuable collections will be addedand its charm and interest will increase for the benefit and adornment of the State and especially the new Capitol.

The death of J. Pierpont Morgan removes from our list of the richest men in the world, not only the wisest financier of this age of the world, but one of the most liberal Christian gentlemen. He gave away millions in charity and enriched our galleries of art with many of the most magnificent paintings and sculpture of the world. The Kentucky State Historical Society's Library has been adorned, as some others have been, by his gifts of elegant volumes. "The Historic Episcopal Church of New York City." The history of this church is not only interesting, but inspiring. The work of obtaining and publishing these elegant volumes, was the benevolent thought of the great financier and we remember him gratefully for the courtesy of sending them to the library of our Society. He leaves this history, among many other notable gifts to the Episcopal Church, as memorials of himself, that speak better things for him than coffers of gold or monuments of marble.

"JOAQUIN" MILLER, "POET OF THE SIERRAS," DIES.

(Exchange)

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—"Joaquin" Miller, known as "the poet of the Sierras," died at 3 o'clock this afternoon at his home in the Piedmont foothills. His daughter, Juanita, and his wife were with him. He had been in failing health for two years and unconscious since last Thursday.

Cincinnatus Heine ("Joaquin") Miller, "Poet of the Sierras," died as he had lived, in the romance of old California. A product of the Pacific border, only ten years of his boyhood having been spent east of the Rockies, Miller was one of its most picturesque figures. Miller's passion was the mountains. He lived with them, sang of them, wove strange tales about them, and it was in a refuge which he had built for himself in the hills that he died, leaving as his monument his "Songs of the Sierras."

"Joaquin" Miller was born in Indiana in 1841. He came with his father to Oregon in 1850. He attended school for a while and at 16 was mining in Shasta County, Cal. He was in a battle with the Indians at Castlecrag and wounded twice. Afterwards he lived three years with the Indians. Later he went back to Eugene, Ore., where he entered school. He studied law and was elected judge in Grant County. He was married to Minnie Myrtle. While he was a judge he published a book entitled "Joaquin et al."

In 1870 he left Oregon, went to San Francisco and finally went to London, where he published his "Songs of the Sierras." From 1870 to 1880 he wrote and published the "Songs of Italy," "The Songs of the Sundown Seas," wrote the play of "Danites, Forty-nine," the prose book of "Unwritten History, or Life Among the Modoc Indians," and a novel, "The Destruction of Gotham." From 1880 to 1890 he wrote the "Songs of the Mexican Seas," "Building the City Beautiful." In 1883 he returned to San Francisco and became associated with Herr Wagner, who was then editor of the Golden Era Magazine. He

purchased ten acres of land on the hills above Oakland, where he built a small cabin, planted thousands of trees and made his permanent home.

From 1894 to 1905 Miller was on the lecture platform, with the exception of one year, 1897, when he went to the Klondike, and made his remarkable trip of 400 miles by foot along the line of the Arctic circle.

In 1909 he published his complete

poems.

BEAUTIFUL D. A. R. LUNCHEON.

(Lexington Herald.)

The members of the Bryan Station Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a beautiful luncheon Saturday at the Phoenix Hotel in celebration of George Washington's birthday. It was one of the loveliest and most delightful celebrations of the 22nd, every detail perfectly arand ranged. The tables were set in one end of the cafe, against a setting of patriotic draperies which adorned Each was beautifully the wall. decorated with vases of red and white carnations, miniature cherry trees, trays of confections, embossed with flags, and menu cards also embossed with the American Mrs. F. C. Young was toastmistress, presiding charmingly and introduced each speaker with a few graceful words.

The responses, were all beautifully made and most appropriate to the occasion, as follows:

"George Washington" — Mrs. William H. Thompson. "The Heroism of Pioneer Kentucky Women"—Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

"The Child and the Nation"—

Dean Irene T. Myers.

"Our Chapter"—Mrs. Victor Dodge. (Only charter member of

Bryan Station Chapter.)

Mrs. Morton's toast was given in verse relating the story of the Kentucky women at Bryan Station. She is a direct descendant and the story, most beautifully and sympathetically written by her, was a feature of the occasion most appreciated. The menu was elaborate and deliciously served as follows:

Grape Fruit with Cherries Sweet Bread Patties,

Potatoe Crouquets and Peas Hot Rolls

Chicken Salad, Celery, Olives
Individual Ices, Cakes,

Coffee

The luncheon was a happy assembly of the members of the chapter to pay honor to the Father of the Country, and all enjoyed the occasion thoroughly.

LUNCHEON

GIVEN BY BRYAN STATION CHAPTER, D. A. R., AT PHOENIX HOTEL, LEXINGTON, KY., FEBRUARY 22, 1913.

The Lexington Leader publishes an account of the splendid luncheon of the Bryan Station Chapter, D. A. R., on the 22nd of February, and among other items republished "The Heroines of Bryan's Station," with the following notice:

Above is the original poem given by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton at the luncheon with which the Bryan

Station Chapter, D. A. R., celebrated Washington's birthday at the Phoenix Hotel Saturday. It was in response to a toast on that subject, and was received with most flattering enthusiasm.

Mrs. Morton is President of the Kentucky Historical Society, and one of the foremost literary women of Kentucky. She was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Thompson for the luncheon. The poem was printed in brochure form, very attractive, tied with white silk cord, and given by the author, Mrs. Morton to each guest at the luncheon for a souvenir, all prizing them very highly.

Mrs. F. O. Young, the beautiful Regent of the Bryan Station Chapter, in introducing Mrs. Morton, gave a brief history of the work that had been accomplished by this lady, for the State Historical Society, and in conclusion gracefully said:

"I have the honor of introducing to you this lady, the Regent of the Kentucky State Historical Society, also admiringly known as the 'Lady Laureate of Kentucky.' She will read for us her beautiful poem, "The Heroines of Bryan's Station."

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF US.

The "United Empire" Magazine, London, England, has the following in its notice of Frazer's new work, "America Old and New. Impressions of Six Months in the States." Nelson is most successful where he views the American people as a whole, and cautiously sums up the effect of the curious blending of many alien elements upon their outlook and character. Mr. Frazer finds that the ceaseless immigration of Germans, Italians, Irish and other European races has long since spoiled the pleasing fiction so zealously fostered by the English press that America is English in origin, institution and sympathies.

"The fiction lingers," he states, "in the columns of our papers and we still hear of 'American Cousins," in England, but we do not hear of 'English Cousins' in America."

Mr. Frazer thinks that American institutions are largely the result of the early Dutch influence, whilst the abuse of them is in no small measure due to the Irish for "it is one of the ironies of history that free institutions of America have fallen so largely into the hands of a race the least fitted to understand or control them." In fact the American people, as viewed by Mr. Frazer, whatever else they may be, are not English.

The "Colonial Dames" of America would challenge that last sentence of Mr. Frazer. They boast of their ancestry, as coming down from Kings, Earls, Dukes, Lords, Knights of English blood, pure and unadulterated by or with Irish, Dutch, Italian or Scandinavian. The people of Virginia and Kentucky especially claim their "English Cousins." J. C. M.

THE NEW ORDERS OF THE DAY.

We find much discussion in the leading magazines of the dayanent "Fraternities in Women's Colleges," "Women's Clubs" and "Women's Social and Religious Attitude in the great National Questions of the Day."

And as a matter of course there is a diversity of opinion in regard to all these innovations upon the old order for the guidance and direction of women; and the women answer, "They want a new Religion" they are tired of college and college clubs—under the old regime. They want higher education in Greek, Hellenic methods, if indeed they know just what they are, though they have Greek letter societies that pretend to enlighten them. They want something inexpressible. that they do not find, intellectually or socially in the region of religious scholarship. They investigate and wear their minds out and injure their souls—as the Greeks didsearching for some new thing.

They demand a new religion formed on their own scientific and enlightened views and ethics. They want new politics. Aristocracy is too severe and exclusive; Democracy is too broad and liberal, and condescending to men and women of low estate. They cannot agree. "that blood is thicker than water" —that blood will tell in or out of colleges and clubs. Marriage is not discussed; home is never mentioned; too old fashioned to be endured. Such things as food and clothing are not to be considered. So we have an intimation of the college-taught, intellectual, fantasmagoria woman of the coming period. in fig-leaf raiment, and sustained in the sylabub of her fancies.

The President of one of the most fashionable of the colleges, discussing the subject of these Fraterni-

ties, in them, says out loud, in protest, "Do away with them."

And the men in America stand still, and are silent. They care nothing about college fraternities, but it is the outcome of all those strides of manly, not womanly, independence, harnessed for action in suffragette movement brings them to a halt. What are they to do with a rebellion of such proportions, in homes, country roads, cities, banking houses and Parliament, and National Assemblies. It looks serious, but men have the power to quell this rebellion in and out of the province they Have they the courage to rule. meet the demand of the period, and assert their supremacy as masters and ruler's under God, of the world: have they?

When palaces must be closed against the mad destruction of English Suffragettes, as we learn from London despatches they are, is it not time to silence this strange pandemonium?

J. C. M.

BOOKS OF KENTUCKY AUTHORS.

"Social Life in Old New Orleans."

By ELIZA RIPLEY.

This is regarded by the press of New Orleans as one of the precious legacies in literature left them by this gifted woman. It is a charming story of that quaint city in the days of its splendor, prosperity and fame before the Civil War.

The style is conversational, polished and free from all mannerism. The people who made the city so delightful in the days before the war, are many of them mentioned by name—names familiar in Kentucky history, for it seems in that period the wealthy Kentuckians spent their winters in that gay city, and all who have since the war visited New Orleans, will recall the pictures she has drawn of the city. The picturesqueness remains, but the men and women are no more in the homes that once knew them; they, like the author, have "joined the great majority on the other side."

Mrs. Ripley was a daughter of the Hon. Richard H. Chinn, of Lexington, Kentucky, who was the only partner of Henry Clay, and who was always his devoted friend. The book contains, says the author, the best picture of Henry Clay ever taken, and a letter from him introducing Richard H. Chinn to Lord Ashburton, London, England, in anticipation of Mr. Chinn's visit abroad. He, on account of ill health, we learn, left Lexington and went to New Orleans to live, and Mrs. Ripley's girlhood was spent there, amid scenes she describes in such a fascinating book as "Social Life in Old New Orleans."

The Times-Democrat of New Orleans devotes a column to its praise as a historical heirloom. The New York Tribune, The New York Sun and The Brooklyn Citizen give extensive notices of the book, as a valuable addition to historic volumes, from which in years to come, the historian and novelist will be drawing details for what may be a cherished American literature.

Mrs. Ripley did not live to see the warm welcome given her book. She

died the day after signing the contract for its publication, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Noyes, in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged eighty-one.

"WHEN DADDY WAS A BOY" By Thomas Wood Parry, Kansas City.

This pleasant, sunshiny book of reminiscences of a boyhood spent by the author in his home in Mason County, Kentucky, is not only a captivating book for little boys, but a delightful one for grown people, especially Kentuckians. It is a picture of life that will not be reproduced again in Kentucky, therefore it is in story as pathetic as it is unique, witty and laugh-provoking. It has been introduced in the public schools of Kansas City.

We cannot imagine anything more entertaining for boys. But would not the curriculum suffer by comparison afterwards?

J. C. M.

GENEALOGIES.

We regret to omit genealogies, but when they are inaccurate in dates, names and generations, we must do so, until these errors are corrected. While we are not responsible for these genealogies, written by members of the families they are endeavoring to give, we prefer these should be correct and satisfactory.

Nearly all the leading families of Kentucky have their published histories and genealogies, and many of these have appeared in the Register from year to year; there are still others we should be pleased to have.

tucky have not been as well reprsented in courage, intelligence and achievements as they should have been by their descendants, but wobserve they show their appreciation of the deeds of their ancestor. by boasting of them—often exaggerating their importance—and living upon the fame they do not emulate. Perhaps it is the old story. "The olive has blown away—and grown wild in new soil." But we know there are many descendants of sterling worth, splendid courage and unbending integrity, who rise to do their ancestors honor, and we wish to hear from them.

The pioneer ancestors in Kell-

THE LAND WHERE STRIKES ARE UNKNOWN.

In the Commoner of January 24, there is an article entitled "The Land Where Strikes Are Unknown." This land is New Zealand. The government is administered by a Governor (appointed by England) who has very little power. 2 Legislative Council and a House of Representatives.

The country is somewhat smaller than Great Britain. The soil is very fertile, and the climate one of the finest in the world. It somewhat resembles England, but is milder and pleasanter.

The Constitution can be changed at any time by a vote of Parliament, subject to the possible dissent of England, which is very unlikely. So New Zealand is practically a Republic.

Among the other fine laws and regulations it has a State farm. This is for the benefit of the unem-

ployed; they can find here remunerative work, and the inefficient laborers may be turned into effective workers. And here in Kentucky we have hundreds of farms where the unemployed could find work, if they would work, and the remuneration is far more for the work than is paid European labor-But the unemployed and inefficient laborer is housed, fed and clothed by public charity in Kentucky. Why not try for them the self-respecting method of New Zea-Send the laborers to the farms.

CALLED MEETING

OF EXECUTIVE BOARD OF KENTUCKY
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
NEW MEMBERS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee in March, two new members were received. First Vice-President McChesney presided. The Regent read the reports of the expenditure and receipts of the Society for the month of February, and letters of importance.

Then the name of Judge Lucius Little, of Owensboro, Ky., was presented for membership. Judge Little was received and a certificate of membership ordered sent to him.

Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, Mr. Otto A. Rothert, and Hon. H. V. McChesney, who had previously been named as representatives for the State Historical Society at the Perry Victory Centennial in Louisville, Kentucky, were appointed, upon their consent to act as representatives of the Society at that time, September and October.

The schools of Kentucky have been requested to set apart a day as Perry Victory Day. Prof. Mc-Kee, of the Public Schools of Frankfort, will lead in announcing some day in April, or May, for the memorial occasion, when a suitable program will be prepared for it.



LIBRARY LIST SINCE JANUARY, 1913.

NEWSPAPERS.

The State Journal.

The Bath County World.

The Harrodsburg Leader.

The Maysville Bulletin.

The Shelby Record.

The Farmers' Home Journal.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

The Century.

The Scribner.

The Outlook.

The American Magazine.

The Annals of Iowa, Des Moines. The Iowa Journal of History and Politics.

The Oklahoma Journal of His-

tory.

The North Carolina Historical Society.

Journal American Historical Association.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. October, 1912. (Table of contents indicates a very interesting number.)

The World's Work.

Donephan's Expedition. Conquest of New Mexico and California. By William E. Connelly,

Morehead Family Records.

(These two elegantly bound books are presents to the Society, from that courtly and generous-hearted gentleman, Mr. Charles K. Morehead, author of the Morehead Records. He is a nephew of Governor Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky fame, and is himself a banker of distinction, and leading citizen of El Paso, Texas.)

The National Geographic Magazine. December, 1912.

The Coin Shilling of Massachu-

setts Bay.

Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Review.

The Missouri Historical Maga-

zine.

The American Monthly. (D. 4.

R.)

Old Masonic Lodges of Pennsylvania. "Moderns" and "Ancients." 1730-1800.

(This is a very interesting historical volume, covering period 1730-1777. We hope to have the pleasure of reading more of this history of the Masons in America.)

Ohio Archaeological and Histor-

ical Quarterly.

(This number, January, 1913, 18 of unusual interest and importance.)

JANUARY 1, 1913.

The M. A. B. Magazine, London, England.

Magazine of Philippine Islands. The Veteran, Nashville, Tenn. The Mammoth Cave Magazine. The Neale Magazine, New York. Gypsey and Folk-lore Gazette.

London, England.

(This very unique periodical contains many very interesting articles—poems and criticisms. It comes to us as a New Year's greeting: price, 1 pound per year. With it are two very fine mezzotints of wonderful expression and clearness.)

Library of Congress Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers. Ingram. 1912.

Book. Report of Library of Con-

gress, 1912.

January, 1913, Publications of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

From Montevideo, Uruguay, S.

A.

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Anos. 1907-1908. Anuario, Estadisti Co., Del La.

Republica Oriental del Uruguay. Director General. South America Constitution de la Republica Oriental Constitution No. 2. Montevideo. Reglamento.

Commission Des Estudes, Port

De Montevideo, No. 2.

Washington Historical Quarterly, Seattle, U. S. A.

North Dakota Quarterly, University N. Dakota.

The Outlook.

The Tourist's Guide, Althouse, New York.

The Southwestern Quarterly, Austin, Texas.

Annual Report, 1911, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., January, 1913.

Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society for the years 1909-

1910, Montpelier, Vt.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Iowa City, February 1st.

United Empire, Colonial Institute, London, England.

The New York Public Library, New York.

The Bulletin of the Philippine Library, Manila, Philippine Islands.

When "Daddy Was a Boy," by Thos. Wood Parry, Kansas City, Mo. A charming story of Kentucky life long ago, for children of today.

Treatise on the South American Railways and the Great Inter-

national Lines.

Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Montevideo, S. A.

Medical Journal, National Build-

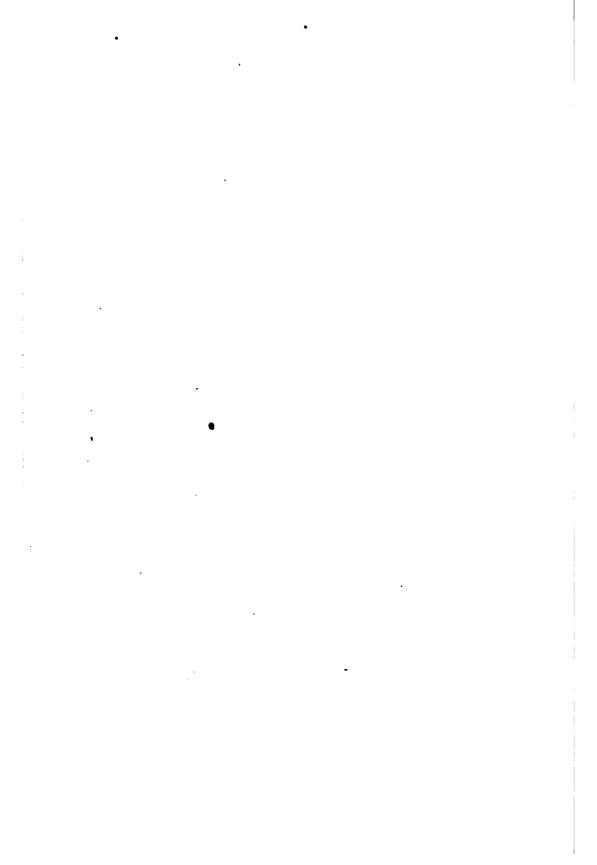
ing, New York.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.

McAllister Family Records.

A sketch of Abraham Addams McAllister, with biographical records of the ancestors and descendants of Abraham Addams and his wife, Julia Ellen (Stratton) McAllister. By J. 'Gray McAllister, Easton, Pa.

J. G. McAllister, of Bath County, Virginia, has compiled a book of the militia of Virginia, which is highly recommended to all the patriotic societies, historians and genealogists as a very valuable aid in establishing Virginia ancestors during the Revolutionary War whose names may not be found elsewhere. His position as a lawyer at Hot Springs, Va., is a guarantee of the records as published



THE REGISTER

OF THE

Kentucky State Historical Society

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



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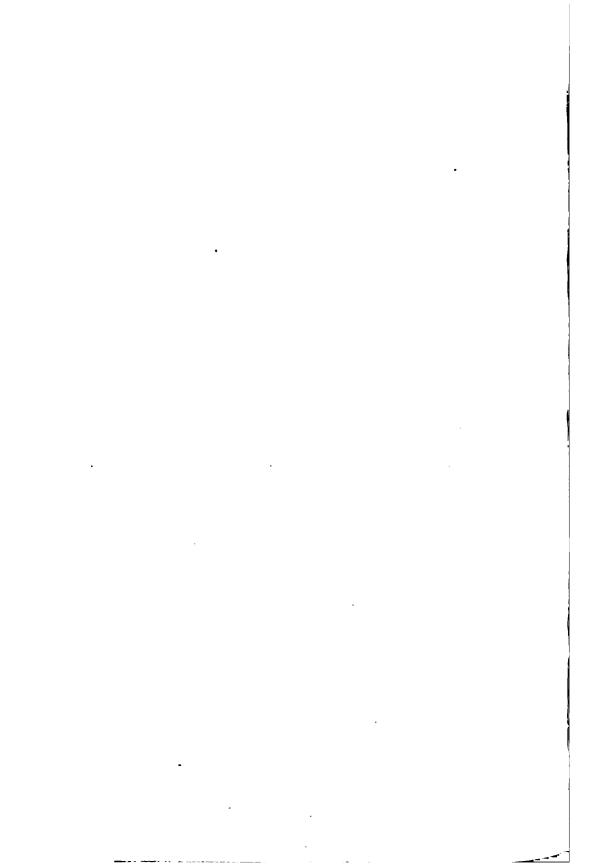
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The State Journal Co.
1913



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OF THE

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

Must be sent by check or money order. All communications for The Register should be addressed to Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor and Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Editor-in-Chief. H. V. McChesney, Associate Editor.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

If your copy of The Register is not received promptly, please advise us. It is issued in January, May and September.

NOTICE

If there is a blue X upon the first page of your Register, it denotes that your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is requested.

General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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- 4. Second Street, South Frankfort—Chapter belonging to the Series of Streets of the Capital.
- 5. Sketch of Theodore O'Hara. By J. Stoddard Johnston.
- 6. The Struggle for Civil and Religious Liberty; Kentuckians did their part. By George Baber.
- Mrs. Julia Wickliffe Beckham. By Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.
- 8. Department of Paragraphs and Clippings.
- 9. Hume Genealogy and History of Hume Families, in Scotland, Virginia and Kentucky. By Edgar E. Hume, Jr., A. M., M. D., of Frankfort, Ky.
- 10. Boone Day, 7th of June, at the Capitol. Annual Celebration of the Discovery of Kentucky.

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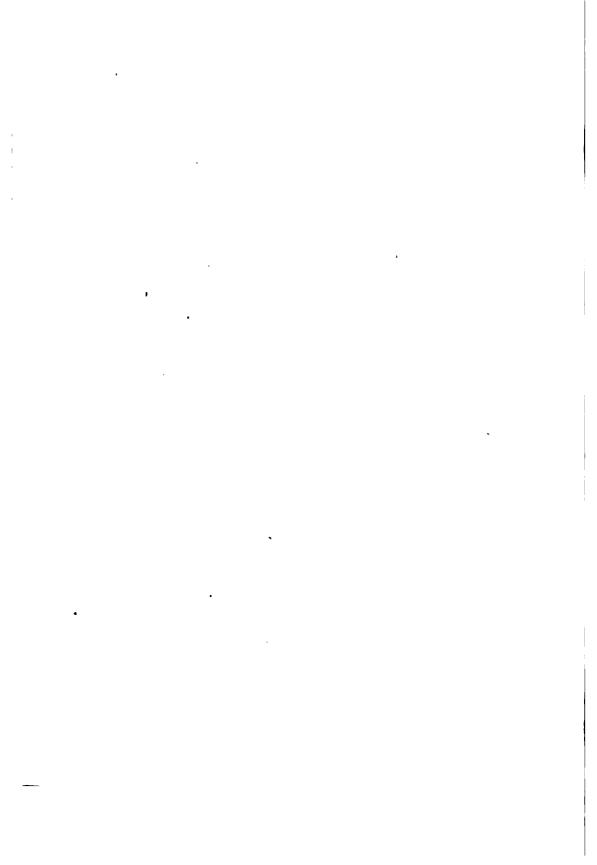
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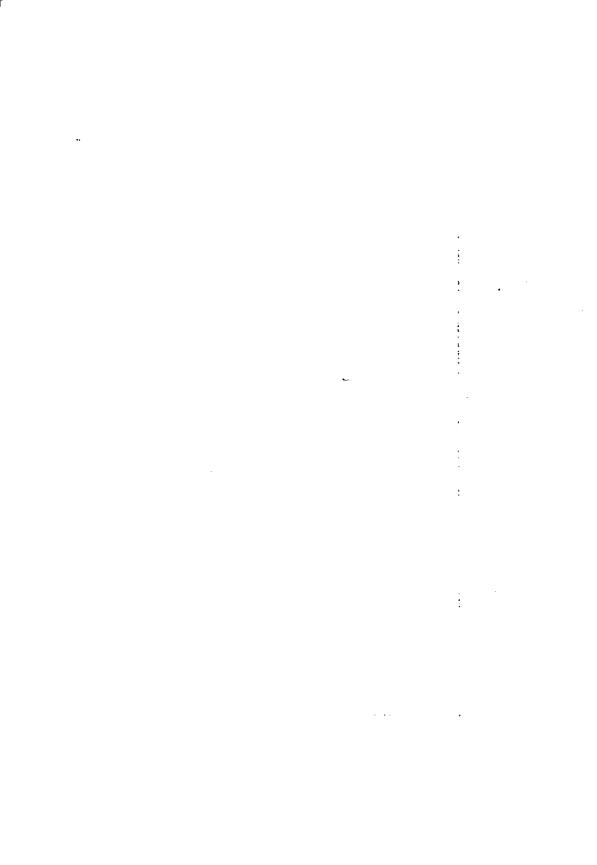
A. C. QUISENBERRY, Hyattsville, Md.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY.







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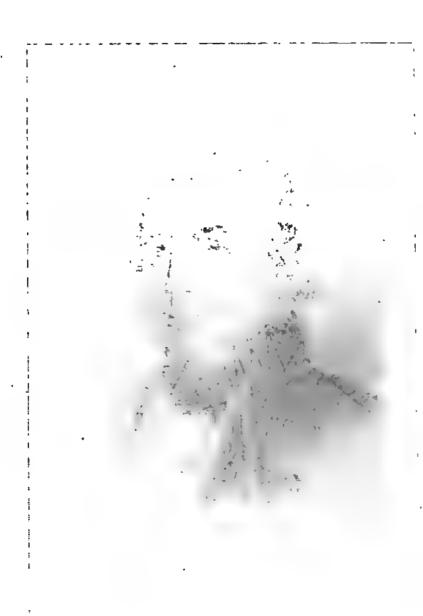
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COSFENCIAL SAME SHELDS

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO...THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES

By A. C. QUISENBERRY.

When the British General Proctor raised the siege of Fort Meigs, on May 9, 1813, he retired with his forces to his headquarters at Malden, in Canada, and occupied himself in sending thence emmissaries to stir up the Indian tribes of the Northwest to renewed aggressions upon the pioneers—American settlers. In order to offset these movements, Richard M. Johnson, of Scott County, then a member of Congress from Kentucky, was authorized to raise, and did raise, a regiment of mounted Kentuckians to traverse the Indian country from Fort Wavne, along the upper end of Lake Michigan, around by the Illinois River, and thence back to the Ohio River, near Louisville. regiment, marching from tucky, rendezvoused at Fort Winchester on June 18, 1813.

About this time the great Indian Chief, Tecumseh, who commanded General Proctor's Indian allies, became very insistent that Proctor should make another attempt to take Fort Meigs. The British commander did not fancy the undertaking, and appears to have been reluctant about consenting to it; but in the latter part of June he did consent, and began organizing an expedition for the purpose. His invading force was composed of

some British regulars from the Niagara frontier and more than four thousand Indians. General Green Clay was at that time in command at Fort Meigs, and he was informed of the proposed hostile movement by an escaped American who had been kept a prisoner of war at Malden since Dudley's defeat. General Clay lost no time in communicating with General Harrison, who was then at Franklinton (now Columbus), Ohio, who at once mounted his horse and set out for Fort Meigs. which he reached on June 28th. He sent Major George Croghan, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, with two companies of that regiment, to garrison Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky. Seventeenth United States Infantry (regulars) had been recruited entirely in Kentucky. Johnson's regiment was sent to make a reconnaissance on the River Raisin, and while on this tour of scouting duty they passed over the battle-ground and buried the bodies of all the Americans they could find, which had lain unsepultured where they fell in the massacre on January 22, 1813.

Early in July bands of marauding Indians began to prowl around the forests in the vicinity of Fort Meigs—advance scouts of Proctor

and Tecumseh, who on July 20th appeared in their ships at the mouth of the Maumee, accompanied by a combined force of more than five thousand British regulars and Indians. Harrison, who had now established his headquarters Seneca Town, whence he might cooperate with either Fort Meigs or Fort Stephenson, as occasion might require, sent word to Clay, at Fort Meigs, that he would be furnished with reinforcements to any extent that might be necessary. Harrison then had with him at Seneca Town six hundred United States regulars. and Colonel Thomas Dye Owings was marching from Fort Massac, Ohio, to join him with the Twenty-Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry, which had been recruited in Kentucky.

Tecumseh had conceived a plan to take Fort Meigs by strategy, but it proved an utter failure. At sunset on July 25th the Indians began a sham fight in the woods, within hearing of the garrison at Fort Meigs; their idea being that General Clay would think that a body of troops coming to his re-enforcement had been attacked, and that he would send out his garrison to their relief; and that these, falling into the Indian ambuscade, would be annihilated, thus rendering the taking of the fort a very easy matter. Clay's scouts, however, had been very diligent, and they assured him that no Americans marching to his relief were anywhere near; and that all the din and uproar in the forest was merely a trick to betray General Clay sent out no troops, but merely fired a few cannon balls in the direction of the

sham fight, which soon put an end to it.

Tecumseh Proctor and greatly mortified over the failure of their carefully hatched strategy; and being ignorant of the strength of the fort and its garrison, they carefully refrained from making a regular assault upon it. Three days later (July 28th) they reimbarked upon their vessels at the mouth of the Maumee River, and set sail for Maumee Bay, with the purpose of attacking Fort Stephenson, then garrisoned by Major George Croghan and one hundred and sixty account of Major men. An Croghan's gallant defense of Fort Stephenson was published in THE REGISTER for May, 1912.

After the signal defeat of the British at Fort Stephenson on August 2, 1813, very little of importance occurred in the Northwest until Perry's great naval victory on Lake Erie, fought and won on September 10th, 1813; an account of which, together with the names of about one hundred Kentucky regulars and militiamen who took part in it as sharp shooters on Perry's ships, was published in The Register for September, 1911.

Since the beginning of the war there had been two American armies in the field—one on the Niagara frontier called the Army of the North, and one on the Northwestern frontier called the Army of the Northwest. Up to August 15th, 1813, when the war had been going on for more than a year, the Army of the North successively, under Generals Hampton, Armstrong, Dearborn and Wilkinson, had achieved no victories. and all undertakings had its During the unsucce'ssful. greater part of that time the Northwest suc-Army of the cessively, under Generals Hull, Winchester and Harrison, had done no better. Detroit, Fort Dearborn and Fort Mackinac had been surrendered, and the army had suffered blighting disaster at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, and at Dudley's Defeat. (See The Regis-TER for January and May, 1913). On the other hand, however, the Army of the Northwest had to its credit brilliant and victorious defenses at Fort Harrison and Fort Stephenson, and two of them at Fort Meigs. Perry's naval victory on Lake Erie had now opened the way for the Army of the Northwest to invade Canada and win one of the most brilliant and decisive victories ever won-the battle of the Thames.

General Harrison, in anticipation of Perry's victory, had some time before begun preparations for an invasion of Canada. He called upon Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, for fifteen hundred men for this expedition, and invited him to lead his Kentuckians in person. immediately Shelby Governor issued a glowing and patriotic proclamation, calling for mounted volunteers to assemble at Newport, opposite Cincinnati, on July 31, 1813. He said: "I will meet you in person. I will lead you to the field of battle, and share with you the dangers and honors of the campaign." The proclamation sounded a trumpet call to battle, and was electrical in its effect. The cry went abroad that "'Old King's Mountain,' a hero of the Revolution, is going to lead us against the enemy;" and about four thousand brave and ardent young Kentuckians had assembled at Newport by the appointed time. This was nearly three times as many as had been called for, but Governor Shelby kept them all; none were turned They were panting with ardor to engage the enemy, and to avenge the massacre of their brothers at the River Raisin and Dudlev's Defeat.

These men, as yet in company organizations only, marched from Cincinnati by way of Hamilton, Dayton and Springfield, to Urbana, Ohio, where a depot of arms, equipments and stores for the supplying of troops had been established early in the war. Here such of them as had not brought their own arms were armed and equipped; and they were organized into eleven regiments, five brigades, and two divisions.

The first division was commanded by Major General William Henry, of Lincoln County, and was composed of the First, Third and Fourth Brigades.

The First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Marquis Calmes, of Woodford County, was composed of the First and Second Regiments. The First Regiment was commanded by Colonel George Trotter, of Lexington, and was composed of the companies of Captains Davis Todd, Matthew Flournoy and Stewart W. Megowan, of Fayette County; Gustavus W. Bowers and Mason Singleton, of Jessamine County; and John Christopher, of Woodford County. The Second Regiment was commanded by Colonel John Donaldson, of Clark County, and was composed of the companies of Captains Isaac Cunningham and James Sympson, of Clark County; Richard Menefee, of Bath County; George Matthews and George W. Botts, of Fleming County, and James Mason, of Montgomery County.

The Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General George Edward King, of Cumberland County, was composed of the Fifth and Seventh Regiments. The Fifth Regiment was commanded by Colonel Henry Renick, of Barren County, and was composed of the companies of Captains Martin H. Wickliffe, of Nelson County; John Hornbeck, of Bullitt County; Thomas S. T. Moss, of Green County; Thomas H. Atkinson, of Adair County; Samuel Robertson, of Washington County; and William R. McGary, of Mercer County. The Seventh Regiment was commanded by Colonel Micah Taul, of Wayne County, and was composed of the companies of Captains Samuel Wilson and William Wood, of Cumberland County; Thomas Laughlin, of Knox County; William Stephens, of Wayne County; and Samuel Tate, of Pulaski County.

The Fourth Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General James Allen, of Green County, was composed of the Sixth and Eighth Regiments. The Sixth Regiment was commanded by Colonel Richard Davenport, of Boyle County, and was composed of the companies of Captains Archibald Bilbo, of Boyle

County; Abraham Miller, of Lincoln County; John Faulkner, of Garrard County; Jesse Coffee, of Casey County; and Michael Davidson, of Lincoln County. The Eighth Regiment was commanded by Colonel John Calloway, of Henry County, and was composed of the companies of Captains Edward George and Eleazur Hedden, of Henry County; James Hite, Philip Shiveley and Samuel Kelley, of Jefferson County, and Robinson Graham, of Franklin County.

The Second Division was commanded by Major General Joseph Desha, of Mason County, and was composed of the Second and Fifth Brigades, and the Eleventh Regi-

ment, unbrigaded.

The Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General David Chiles, of Mason County, was composed of the Third and Fourth Regiments. The Third Regiment was commanded by Colonel John Poague, of Mason County, and was composed of the companies of Captains Aris Throckmorton, of Nicholas County; William Reed, Moses Demmitt, and Jeremiah Martin, of Mason County; Francis A. Gaines, of Greenup County; and Aaron A. Stratton, of Lewis County. Fourth Regiment was commanded by Colonel William Mountjoy, of Pendleton County, and was composed of the companies of Captains Overturf, of Conrad Bracken County; John H. Morris, of Gallatin County; Thomas Childers, of Pendleton County; Squire Grant, of Campbell County; Thomas Ravenscroft, of Harrison County; and William Hutchinson, of Bourbon County.

The Fifth Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Samuel Caldwell, of Logan County, was composed of the Ninth and Tenth Regi-The Ninth Regiment was commanded by Colonel James Simrall, of Shelby County, and was composed of the companies of Captains John H. Hall, James S. Whittaker, and Samuel Harbison, of Shelby County; Warner Elmore, of Green County; Richard Bennett, of Franklin County; and Presley C. Smith, of Washington County. The Tenth Regiment was commanded by Colonel Philip Barbour, of Henderson County, and was composed of the companies of Captains William Whitsett, of Logan County; Robert E. Yates, of Grayson County; William Ewing, of Butler County; McCloskey, of Nelson Joseph County; William R. Payne, of Warren County, and David Wilson, of Henderson County.

The Eleventh Regiment was attached to the Second Division, unbrigaded. It was commanded by Colonel William Williams, of Madison County, and was composed of the companies of Captains Sylvanus Massie, Richard C. Holder and John C. McWilliams, of Madison County; John Haydon, of Harrison County; Thomas McGilton, of Clay County; Jonathan Dysart, of Rockcastle County, and two belated companies under Captains William Berryman and Henry R. Lewis, that overtook the expedition after it had left Urbana.

Governor Shelby's staff was composed of Colonel George Walker, of Jessamine County, Inspector General; Colonel John Payne, of Scott County, Quartermaster General; Major Joseph McDowell, of Boyle County, Adjutant General; Major Thomas Barr, of Lexington, Judge Advocate General; Major John Adair, of Mercer County, and Major John J. Crittenden, of Logan County, aides-decampe; Major William T. Barry, of Lexington, military secretary.

On September 9, 1213, this little army of Kentuckians marched northward from Urbana, Ohio, reaching on the 10th Manary's Blockhouse, near where the town of Bellefontaine now stands; on the 11th they camped at Fort MacArthur, close to where the town of Kenton now stands; on the 12th they reached Upper Sandusky, the present Sandusky, county seat of Wyandot County, Ohio; and on the 13th they came to Fort Ball, where

the town of Tiffin now stands.

At Fort Ball they received the glorious news of Perry's victory, won three days before, which was received with loud rejoicing. the 14th they reached Lower Sandusky, now known as Fremont; and on the 15th the army reached the Portage, on the shores of Lake Erie, where the town of Port Clinton now stands: The inlets of Lake Erie here formed a peninsular of seventy thousand acres of fine grazing land, and in about three hours the men ran a high and strong fence across the upper end of the peninsula thus inclosing a fine corral for their horses.

Soon after Shelby arrived at the Portage, some of Perry's ships got there also, having on board about three hundred prisoners whom Perry had taken in his victory on Lake Erie. A few days later these prisoners were sent to Columbus and Chillicothe, Ohio, for confinement, guarded by a detachment of Kentucky militiamen under Quartermaster General Payne.

Perry's victory had rendered it much easier for the army to invade Canada by water than by land. Colonel Richard M. Johnson was directed to remain at Fort Meigs with his regiment of mounted Kentuckians until the expedition should sail from the Portage, and then to march to Detroit. The embarkation of the troops began on September 20th. They left all their horses in the improvised corral in the care of a detail of troops under the command of Colonel Christopher Riffe, of Casey County, Kentucky.

On the night of the embarkation the troops rendezvoused on Put-in-Bay Island, in Lake Erie; and on the 25th on the Middle Sister Island. On the 27th they landed Hartley's Point, near Malon the Canadian den. of Lake Erie. The army landed in perfect battle order, as it was believed that they would meet with opposition at this point, as Fort Malden was the British headquarters. But they found no enemy there. General Proctor, after burning Fort Malden and the public buildings there, had fled northward with his army, against the protest of Tecumseh who wanted to bring matters to the issue of battle at Malden. Proctor's rear guard had not been gone more than an hour when Harrison's vanguard reached Amherstburg; so it was determined to pursue him without unnecessary delay. Governor Shelby was sixtysix years old, and not physically able to make the march on foot, and had to be mounted; but Proctor had carried away all the horses, both public and private, in that vicinity. One small Canadian pony was all that could be found, upon which Governor Shelby was mounted; and that little pony was the only horse in his army at that time.

On the morning of September 28th, leaving a regiment of riflemen at Armherstburg to hold that post. Harrison began the pursuit of He reached Sandwich, Proctor. Canada, just across the St. Clair River from Detroit, on the 29th; October 1st Johnson's and on strong regiment of mounted Kentuckians crossed over from Detroit and joined him. Setting out on the chase, Harrison (October 2nd) left a number of troops to garrison and hold Detroit and Sandwich; and carried with him in the pursuit such of the Kentucky volunteers as were able to march, and one hundred and regulars-about thousand men in all. They pressed on toward Chatham, on the River Thames, where Proctor was then encamped. General Lewis Cass. Governor of Michigan Territory, and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, accompanied General Harrison as volunteer aides.

Proctor, with more than seven hundred British regulars and Canadian militia, and twelve hundred Indians under Tecumseh—nearly two thousand men in all—had made a stand on the Thames a few miles from Chatham, where an impassible stream, called McGregor's Creek, flows into the Thames between steep

banks. Tecumseh had been begging him all along to stop running, and fight, and had cursed him for a coward. When he finally chose a spot to make a stand he said to Tecumseh: "Here we will defeat Harrison or lay our bones."

On October 5th, knowing that he was drawing very close to Proctor's position, General Harrison moved forward at daybreak, and at 9 o'clock in the morning crossed over to the north bank of the Thames the side of the stream on which Proctor's camp was pitched. fording the river the infantrymen were carried across behind the When they had mounted men. come to within three miles of Moravian Town a captured British wagoner informed Harrison that Proctor's army was drawn up in battle order only three hundred yards in front of him. A reconnaissance by Major James Suggett (of Scott County), of Johnson's regiment, showed this to be true, and also furnished sufficient information concerning the position of the enemy to enable a council of officers to determine the plan of attack. General Harrison, displaying upon his uniform the insignia of his rank as a Major General of Kentucky militia, presided over the council. which was held on horseback. His force, now about three thousand strong, with the exception of about one hundred and twenty regulars of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, consisted entirely of Kentucky militiamen. The handful of regulars, commanded by Colonel George Paull, of the Nineteenth Infantry, may possibly have also heen Kentuckians, for that regiment was recruited about half in Kentucky and half in Ohio.

As to the disposition of the two armies for battle, Lossing says: "The ground chosen by the enemy to make a stand was well selected. On his left was the River Thames. with a high and precipitous bank, and on his right a marsh running almose parallel with the river for about two miles. Between these, and two or three hundred yards from the river, was a small swamp, quite narrow, with a strip of solid ground between it and the large The ground over which the road lay, and indeed the whole space between the river and the great swamp, was covered with beech, sugar maple, and oak trees, with very little undergrowth. British regulars (a part of the Forty-First Regiment) formed in two lines between the small swamp and the river, their artillery being planted in the road near the bank of the stream. Indians were posted between the two swamps, where the undergrowth was thicker; their right, commanded by the brave Oshawahnah, a Chippewa Chief, extending some distance along and just within the borders of the larger marsh, and so disposed as to easily flank Harrison's left wing. Their left, commanded in person by Tecumseh, occupied the isthmus, or narrowest point between the two swamps.

"In the disposition of his army for the battle, General Harrison made arrangements for the horsemen to fall back, allow the infantry to make the attack, and then charge upon the British lines. For this purpose General Calmes' brigade,

five hundred strong, under Colonel George Trotter (General Calmes having been sick for some weeks and not yet recovered) was placed in the front line, which extended from the road on the right toward the greater marsh. Parallel with these, one hundred and fifty yards in the rear, was General John E. King's brigade; and in the rear of this was General David Chiles' brigade, posted as a reserve. These three brigades were under the command of Major General Henry, Two others (James Allen's and Caldwell's) and Simrall's regiment. forming General Desha's division, were formed upon the left of the front line, so as to hold the Indians in check, and prevent a serious flank movement by them. At the crochet formed by Desha's corps and the front line of Henry's division. the venerable Governor Shelby, then sixty-six years of age, took his position. In front of all these was Johnson's mounted regiment in two columns (one under the Colonel and the other commanded by his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnson), its right extending to within fifty yards of the road, and its left resting on the smaller swamp. The small corps of regulars under Colonel Paull, about one hundred and twenty in number, were posted between the road and the river for the purpose of advancing in concert with some Indians to attempt the capture of the enemy's cannon. These Indians. forty in number, were to stealthily gain the British rear, fire upon them, and give the fearful impression that their own savage allies had turned upon them."

Having learned that the British troops were drawn up in open order, General Harrison changed his plan of battle somewhat. onel Johnson, at his own request, was directed to have one battalion of his regiment charge the enemy. With the ringing shout "Remember the River Raisin:" the battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnson charged impetuously upon the Forty-First Regiment of British regulars drawn up in front of them, broke the first line and scattered it in all directions, and, riding furiously upon the second line, some thirty yards in the rear, served it in the same manner. The Kentucky horsemen now wheeled right and left and poured a withering fire upon the rear of the broken The demoralized and columns. panic-stricken British surrendered as fast as they could throw down their arms: and within less than five minutes after the first shot was fired nearly the whole British force. some eight hundred men, was totally vanquished, and the most of them were made prisoners. The victory was complete upon this part of the field. Proctor, who had viewed the assault and the fotal collapse of his lines, from a distance, at once fled ignominiously in his carriage, and was pursued by Major DeVall Payne, of Johnson's regiment, with some sixty men.

The battle was more stubbornly contested upon the left of the line, where Colonel Johnson with the second battalion of his regiment moved against the Indians almost simultaneously with the attack by the first battalion upon the British lines.



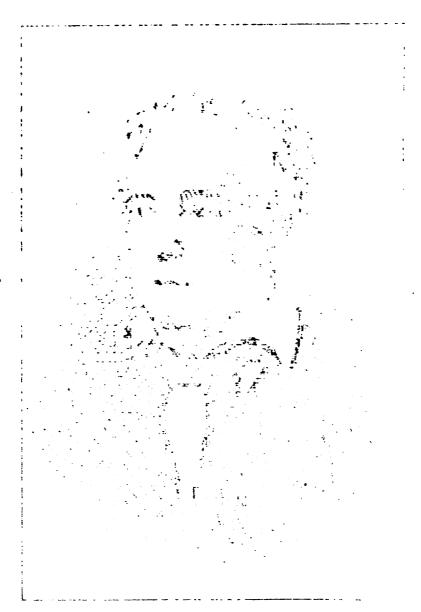


COLONEL RICHARD M. JOHNSON

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COLONIA GROGARD M. JOHNSON

It was believed that if the fire of the Indians could be drawn by a ruse, they could then be charged and overcome with but slight loss. Accordingly, twenty volunteers were called for to compose a "forlorn hope," who were to charge upon the Indians in advance, and draw their fire, when the rest of the battalion would immediately charge upon the then practically unarmed Indians and disperse or utterly destroy them before they could reload. It was well known that the men of the forlorn hope would be going to almost certain death, yet the twenty men for this extremely hazardous service instantly stepped to the front, and marched to their doom. The names of only twelve of those dauntless heroes have descended to our times; and these should be preserved in every account of the battle of the Thames, however brief, that shall ever be written.

William Whitley,* of Lincoln County (who led the assault, with Colonel Johnson riding by his side),

William Whitley, I am your horn, The truth I love, a lie I scorn; Fill me with the best of powder, I'll make your rifle crack the louder.

See how the dread, terriffick ball Makes Indians bleed and Toreys fall; You with powder I'll supply For to defend my liberty.

Whitley County, Kentucky, was named in his honor.

a man then sixty-three years old, who had been a famous Indian in Kentucky since fighter earliest settlement. From Scott County there were Benjamin S. Chambers, lawyer, Garrett Wall, Eli Short, Joseph Taylor, Robert Payne, William S. Webb and John Mansfield, printer. Franklin County, Samuel A. Theobold, lawyer; from Harrison County, Samuel Logan; from Fayette -County, Richard Spurr and John McGunnigle. The names of the other eight are apparently hopelessly lost.

This "forlorn hope," as it was called, led by William Whitley, with Colonel Richard M. Johnson riding by his side, quickly and calmly rode into the very jaws of death, and no one had "blundered." They received the concentrated fire of perhaps five hundred Indians in one devastating volley. Fifteen them were stricken down forever, four were wounded, and one miraculously escaped unhurt. grand old pioneer, William Whitley, was among the slain, and Colonel Johnson was bleeding from several wounds. Colonel Bennett H. Young, in his most admirable monograph on "The Battle of the Thames," "The 'forlorn says: hope' had been annihilated. this fateful field it had won imperishable renown and carved out fadeless glory. It had been destroyed, but its members had magnified Kentucky manhood and written in the life-blood of three-fourths of its number a story of courage and patriotic sacrifice which would live Whenever and wherever forever. their deed should be told it would command the world's applause, and

^{*}William Whitley might have had any command he desired in this expedition, even that of Major General, but he volunteered as a private soldier, and retained that position by preference. On his powder-horn, which is still preserved, the following lines are inscribed:

down through the ages excite in the hearts of Kentuckians noblest pride in the glorious immortality they had purchased by their unselfish, superb and patriotic sacrifice for their country's cause."

Owing to the thickness of the underbrush on this part of the field the mounted riflemen were dismounted, except Colonel Johnson himself, and on foot the main body of the battalion charged upon the Indians in the woods and brush. shouting the Kentucky battle cry of "Remember the River Raisin!" For about eight minutes after the fall of the forlorn hope the battle raged fiercely, and there were many hand-to-hand fights between the Kentuckians and the Indians. an instant the victory seemed poised in the balance; but in that instant Shelby ordered Colonel John Donaldson's regiment to move immediately to the support of Johnson, and directed General King to press to the front with his brigade. Under the momentum of this fresh assault the Indians soon gave up the contest. They fled in confusion, leaving some of their dead upon the field—a thing that Indians never been known to do before. The great Chief Tecumseh was among their slain, and his body they bore away. Where they buried him no man knows to this day. He was killed early in the action; and it has come down to us both by history and tradition that he was slain in single combat by Colonel Richard M. Johnson. Whether this is a fact has been questioned, and even positively denied, and Johnson himself never either affirmed or denied it. It is certain that an Indian Chief, believed by many to have been Tecumseh, shot and wounded Colonel Johnson, who was already riddled with wounds, and was rushing forward to finish him with a tomahawk, when Colonel Johnson shot the Indian through the head with a pistol, killing him instantly. For many years that pistol was on exhibition in a glass case in the office of the Capital Hotel, in Frankfort, as the pistol with which Colonel Johnson had killed Tecumseh, and it possibly is still there. It is said to be a fact that several of the Kentuckians cut pieces of skin to make razor strops, from the thighs of the Indian supposed to be Tecumseh.

Tecumseh was innately a very great man; a great orator; a great military genius, having also much of the kind of ability that is necessary for constructive statesmanship. Beyond any doubt he was the greatest American Indian who ever lived—the Napoleon of his race. He had nobility of character and many fine traits; and, what is very unusual in an Indian, a sense of pity and of mercy. He was as superior to his British ally, General Henry Proctor, as the blazing noonday sun is to a farthing rushlight.

Major DeVall Payne and his horsemen pursued Proctor beyond Moravian Town, en route killing some Indians, capturing some prisoners, and taking great quantities of valuable spoils. Among the spoils were three brass cannons that had been taken by the Americans at Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, in 1777, and were retaken by the British at Hull's surrender.



THE UNSEL

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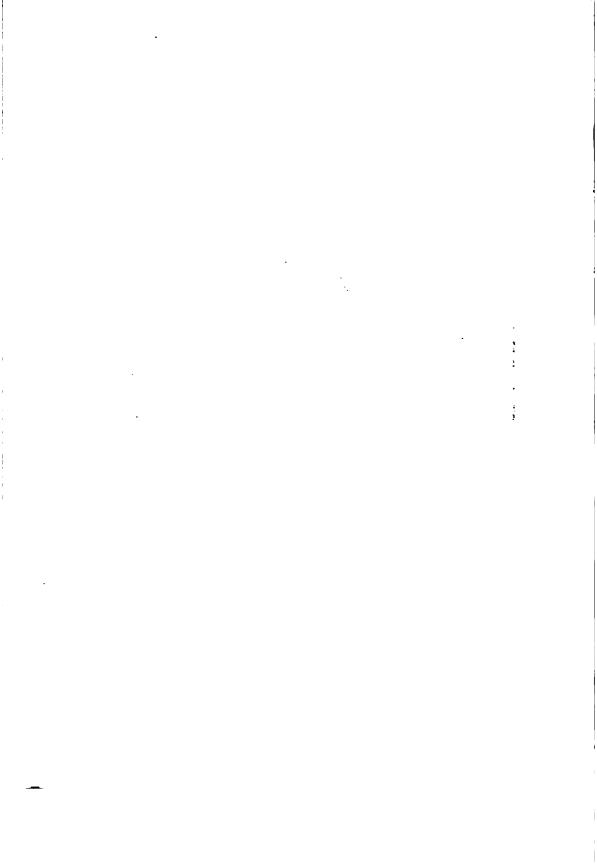
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TECUMSEH



One of these was "the Burgoyne cannon" now in the possession of the Kentucky State Historical Society, at Frankfort.

Proctor was so closely pursued that he abandoned his carriage in the road, mounted bareback on one of his carriage horses, through the woods," and twentyfour hours later he was sixty-five miles from the battle ground. His carriage, sword and many valuable papers were captured. His government passed censures upon him that disgraced him. His cowardly flight before the battle was over was caused by his wholesome fear of the Kentuckians, who he had good reason to know were burning with eagerness to wreak upon him merited vengeance for the murder of their friends and kindred at the River Raisin and Dudley's Defeat -murders for which he was accountable, for he could have prevented them, but did not, and did not try to.

Proctor had nearly two thousand men, all of whom were actively engaged in the battle, and he had more and better artillery than Harrison had. Although the latter had about three thousand men with him, not more than twelve hundred of them were put into the battle. He did not need any more than that to win that brilliant victory. losses in the action were not large; that of the Americans being about fifteen killed and thirty wounded. The British regulars lost eighteen killed, twenty-six wounded and (including twenty-five officers) six hundred prisoners. Besides thirty-three dead they left on the field, the Indian loss has never been known. The prisoners were carried to Kentucky by a detachment of the victorious Kentuckians, and they were confined as prisoners of war in the penitentiary at Frankfort they were regularly exchanged, some months later. British officers were very indignant about being confined in the penitentiary, which they denounced as "ignominious treatment." Young says: "But little sympathy was aroused on their account. The murders and barbarities at Raisin and Meigs had not put these men of the Forty-First Regiment in a position to ask or expect much from Kentuckians." Some of these very officers had looked on with complacency while the murders mentioned perpetrated. being wounded Kentuckian prisoner at the River Raisin who asked British officer to get him a surgeon, received the reply: "The Indians are most excellent surgeons."

General Harrison estimated the number of small arms taken at the Thames at five thousand stand, most of which had previously been captured from the Americans at Detroit, the River Raisin, and Dudley's Defeat.

Only two hundred and fifty-six of Proctor's British regulars and Canadian militia, including seventeen officers, succeeded in escaping from that fateful field. Except in the circumstance of numbers alone it ranks with the great victories of history. It was soon over, but it was a complete and decisive victory, and one that was very prolific of important results. It broke up the great Indian confederacy of the Northwest, and caused the disheart-

ened warriors to humbly sue for peace. All that Hull had lost had now been regained, and much more besides: and there were no hostile demonstrations of importance on the northwestern border, by either the British or the Indians, during the remaining fifteen months of the This decisive victory was loudly acclaimed throughout the United States, and visibly increased the hope and courage of our countrymen. Congress voted gold medals with appropriate designs and inscriptions to both General Harrison and Governor Shelby, in testimony of its high sense and appreciation of their services in the Thames campaign.

On October 7th, 1813, two days after the battle, the Kentuckians began the return march to the old Kentucky home; going first on foot to Sandwich, which they reached on 10th, and from there they crossed over to Detroit. On the 13th they started by boat from Detroit, via the River Raisin, to Frenchtown, which they reached on the 15th. There they lingered long enough to gather up and bury the whitened skeletons of sixty-five of their fellow Kentuckians which had lain unsepultured in the woods, where they fell, since the preceding January. On October 19th they reached the Portage, where they had left their horses, and where they now found them fat and frisky and in fine fettle for the happy journey homeward. On the 20th they set out by way of Columbus and Chillicothe, Ohio, to Maysville, Kentucky; where, on November 4th, 1813, just sixty-five days after they had been mustered in at Newport, they were honorably discharged from the service, and scattered to their homes in every section of the State.

The following itinerary of the marches of the Kentucky troops in the Thames compaign is from the diary of Captain James Sympson, who commanded a company from Clark County in Colonel John Donaldson's regiment, to-wit:

"From Winchester, Kentucky. to Newport, Kentucky, 95 miles: to Fort Hamilton, Ohio, 26 miles; to Franklin, Ohio, 18 miles; to Davton, Ohio, 25 miles; to Springfield, Ohio, 38 miles; to Urbana, Ohio, 14 miles; to Manary's Blockhouse, Ohio, 28 miles; to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, 28 miles; to Ball's Blockhouse, Ohio, 21 miles; to Seneca, Ohio, 11 miles; to Lower Sandusky, Ohio, 11 miles; to the Portage, 20 miles; to Bois Island (in Lake Erie), 18 miles; to Snail Island, 18 miles; to the Canada shore, 14 miles; to Malden, Canada, 14 miles; to Sandwich, Canada, 18 miles; to opposite Detroit, Michigan, 2 miles: to Moravian Town, Canada (where battle of the Thames was Returning: to fought) 80 miles. Detroit, 80 miles; to the Portage, on the shore of Lake Erie, by the River Raisin, in boats, 100 miles: to Upper Sandusky, 60 miles; to Norton's Blockhouse, Ohio, 35 miles; to Delaware Town, Ohio, 10 miles: to Franklinton (now Columbus), Ohio. 25 miles; to Chillicothe, Ohio, 45 miles; to Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky, 75 miles; to Winchester, Kentucky, 65 miles; total, This route was per-925 miles. formed by an army of four thousand men in ——— days; 605 miles on horseback, 50 miles by water, and 260 miles by land, on foot."

The items on this itinerary really total 995 instead of 925 miles, and some of the companies marched two hundred miles further, both going and coming, than the companies from Winchester. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world has a body of raw militia marched so many miles and performed so brilliant a feat as destroying an enemy's army (largely regular troops) in his own country, and all within sixty-five days. Bennett H. Young well and eloquently says:

"Diverging at Maysville for all parts of the State, these heroes, drawn together by many sacrifices, much suffering and severe hardships, and great dangers endured not only in this but in many of the campaigns in which Kentucky soldiers had borne a conspicuous part, separated from each other with deepest emotion. At all the county seats great crowds gathered to honor the returning conquerors. Public meetings in many places were called to express the grateful recognition by Kentucky of their patriotic devotion in their country's need; and for the next half century to have been at the Thames was the 'open sesame' to public and political honor and preferment. Adair, Desha and Crittenden were to become Governors; Barry, McAfee, Charles A. Wickliffe, Lieutenant-Governors: Walker, Barry, Crittenden, Johnson, United States Senators: and a score of them were sent as members of the House of Representatives; and to the State Senate and House every year for a third of a century a large number of the men who fought at the Thames were elected as the people's chosen representatives.

"These men who followed Governor Shelby dared all that patriots could dare. They faced all that courage could face. They offered all that freemen could offer, and they won all that a brave and chivalrous people could bestow. On that roll of her sons whose fidelity and loyalty the Commonwealth delights to honor, the names of the men who fought at the Thames on October 5th, 1813, stand out with a brilliancy and glory which time can not dim, and ages will not efface."

Another incident unparalled in history, though of no historical interest whatever except for its singularity, should not be omitted in any account of the battle of the Thames—the story of the military pig.

So fierce was the military spirit in Kentucky that even some of her four-footed inhabitants possessed with a strong desire to march against the British, and one of them did so. It is a well attested fact that when the Harrodsburg company set out for the Thames campaign, the men saw two pigs fighting in the street, and delaved their march to watch the combat. When the march was resumed the victorious pig followed the company; and it continued to follow them until they reached the Ohio River, at Newport. There the men crossed over to Cincinnati in a boat. and supposed that the pig's march was at an end; but they were mistaken in their pig, for he plunged into the river and swam across and joined them on the other side. When the march to Lake Erie began the pig went along with the The troops could outmarch him, and when they encamped each night Mr. Pig was the last to arrive; and he would run through the camp squealing at the top of his voice, and take position at the head of the line, so as to have a good start the next morning, as was supposed. He was a great favorite with the whole army, and as he ran squealing through the camp every night the men would arise, throw up their hats, and cheer him vociferously. They fed him on the leavings of their choicest rations.

At the Portage the pig remained with the horse guard. The men

would not take him across to Canada in any of the ships; and, stouthearted pig though he undoubtedly was, he could not swim across Lake Erie. He seemed intuitively to recognize this fact, and did not try. When the troops returned to the Portage after defeating Proctor, and started homeward, the pig turned out on the right of the column, ready for the return march to Harrodsburg. After reaching home the men gave this military pig to Governor Shelby, at whose home it passed the remainder of its days in ease and plenty. This curious story has been vouched for by men whom we can not doubt; and it is published in General Robert B. Mc-Afee's "History of the Late War" as an incident that came under his personal observation.

CAPTAIN JAMES SYMPSON'S DIARY AND MEMORANDA OF THE THAMES CAMPAIGN.

Captain James Sympson, of Winchester, Ky., raised a company in Clark County for the Thames campaign, which was assigned to Col. John Donaldson's regiment. Capt. Sympson carried a little blank book in his pocket, which it seems he at first intended merely for the purpose of keeping a record of the rations and forage issued to his company; but presently he began to jot down in it memoranda of interest, and after the battle of the Thames it developed into a regular diary. This book, now just a century old, is in a good state of preservation, though in a few places some words are illegible through the fading of the ink. It contains

also a few memoranda relative to the raid made just a year later into Canada (in the fall of 1814), led by General MacArthur and Major Peter Dudley, under whom Captain James Sympson commanded a company of Clark County men. The diary is now owned by Captain Sympson's grandson, Mr. William C. Sympson, of Huntington, W. Va., who kindly loaned it to the writer of this article, who wished to make a copy of it. The data relative to the Thames campaign is given below, and is very interesting. The most important part of the diary in a historical sense, is the itinerary it gives of the march of the little army of Kentuckians from Newport, Ky., through Ohio, to

Moravian Town, Canada, and the return to Limestone (Maysville), Ky. This important and valuable data very probably could not now be obtained from any other source.

Donaldson's and Trotter's regiments were the only ones, be-"Johnson's Horse," that sides were actually engaged in battle of the Thames. Captain Sympson's company was in the fight, and he gives the exact position of each man of the company ("F" and "R")—the front and rear rank of each file—a kind information which probably never was recorded before, since the history of the wars began, and it will be intensely interesting to the descendants of those men.

"August 31st, 1913. This book contains an account of the forage and rations drawn by the Company of Kentucky Volunteers commanded by James Sympson.

(Here follows a full copy of the General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky Volunteers, issued at Urbana, Ohio, on September 6, 1813, organizing the companies of Kentucky Volunteers into regiments, brigades and divisions, and appointing the officers thereof. As the substance of the order is given in the body of the article on "The Battle of the Thames," it will not be repeated here).

Captain James Sympson's Company of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, August 26, 1813. (As mustered in at Winchester, Kentucky):

James Sympson, Captain.

Edmund Callaway, Lieutenant.

Pleasant Bush, Ensign.

Sergeants—Elizah Davis, Joseph Martin, resigned Sept. 5, 1813, and C. Cox, appointed in his place; (Cox left at Sandusky Bay, Sept. 20, as horse guard); Robert Donaldson, John Bybee.

Corporals — Daniel Donahoe, Absalom Lowe, Alfred Stevens, Robert Elkin.

Privates-John Martin, John Lander, Robert E. Martin, Ransom Fluty, Robert B. Martin, Joseph Sidebottom, left sick at Upper Sandusky, Sept. 15th; John Jones, Bartlett Brundage, left sick at Upper Sandusky, Sept. 15th; Joel Lane, Sept 20 detached to remain horse guard at Sandusky Bay; William Poer, Thompson Hardin, Sept. 14, left with Joc. Sidebottom as nurse; William Burgess, Thomas Cummins, Hiram Bush, John McMurray, Charles Hazelrigg, William Welch, John Chisholm, Jacob Miller, John Locknane, William Bybee, John Adams, William Brooks, William Rupard, Mayberry Evans, James Walker, Peter M. Tribble, Richard Johnson, William W. Goodrich, John Booth, James Daniel, Robert Allcorn Sept. 27th, taken sick and left at (illegible); Alexander Downey, Henry Lander, Paul Hulse, Sept. 2, left sick at Dayton; Jesse Wilcoxen, Sept. 27th, left sick at Spider Island; Aaron Wilcoxon, James Hamilton, William Moore, William White, Benjamin W. Elisberry, Ezekiel Hampton, appointed 2d Sergeant Sept. 22, in place of Elijah Davis; who was left at Sandusky Bay as horse guard; Samuel Tribble, lost gun Oct. 9, by boat sinking in Lake St. Clair; Samuel Martin, lost 2 blankets, Oct. 9, by boat sinking in lake water-24 shillings; George Eaton, Ezekiel McCarty, Jacob Williamson, Stephen Bruner, Claiburn Cox, appointed 1st Sergeant, Sept. 5. (60 officers and enlisted men).

September 24, 1813, we sailed from Putin-Bay to Spider Island.

Sept. 27th, 1813, at 8 o'clock forenoon, we left Spider Island and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon landed on the Canadian shore, 4 miles below Malden. The same evening arrived at Malden.

(Captian Sympson here gives a crude drawing of Fort Maiden).

The area of the fort exclusive of the bastions is 180 yards from the Detroit River, out, and 150 yards with the river; the embrasures are 50 yards on angle to angle 4, and angle 5, 30; and the bastions at the end ought to be agreeable to the figure 4.

Fort Malden, as above is 400 yards distant from the town, up the river, near the bank. The town is binding on the river, and has 150 dwelling houses, principally of frame—no brick or stone.

The town at Malden is named Amherstburg. From Malden to Sandwich is 16 miles. On the way two small rivers put into the lake, one 3 miles from Malden, and the other 4 miles from Sandwich. The road runs on the margin of the lake. Beautifully level country and fine farms and orchards; the buildings good frame houses and barns; the land produces good wheat, and a great deal is made; very little corn is made, it being too cold.

Sandwich is situated two miles below Detroit, on the N. E. side. The town is a string of frame houses on the edge of the lake, with very large farms lying back.

On the march of the army we left Malden on the 28th at 10 P. M., and arrived at Sandwich on the 29th at 12 o'clock. Same day the spies killed one Indian. There is a large Roman chapel in Sandwich. Sandwich contains some valuable houses; the inhabitants generally French.

Sept. 29th, 1913, at 9 o'clock at night. I started from Sandwich with a detailed company from 1st Brigade, to go to the aid of Colonel Johnson's regiment, encamped on the River Rouse. I descended the River Detroit, which is 1 1-2 (miles?) wide, two miles below this place, then ascended the River Rouse five miles, and came to the encampment of Johnson at 12. The country up the same is low and soggy; old frame houses and large farms; generally evacuated, and few crops owing to the pressure of the war. On the point or jut of land between Detroit and River Rouse is a kind of rough barrens; hundreds of small Indian huts where they stayed during the time the British supported them. (Here he gives a crud map of Detroit and the surrounding country).

On the 1st October, I visited Detroit. It is a beautiful situation, and must become a great place under the fostering hand of our government, it having so many local advantages, particularly the benefits of

navigation. The inhabitants of the place are generally Americans. The town is regularly laid off into streets and alleys. The number of dwelling houses is 150. The river at that place is one mile wide.

On the 2nd of October we left Sandwich and marched 25 miles up Detroit River and Lake St. Clair. From Sandwich to St. Clair is 7 miles. Fine farms on the way. From there to the River Tranch is 15 miles. 7 miles of the same unsettled owing to inaccessible marshes. At the mouth of River Tranch is an extensive opening of prairies and fine land and good farms on the river to where the River Thames puts in, which is 20 miles. From there up the river to the Moravian Towns is 30 miles, being a fine country the whole of the way, and many good farms. The eddy water of the lake continues to the mouth of River Thames. Those rivers do not exceed 100 yards wide, and below the junction they are about 150; but to that place gunboats drawing from 8 to 10 feet of water sail, and up the Thames to the Moravian Towns large keel boats pass. The Moravian Town was settled by a tribe of Indians. There were about sixty small log houses covered with bark built on a neat site stretching along a street, also a Roman chapel, built in 1794, of log, with a hipped roof; and I do presume a missionary has been there to civilize them, as the British pretend to say.

On the winning of the battle on the 5th of October, 1813, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the battle took place one and a half miles below the above town. The battle lasted one hour. The number of Indians killed is uncertain, but from what I could gather by examining the ground, and other inquiries, I should suppose fifty was near the number, and not exceeding twelve British.

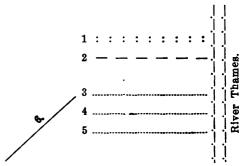
The British and Indian force when they destroyed the fortifications and all public buildings and stores at Malden and Detroit, they proceeded up the Detroit River with several sail of masted vessels and a great number of keel boats, all loaded with military stores, but our march was so rapid

that after forty miles pursuit they put fire to one of the largest vessels, the masts of which were falling when we came in sight; and going on to the junction of the rivers Tranch and Thames several others were set on fire, but we effected the extinguishing of the fire in one of them. In all the vessels they had fixed bombs that were exploding from time to time as the fire progressed. I suppose it was done with the view to prevent our shipping from passing, or to damage our men in case they endeavored boarding them. At this place they had deposited between one and two thousand stand of arms and other munitions of war, in a house, and set fire to the same when we came in sight; but we passed the bridge in spite of the Indians they left to repulse us, and saved the arms, &c.

At this place our whole army was drawn up in battle array*, our field artillery was at the bridge raking across the river to cover the men who were repairing the same, as the enemy had pulled it up. A firing of small arms was kept up across the river above, between Colonel Johnson's regiment and the Indians, in which we lost two men; during which time the enemy's vessels that were on fire the bombs were exploding every 8 and 10 minutes. (Here is given a crude map of that part of the field).

At this place we took some British regulars, and took at various places both of

men and boats, to the place where the enemy attacked us, and the lines of battle were as follows:



1 shows the line of Indians and British concealed in a swamp; 2 shows Johnson's horse; 3 shows the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Kentucky Volunteers; 4, 5 and 6 show the residue of the Kentucky Volunteers.

The charge was made by the horse, and then retreated through the left of the front line, and the same was attacked by the enemy, and they (Johnson's horse) supported all of the action that was of any consequence. The number of British prisoners taken, including all, was 472. Those taken on our pursuit will likely make the number 550. The boats, cannon, arms, military stores, wagons and artillery carriages will likely amount to \$2,500,000.00.

On the 7th day of this month (October) we left the battle ground, marched 3 miles; on the 8th marched 22 miles; on the 9th

*Captain James Sympson's company as disposed for order of battle commencing on the right:

James Sympson, Captain.

Henry Lander, F; William Poer, R; 1st file.

John Chisholm, F; John Booth, R; 2nd file. James Walker, F; James Daniel, R; 3rd file.

William White, F; Thos. Cummins, R; 4th file.

Robert Elkins, F; Mayberry Evans, R; 5th file.

Joseph Martin, F; Robert B. Martin, R; 6th file.

John McMurray, F; Alexander Downey, R; 7th file.

William Moore, F; John Jones, R; 8th file.

William Brooks, F; John Adams, R; 9th file.

William Burgess, F; Hiram Bush, R; 10th file.

Richard Johnson, F; B. W. Ellsberry, R; 11th file.

Charles Hazelrigg, F; Stephen Bruner, R; 12th file.

George Eaton, F; W. W. Goodrich, R; 13th file.

James Hamilton, F; Ransom Fluty, R; 14th file.

Samuel Martin, F; Aaron Wilcoxon, R; 15th file.

Jesse Wilcoxon, F; William Welch, R; 16th file.

William Bybee, F; Robert E. Martin, R; 17th file.

Samuel Tribble, F; William Rupard, R; 18th file.

25 miles; on the 10th 25 miles, and arrived at Sandwich at 3 o'clock, being nine hours on the march without a halt. What could have induced such a rapid career I am at a loss to know; and there was the least order observed that ever was seen in a Christian army, for on the last day every two or three hundred yards you would find men given out by the side of the road, others sick, without horses, baggage-wagons, officers or rations, except a little fresh beef; and they were coming into camp till the next day in the evening, and when they came, some traveled 12 hours hunting their respective divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, owing altogether to this: that the quartermaster did not lay off a regular encampment; and I am certain that the army was strung on the margin of the River Detroit five miles, some in houses, some in barns, and others in the fields; and for 20 hours you were steadily accosted by men inquiring for their regiments and companies. I am well assured that in the disorder of our march down the River Tranch. 100 Indians hanging on our rear might with safety have cut off double that number.

The day we arrived, at this place the hardest wind blew that I ever experienced, very cold, with snow and sleet, which continued all night.

The country, as far as I have seen it, adapted to grass, wheat, oats potatoes, cabbage and turnips. The inhabitants generally French.

During our march up the rivers Tranch and Thames we were finely quartered on the enemy, for no sooner than the army was carried on the ground of encampment but all the rails were taken for firewood, the hay for tents; hogs, cattle and sheep taken at will. I am assured that in one night various men have suffered to the amount of \$500. Whether they will be indemnified by the government, or not, I cannot say, but I suppose not, for all that were so treated were represented to be unfriendly to our cause.

October 12, 1813. Left Sandwich and went down Detroit River four miles and encamped that night. The night cold.

There were 100 bee stands taken from the owner of the farm.

October 13th, we passed over the Detroit River to the Michigan territory, and the whole army landed at 2 o'clock that afternoon, and the same night marched six miles and encamped on the margin of the river. The country is handsome, interspersed with barrens and groves of woods; the timbered land of a second quality, the barrens inclining to be marshy.

October 14th, marched nine miles to Brown's Town. This is a place where there are about ten cabins of a moderate description, situated on or in the edge of a barren; thence continued five miles to Huron River, navigable for large boats, about 60 yards wide, the surface of the water within three feet of being level with the land. The country this day was handsome, the timbered land being of an excellent quality, timbered with burr oak, hickory, lynn, etc.

October 15th. After a wet night without tents, we took up the line of march and went 19 miles, passing Swan Creek at 6 miles, wading the same mid-thigh deep; thence 4 miles to Stony Creek and 5 miles to the River Raisin. This river is 100 yards wide, it and the two former creeks are running currents into the lake, being the only water courses I have seen putting into the lake that were not eddy from 15 to 20 miles. We passed the River Raisin where the memorable defeat of Winchester took place. Great numbers of human skulls and bones were laid in different directions. This place is beautiful to the eye, with houses on each side of the river for a mile and a half, with a large quantity of cleared land, excellent orchards here and apples and peaches in full perfection.

October 16th. We this day marched 23 miles, 19 of it the road from River Raisin to Fort Meigs, and through the woods to the Maumee of the Lakes, striking the same 15 miles below Fort Meigs, where the river is one mile wide. The country we passed through is beautiful and lacks for nothing but water. I have not seen a spring in traveling 60 miles on this side. This day's march made many long faces, as we have

been on half allowance for four days, and some have been without for 24 hours past, and all the chance for to take us three days more to relief is nine small steers for 4,000 men, without bread or salt.

October 17th. We are now on the Miami of the Lakes, and will cross today. Last night was a steady rain and it is at it yet; men without tents, and a number have no blankets, hard marching and short allowances; a great many colds, etc. I fear the effects of this route will be the cause of the death of double the number of men we lost in action, but I have supported it without a murmur, and let what will happen, I will bear it with philosophy.

A singular circumstance happened this morning in my presence. One small beef was killed for each regiment, and that being the whole prospect for four days, there was close cutting for heads and plucks. The commissary of our regiment attended for the beef allotted us. A Colonel present seized the plucks in a very voracious manner; our commissary reclaimed the same, and took hold, and a scuffle ensued. The Colonel held the liver and the commissary got the lights. Neither party being satisfied, it was adjourned to the Commanderin-Chief, and he in a solemn manner allowed each man to have what he got by the game of snatch-and do so no more. This is but a small specimen of the dignified conduct of (some of) our military officers.

About 11 o'clock we began to embark to cross the river. All the boats that were brought to the shore yesterday evening were left on dry land this morning, owing to this: the wind had blown off the bay up the river the day before yesterday and swelled the water two or three feet, and when the wind subsided the water receded, and there was a hard job to get the boats in, and when in the water for 100 yards on each side of the river was so shallow that a boat would not swim with a burthen. Of course we had that much wading to do, and the wind, high, cold and blustery, rendered the passage disagreeable, particularly for the women that were with the prisoners. They all had to wade crotch-deep; and our men that were sick had they been at home would have been in bed, but so great is the power of necessity that they had to share the fate of the rest, there being no alternative.

Octover 18th. This day we traveled 25 miles in 9 hours without ever halting to rest or eat-indeed we had nothing to eat; and waded one creek. On the next day (Oct. 19), we traveled 12 miles and reached Portage, where we had left our horses, and on the morning of that day there was a hard frost; and at one hour of up sun, the whole army had to wade through the lake a quarter of a mile, crotch-deep, around the mouth of a creek which put in. By the commander having sent ahead a fatigue party of 50 men, there might have been a bridge made in thirty minutes about the mouth, for it was only 30 yards across. What the General's reason was for jeopardizing the health and lives of men in that way I cannot tell, but the whole movements of the army since the actions does exceed anything in the annals of history. 4,000 men with 500 prisoners, with women and children, to be marched 20 and 25 miles per day and on half rations of beef without salt is not on record. It appeared to me more like a beaten army retreating before the enemy than a victorious army returning at ease with the trophies of success.

Here follows a list of the stages since we left our horses at Portage. (This is given in the body of the article on The Battle of the Thames, and need not be repeated here).

October 19th and 20th, we remained at Portage, and on the 20th it snowed and was blustery, and at night a hard frost.

October 21st, we took up the line of march for Kentucky, and I then discovered the effects of our hard marching, want of regular support, tents, etc. A number of men were carried sick on horses and others in wagons, and directly I saw fresh graves and more a-digging; and on our progressing some distance toward Lower Sandusky, there lay a man dead, wrapped in his blanket, without any one with him, his friend having gone in quest of means to bury him.

A little further on lay another corps. We then passed the sick whose care (illegible).

On this morning we received General Orders as follows:

Headquarters, Camp at the Mouth of Portage, upon Lake Erie, 20th October, 1813.

The army having now arrived at this place, it is the intention of the Commanding General that the troops move homewards as soon as possible; to this end the whole will be in readiness to march early tomorrow morning. The first division, under command of General Henry, will march at 6 o'clock, and proceed on together or in brigades or regiments, as he shall judge most proper to facilitate their movements. The route will be by lower and Upper Sandusky, to Franklinton, by Chillicothe, to Ohio (River) opposite Limestone, at which place the whole army will be inspected and mustered by a regular officer designated for that purpose.

And here the Commander-in-Chief most positively enjoins upon both officers and men to regard the consequences of absenting themselves from the camp before they are mustered, as every man who is not present to answer to his name personally must be considered as a deserter, and will forfeit his claim to any pay for his services.

The arms and accouterments are to be deposited in the arsenal at Franklinton. The character of the Kentuckians being deeply involved in the conduct of the troops on their march, the Commander-in-Chief most ardently wishes to impress upon the minds of his fellow citizens, both offi-cers and soldiers, the absolute necessity for strict obedience to order and discipline, that the troops move on in good order, that they are not suffered to scatter over the country or commit depredations of any kind upon the inhabitants of Ohio State. All infractions of the laws, whether civil or military, will be punished with the ut-most severity. The Com (There appears to be a leaf missing from the diary here.-A. C. Q.). unpleasant sensation which may have arisen from that source, and that we shall return home united as a band of

brothers, with the sweetest solace of having served our country from the purest motives, and to the best of our abilities.

It is ordered that this order be published to the army generally—that it be read to the different brigades, regiments and companies.

ISAAC SHELBY.

In pursuance of the discretion vested in me by the above order, the first division will march by regiments, the first regiment will take the front, the other regiments will follow in due succession, according to their numbers. It is necessary to again urge the strict execution of the above order.

WM. HENRY, M. G.

One circumstance respecting Lake Erie: The concussion of the wind is so great on the water that during our stay at Bass Island there was a man who had been killed in the late naval action (Perry's Victory) and cast overboard with a 32-pound cannon ball tied to him, was by the excessive agitation of the water by the wind cast on shore.

The following shows the total distance we marched. (This was from Winchester, Ky., to Moravian Town, Canada, and back to Winchester, Ky. This itinerary is given in full in the body of my article on The Battle of the Thames, supra, and need not be repeated here.—A. C. Q.).

(The little book contains numerous statements of rations and forage drawn by Capt. Sympson, for his company, and several miscellaneous memoranda, such as: "1813, Aug. 22, lent Aaron Wilcoxon 6 shillings. Lent Wm. Brooks 25 cents. Oct. 29, lent Alfred Stevens 3 shillings. Oct. 31, lent Pleasant Bush \$3." Other loans were 6 shillings to Jacob Williamson; the same amount to Wm. Moore, C. Cox and Ab. Lowe; and "Lent Alfred Stevens \$2 to buy bridle with watch.")

SECOND STREET, SOUTH FRANKFORT

CHAPTER FIRST

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.

May, 1899

Note—This paper belonging to the collection of Chapters of the Streets of the Capital, was written and read before the Society. Then the task of writing up South Frankfort was one of little moment and not a great deal of interest to any but the residents of the homes. Now, however, since the new Capitol has been located on this side of the river, South Frankfort has become the cynosure of all eyes, as the site of the magnificent Capitol built on one of its sloping picturesque hillsides. The demand for a continuation of the history of the streets has been made, and hence this the first chapter, of the Streets of South Frankfort, is published and will be followed by Main street, now Capitol avenue, Shelby street, Steele street, etc., as they are prepared.

SECOND STREET, SOUTH FRANKFORT.

By Mrs. JENNIE C. MORTON.

There is before me, a plat of this, we think the better half of the Capital. It was drawn by one William Steele, February 10, 1796. This yellow-stained document, obtained through the politeness of Mr. N. B. Smith, clerk of the county court, is written in beautiful penmanship, and runs thus: "The plan of that part of the town of Frankfort lying on the south side of. the Kentucky River; the lots and streets running to the cardinal points agreeable to the magnetic meridian. Main and Cross streets are 99 feet wide, and all of the other streets are 66 feet wide. The alleys are 16 feet wide. The streets are 99 feet in front, and running back to the alley 190 feet. Laid down by \longrightarrow of 20 Jos. Punch. T

"WILLIAM STEELE."

Feb. 10, 1796.

Water Street, the first thoroughfare on the plat, runs along the river side about four blocks, then comes Second Street. That begins at the foot of a cliff below and west of Ewing Street, the only named avenue below Conway Street, which runs south from the river below the St. Clair Street bridge, a short passway from its entrance on the south side. This bridge, built in 1894, is the successor to four bridges, one after another, built over the Kentucky River from the north to the south side. The first one, built in 1811-12, fell in (See Collin's History, Vol. 1). We will not write of the quick sand along the south end. It is still a menace there.

The first residence known to have been built on the western end of Second Street was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Humphries, erected in 1802-03. When the house was torn away some years ago, on the under side of the broad marble door step was carved "1803." Notices of this residence have been made, and full description of the place may be found in the story of the "Old Homes of Frankfort," under the title of the "Haggin House," written in 1895, and also a letter read by Mrs. Barrett before the meeting of the "Colonial Daughters" in May, 1896, in the "Daily Capital" of May 9 of that year. The residence was owned by Judge Drane, and was sometimes called "The Haggin House," because of its being once the residence of this talented, historic people, several members of which moved to California. and one became a millionaire, now known as the multi-millionaire, James B. Haggin. It was built by Mrs. Humphries (sister of John and James Brown), then of this city, when she came from Virginia to Kentucky—a widow in 1802. Mrs. Humphries was the grandmother of Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, well known here as one of the most beautiful women in Kentucky in ante bellum days. She was Miss Emily Todd, sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Since these notices were published Judge Drane has died and the family of this distinguished citizen has moved away. The house is closed and silent and there is nothing now to indicate the elegant grounds that surrounded it in early times, and invested it with a charm of romance of realistic splendor.

The city school building occupies the handsome grounds on the east of it and was once a part of the famous old place. The city school building first erected here in 1868 was burned, and in 1887 the present one was erected. As the school was increased so largely in numbers the old house (Haggin house) was appropriated for an annex, and finally torn away to make room for minor departments of the overcrowded public school. "Sic transit gloria" is written over nearly all such dwelling houses now (1913) in the Opposite the above lots, across the street is the residence of Mr. Meagher, built in 1889-90. was the property in the earlier years of this century of Loughborough, a prominent lawyer at the time, and son-in-law of Judge James Haggin. At one time it was owned by Mrs. Jouett. Mrs. Sarah Jouett lived here for many years. She was a niece of President Zachary granddaughter Col. Taylor, of

Richard Taylor of pioneer times, and the widow of Col. Jouett, U. S. A., brother of the celebrated artist. Matthew Jouett. She came to Frankfort in 1860 and bought this house from the Loughborough heirs in 1863. She died in 1889, 72 years of age; a woman of fine intelligence and a greatly beloved christian The upper part of this lot west was divided into building lots and Mr. Arch Overton, cashier of the Farmers Bank, bought the lot adjoining Mr. Meagher and built a residence there in 1886. Mrs. Garrett bought the adjoining lot west of him and built there in 1888. Mr. John T. Buckley owning the small house and lot west of Mrs. Garrett built in 1890. This brings Second Street west to a terminus—the cliffs and turnpikes at their feet—leading south to Louisville and north to Bellepoint addition, forming its western close. It is now known as Taylor Avenue, named in honor of E. H. Taylor, Jr., whose elegant suburban residence is a mile above on the Louisville turnpike. yond Ewing Street, a narrow passway cut across a gorge at the foot of Meagher's lot, now the property of Z. F. Montgomery, we find the residence of Judge Joseph Lewis (now residence of W. S. Farmer) beautifully situated on a grassy knoll, commanding a lovely view of the river, the wharf, and the handsome Government building above it on the north side. This residence was built by George Watson, grandson of the famous John J. Crittenden. Mr. Watson only resided there a few years, when he removed to Chicago, and sold the place to E. H. Taylor, Jr., from whom Judge

Lewis purchased it, and from whom later Mr. Farmer purchased it.

Conway Street divides this lot the Hanna Honse grounds, once the pride and beauty of the South Side. Our pen lovingly lingers at its gateway of iron, for here memory holds so many pretty pictures of beauty in the spring time, when a school girl we would pass by and look with childish delight at the lovely and rare trees in bloom, the beautiful flowerbeds, environed by the blue grass, velvety and clean of leaf and twig, and the whispering fountain near the gate, where birds of every wing came to drink and sing. The dear old home!

"Birth has gladdened it, death has sanctified it."

"No dower of storied song is thine Oh! Oh desolate abode.

Forth from thy gates no glittering line Of lance and spear hath flowed—

Yet—I need but pluck you garden flower
From where the wild weeds rise

To wake with strange and sudden power A thousand sympathies."

This handsome white brick house of colonial architecture was built in 1817-18 by John W. Hunt, of Lexington, Kentucky, for his daughter, Mrs. John H. Hanna. Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, the living encyclopedia of Kentucky history, writes me in a letter of April 1, 1899, "It was modeled after Mr. Hunt's home, afterward the home of General John H. Morgan's mother, Second and Broadway, Lexington, Ky., built in 1803. Mrs. Morgan Mrs. Hanna were and sisters. daughters of John W. Hunt. Situated as it is, opposite the old Capitol, or the North Side, and commanding a delightful view of the city up and down the river in front, and of the hills north, east and west, it has been the cherished hope of many of the citizens that the State would yet buy this historic old home, and remodel it for the Governor's mansion or other public building. It might then suggest in similar situation a miniature of the White House at Washington. Our citizens should preserve this old home as one of its landmarks—

The country would enshrine.

That brave and fearless band,

At risk of Indian's torch of flame,

To beautify our land.

They made Kentucky what she was,

Her homes of "Auld Lang Syne,"

Should now be kept as flags of Cause

The country would enshrine.

Mr. John H. Hanna was one of the first citizens of Frankfort to buy property on the South Side and build a handsome home. He was clerk of the United States Court in this city from the time of its establishment here, and through his enterprise many improvements were projected for the city that remain as his memorials today. (1913.)

We have been told a little joke concerning Mr. Hanna and Larkin Samuel that we will insert here. He was a very courtly and polite man, and when he and his friend, Mr. Samuel, became candidates for the same office there was a tie in the vote. Mr. Hanna voted for his opponent, Mr. Samuel following his example in voting, remarked: "He had always the profoundest regard for Mr. Hanna's opinion of men, and as he voted he would also," and voted for himself, so Mr. Hanna

was defeated by his politeness, and Mr. Samuel was elected.

Mr. Hanna and his estimable wife have been dead many years. This property is still in possession of their heirs, nieces and nephews whom they adopted, children of Mr. J. Hunt Reynolds, deceased. The old house is now used and abused as an apartment house.

The adjoining lot and residence, across an alley from the above, is the property of the Chile's heirs. It was built in 188—, is a modern structure of brick, pleasantly situated, commodious and handsome. The opposite building on the corner occupies the site of the Coleman Tavern of 1850-52, a well known inn on the South Side to travelers in the first half of this century (1899). It was then bought by Mr. H. R. Williams and converted into a large wholesale and retail grocery. belongs now to the Farmers Bank, and is occupied as a grocery by Mr. Scottow.

The adjoining house and lot, fronting both on Second street and the river, is the property of General D. W. Lindsev. It was built by Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, who resided there until his death in 1823. He was Secretary of State under Governor Adair. Afterward it became the property of John Herndon, a well known lawyer, father of Mrs. Archibald Dixon, of Henderson, Ky., John Herndon, of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Felicia Julian and Miss Annie Herndon, of Frankfort. After the Civil War General Lindsey bought the property and has remodeled the house, making it one of the handsomest houses of South Frankfort—a villa by the

river side, embowered in fine trees and lovely shrubs.

The opposite square belongs to Miss Hallie Herndon, who has herself written its history (which we append to this chapter). house on the opposite corner south is the property of Col. Thomas Rodman. President of the Farmers Bank (now deceased). It is one of three homes remaining as mounments to the generosity and affection of Mr. John Hanna. He owned the square in 1813, one hundred years ago. After he built, or rather moved into the Hanna house, built for his wife by her father, Mr. Hunt, of Lexington, before mentioned, Mr. Hanna then began to clear away this square fronting on Steele Street, and in ——— built three houses upon it after the same plan, a quaint style of house seen often in northern cities. homes were given to his three The residence of Col. Rodman was then the property of Mrs. Col. Rodman had been Triplett. living here since ——. During the lifetime of his accomplished and gifted wife, Mrs. Julia W. Rodman, it was the seat of hospitality and cheer. She was one of the choice spirits of the famous Frankfort Lyceum, and this brilliant assemblage of the talent and wit of this cultured little Capital was often gathered in her drawing room, always proudly welcomed by both host and hostess. It is a lovely home, with great trees shading the spacious grounds and garden. The next house to this, on a lot taken from it, is Mr. Crutcher's modern home surrounded by a flower garden.

The adjoining home is the property of Mrs. Edmonia Hawkins Martin Burton. In the spring of 1880 this place was a well known dimple in the square unpopularly, but truthfully known, as a sink-hole. It was bought by an enterprising grocer of the city, Thomas Rodman, Jr., nephew of Col. Thomas Rodman, the banker. He had it filled and erected there the handsome frame residence, at present occupied as a boarding house. After the death of his first wife, Mrs. Emma Berry Rodman, Thomas Rodman sold the place to Dick Tate, then Treasurer of the State, who fled Kentucky in 1887, on account of trouble in his office. wife held it by some technicality of law, not yet understood, and resided there until her death in 1894. Then by the same mysterious legal language or construction of title, it passed to her daughter. No bequests were made to Mr. Tate's bondsmen that we can learn of whose property went for his debts.

Opposite this is the property made famous by two most distinguished Kentuckians, Governor Morehead and Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, who owned it, and as part of the school property of "Arcadia" at one time also. In 1833, as we see on the deed books of the county court here, this whole square was conveyed to Charles S. Morehead, afterward Governor of Kentucky, for \$6,000. He had the present house built upon it in 1833, by Harrison Blanton, a brick contractor at that time. He resided there many years, then upon being sent to Congress in 1847-1851, he rented the place to Dr. Stuart Robinson

as a boarding house for the overflow from his own over-crowded residence, "Arcadia." Governor Morehead became Chief Magistrate of the State in 1855. In 1859, when his term expired, he removed to Louisville, and the place was sold to Mr. John Norton, rector of the Episcopal Church here. He also removed to Louisville, and Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, whom all Kentucky knows, and all Frankfort loves and honors, bought the property, paying for the square in 1869 the sum of \$16,000. He removed to Louisville, and the property is now in the hands of the Farmers Bank (1899). Major Henry T. Stanton, the poet laureate of Kentucky, until he died in 1898, once resided there, and for several years it was occupied by Mrs. Loula B. Longmoor, Regent of the Court of Appeals from September, 1890, to September, 1898. It is still known as the Stoddard Johnston home, as he lived there for twenty years, and entertained in its parlors the most distinguished men and women in the nation, and the old place reflected for so many years his cultured tastes, his genial hospitality and loving kindness to all. (It is now the home of Judge J. P. Hobson, of the Court of Appeals.) (1913.)

On the opposite square was once the property of Dr. Stuart Robinson. It is known that South Frankfort was once the property of pioneers. Collin's History of Kentucky, Vol. 2, page 249, has the following concerning this part of the city: "The most of South Frankfort was included in the east part of a 500-acre survey of George

Campbell in 1789, the extreme southern portion of it having been embraced in the northeast corner of the 1,000-acre survey of George Mason in 1784. The surveys surrounding or adjoining the city were -in 1783-two of William Haydon of 425 and 1.000 acres each, on the east, and in 1784 on the north, Hancock Lee's of 500 and Edmund Lyne's of 400 acres." Here it will be seen that this particular square lay in the tracts of Hancock Lee and Edmund Lyne. It is numbered on the plat made in 1796. Among the earliest owners and settlers on this square was Mr. Hensley. From records in the County Court Clerk's office we find Ben Hensley the first owner of this square. He sold to Chapman Coleman. Coleman sold to O. G. Cates, who it is said built the house in 1831-32. He sold the square to Rev. Jos. J. Bullock, Bulsold to Stuart Robinson, lock Robinson, to Philip Fall, Fall to Mr. McMurdey, McMurdey to W. A. Gaines & Co. The heirs sold it to James Hughes.

The present house was improved previous to 1848-49 when Dr. Stuart Robinson, a distinguished Presbyterian preacher bought the square. He enlarged the dwelling and built a schoolhouse of three or four rooms on the southwest corner. on the spot where now stands the .handsome three-story residence of Mr. Turner, for years the principal of the Turner Institute here. (Now the property of Mrs. Loula B. Longmoor. (1913.) Dr. Robinson called the place "Arcadia," and it was well named. A beautiful garden of rare plants and lovely flowers surrounded the residence, and trees no where else found on this continent grew in luxuriance here. founded a school for young ladies, and it was one of the largest and most successful institutions of that kind ever established here. Robinson himself taught a number of classes in Latin and mathematics and history, and thus assisted his competent corps of teachers. At the same time that he conducted this school he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. His fame as an orator attracted such crowds to his church that its seating capacity overtaxed: admiring strangers filled galleries and aisles, and often windows too, to hear the great preacher of that day. He outgrew this little city, that had founded and fostered his talent, and, as the Capital of the State, made conspicuous his genius and his oratory. He received many calls from other places, complimentary and advantageous alike, but finally decided to go to Baltimore, and there took charge of an independent church, usually called the Duncan Church. He had lived in Frankfort a little more than six years. In 1859 the General Assembly removed Dr. Robinson to the Danville Theological Seminary from Baltimore. 1860 he removed to Louisville to live and became the pastor of the Second Church. "Arcadian Institute was no more."

In a memorial (received since writing the above), written of Dr. Robinson in 1881, after his death in Louisville, we read the following paragraph of his preaching here: "He was a grand preacher, a most attractive pulpit orator. Crowds

of people attended his ordinary Sabbath services, and during the of the Legislature his sittings church was always filled to its utmost capacity. He was then, as over afterward, a preacher of the plain and simple doctrines of the gospel. In Frankfort, as he had done at Malden, and as he afterward did at Baltimore and Louisville, he built a large and expensive cliurch. There too, as before stated, he superintended a large female boarding school, teaching the advanced classes himself, Mrs. Robinson taking charge of the boarding department. In Frankfort, even before he had reached the age of 35, he did some of the most powerful and popular preaching of his whole ministerial life." (Page 17.)

Rev. Mr. McMurdy and Rev. Philip Fall succeeded Dr. Robinson in this famous old home. Later on Major Walker resided there. Major Henry T. Stanton, laureate of Kentucky, lived there for years, and wrote some of his most famous poems sitting under its rare old trees listening to the Peter-bird, singing in the branches of the Jinko tree which he has immortalized in a song called the "Peter-bird." He revived its distinction—the most illustrous people of the day visiting him thereso its history is embellished with famous memories. Here he wrote:

"There's silence out in these mystical hills There's silence over the voiceful rills

And earth to all of its sorrowful thrills In the fever of day is dead."

In recent years it was bought by Mr. James Hughes, a lumber merchant. The old house has been remodeled and much improved.

The square on the north the house had previously been divided into building sold and Miss Blakemore bought the lots. first lot sold, adjoining the original home lot, where the beautiful garden of other days blossomed with She had erected lovely flowers. there a handsome modern house. It was first occupied by Maj. Hale, Treasurer of the State, during his term of office. He was succeeded by George W. Long, Treasurer, who also leased the house during his term, which expired December 1st, 1899. The house and lot adjoining is the property of Mrs. Emma Saffell. The third lot is the property of John T. Buckley, and his residence there is one of the handsomest in South Frankfort. This lot finishes the square.

On the southwest corner of the square, on the corner of Second and Main, is the residence of Judge Williams. Adjoining his lot is the home and large grocery building of Mr. Sallender, Councilman. Beyond this square and the footbridge is a lumber yard, and beyond this a number of homes belonging to and occupied by negroes.

On the south side of Second Street opposite there are only two squares of importance, one being opposite "Arcadia," of which we have before written. One half of this square is a park of beautiful trees. Adjoining this pretty woodland is the property of George W. Lewis. He has erected a pretty home and resides there with his family. The lot adjoining his is owned and occupied by Mrs. Loula B. Longmoor, who in 1894 erected a beautiful modern residence there.

Adjoining her lot is the handsome home of Mr. Stagg, formerly owned and built by Mr. Presley Gray in **1896.** The adjoining lot is the property of Mr. Charles Exum. This house was built by Harrison Johnston, brother of Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, and was the first one built on this square besides the main residence, owned and erected by Charles S. Morehead in 1833. This beautiful lot was sold by Col. Johnston to his brother as an especial favor, that he might have He resided there until him near. his death, when Matt Johnson, of Lexington, bought the property and presented it to the wife of Col. J. Stoddard Johnston.

The street railway popularized Second Street and made this property the beginning of a series of homes upon this famous square. The lots sold from it have more than surpassed the original price of the whole square in 1869, which was \$16,000. Every lot on this square is sold and occupied by handsome homes today. (1913.) The Exum property is on the corner of Second and Main, and above northeast of it is the Berry property. This elegant square has never been invaded by any home save the handsome one in the centre.

This finishes Second Street, save the Herndon square, on which is located the well known South Side Grocery store of J. Heeney, and of which Miss Herndon will write in her supplement to this chapter. "THE HERNDON SQUARE ON SECOND STREET.

Written and read by Miss Hallie Herndon before the Society of "Colonial Daughters" 1897. It was a supplement in the chapter of Second Street, written by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, and afterwards read before the Historical Society (1901).—Hallie Herndon

Chapter 1.

Mrs. Morton has written up Second Street so admirably and given such a charming account of the old homes, there is little for me to supplement, yet as she has requested a history of this particular square on Second Street, I will try and supply it from the record and pic-

tures from memory of it.

It may be of interest to us to know, as I have obtained the knowledge from the court records, that great-grandfather, Matthew Clark, owned the whole of Second Street, the Frankfort valley south included. He owned the land on the south side fronting on the river, extending four miles in each direction, making a tract of land four miles square, including Fleetwood Farm on the Louisville turnpike. tract of land includes the farm that Matthew Clark gave to his Joseph Clark, at the time of his marriage, and is now in possession of his son, Charles J. Clark (the It architect). also included Matthew Clark's homestead. old house was burned, but it formerly occupied the site where now Mr. E. H. Hughes built his residence. His claim antedates, it is said, all other claims.

Matthew Clark reared a large family and was devoted to the interest of his children. This valuable tract here was sacrificed to pav security debts, and it is now the city of South Frankfort. South Frankfort was first settled it was for a number of years a separate corporation from North Frankfort and had its own trustees, among the first of these were Mr. Jack Hanna, Mr. Larkin Samuel, and my father, William T. Herndon, of Second Street. There were very few houses in it at that time. were influential. These trustees after many years, in getting North Frankfort to receive South Frankfort into its corporate limits, making one city. This was accomplished in 1847, or about 1850 when the two became one city. In this year William T. Herndon bought the residence on the corner of Second and Steele Streets from Mr. George Robinson. It was unfinished at the time but upon its completion he moved his family into the house. It is well built, and was the pride of Mr. Peter Jett, who was the contractor and carpenter who erected it. He regarded it as one of the best built frame houses in the city. (He died many years ago.)

William T. Herndon married Lavinia Clark, daughter of Joseph granddaughter Clark, and Matthew Clark, the original owner of Second Street and the valley of William South Frankfort. T. Herndon's brief span of life closed at the age of thirty-six. His contemporaries continue to laud his virtues, his unceasing activities, and his devotion to the public welfare. He was a lawyer and a sheriff under the old Constitution, and was repeatedly elected to this office. All his business ventures were successful. He was one of the directors of the Farmers Bank and was a deacon for years in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and transacted the business in connection with building the church at the west end of Main Street.

The lot facing the river on the Herndon Square was identified in early days by a log house, located about the center and occupied by the ferryman, Mr. Trimble, who had charge of the ferry boat then running from the north to the south side of the river. This was done away with when the bridge was built across the river, at the foot of St. Clair Street, 1811. He was the same person, who was afterward police judge of South Frankfort, for it then had its own corporation.

Just where Mr. James Heeney's grocery now is, there stood a white cottage, where lived Mr. Leonard, whose son afterward became a famous Presbyterian minister. lived in California. The threestory brick house below the cottage toward the river was built for a schoolhouse, and residence, and was the first house of this kind in this part of South Frankfort. Mr. Sam Harris was the first teacher there, he was, though a singular man, then considered a fine teacher. He had, we have been told, the novel method of singing out the alphabet, the spelling and geography lesson as well. He after a few years moved to Henderson, Kentucky. This was the first school, and was succeeded by others we will mention hereafter.

Herndon Square was called for my father, and the beginning of its history should have been taken up

on First or Water Street, in the days when the ferry boat plied from Ann Street on the north side to Herndon's wharf. It was on the South Side, near Herndon's wharf, where the skirmish with the Indians took place with Captain William Bryan and a small company of men who were in camp there. The man, Stephen Frank, was killed in the encounter, and it has been said that from that skirmish, and the death of Frank, that our city took its name. It is hoped that some day, a tablet will be erected there to mark the historic spot.

Second Street has been noted for its schools, some of them famous. On the corner of Second and Shelby Streets was Dr. Stuart Robinson's school for young ladies, mentioned in Mrs. Morton's paper, then after Dr. Robinson, came Dr. McMurdy, and Rev. Philip Fall, also Dr. Dodd, then Mr. Plumley. It was known the Eclectic Institute. Stephens succeeded Mr. Plumley, and Prof. Turner both of them. He bought the property and converted it into a boarding school. But the central point of interest for us on Second street is the dear old home of my childhood, flanked by its beautiful old-fashioned garden of flowers.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said This is my own, my native land."

This famous garden was arranged by Carmichael. I think of it now with its rows of roses of every variety, and its long ribbon beds of white lilies, standing like sheeted sentinels around the four sides of the large square, with seven large beds filled with

sweet violets, spring and fall, wafting their fragrance Mrs. and near. General said, it was difficult often walk by the Herndon Square, where there was so much to tempt one to linger in such a delightful atmosphere of roses, honeysuckles, pinks and geraniums. Such are memories of my old home, and my noble mother, the genius of the place. The Herndon home, as the people of Frankfort know, was made by her a hospitable home for friends and relations. She reared her family, and educated her children, after the death of her husband. And it was said of her, she was wise in all her transactions, and successful in her undertakings. Herndon Square is in the memory of her family and friends, forever associated with her. She was the person who made it one of the show places of the city, by her judgment, her culture and her taste.

Editor THE REGISTER:

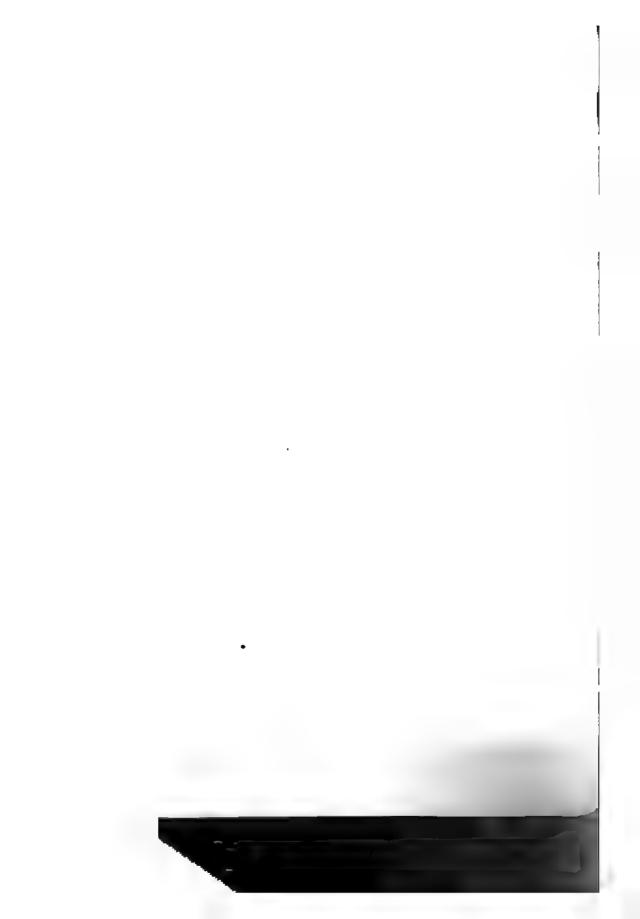
Please write us about the historic places or spots in Frankfort. swer: Frankfort is the shrine of history in Kentucky, consequently it is difficult to separate places, identified as historic in the city. The most historic and oldest spot in the city is a lot on Wapping and Wilkinson Street, known as the Love place. It was in the old house that the first Legislature met in Frankfort. It was there Aaron Burr met his conspirators. There General Lafayette visited the distinguished and beautiful widow, Mrs. Love, and wore upon the lapel of his coat a spray of wild roses she gave him when he bade her adieu.

There the first sermon was preached in Frankfort, and the first Sunday School was organized south of the Allegheny Mountains, etc. This fact was emphasized at the meeting of the World's Sunday Schools in Washington, when Mrs.

Morton told of it there, and presented the pictures and history to its superintendent of illustrations.

The cemetery is a necropolis of world-wide fame, being the burial place of famous soldiers, poets and statesmen.



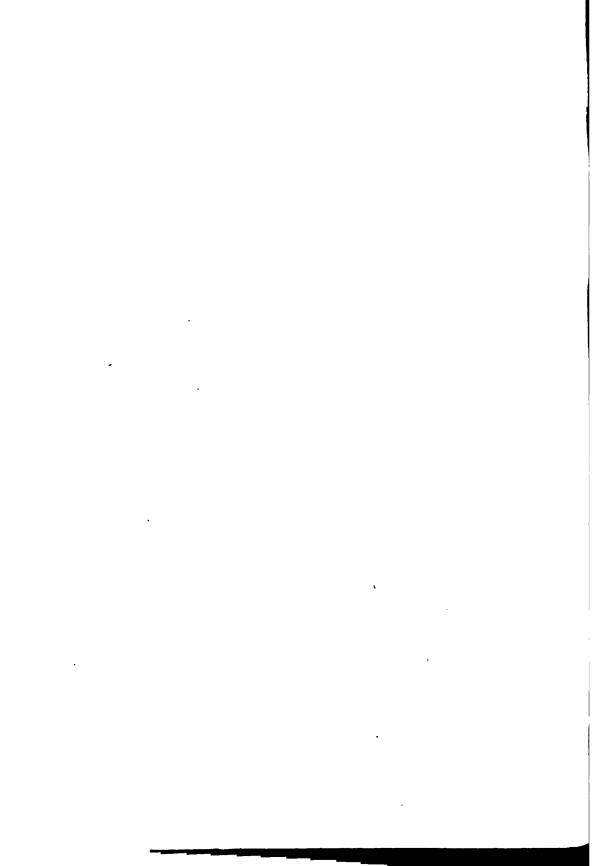


STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

KENTUCKIANS DID THEIR PART

BY

GEORGE BABER.



THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY— KENTUCKIANS DID THEIR PART.

By George Baber.

The Jamestown Exposition of 1907 is recalled as an important event in the history of Virginia. On the 16th of July during its progress, a "unique" demonstration was made by nearly three thousand persons, including a large delegation of enthusiastic Kentuckians, who assembled in the grounds about the extemporized "Fort Boonesborough," in celebra-tion of Kentucky Day. The orator of the occasion, representing his native State, was Mr. William Rogers Clay, of Lexington, whose appropriate address, while bestowing a befitting tribute uopn Jamestown as the earliest seat of free government in the Old Dominion. portrayed the development of civil liberty not only in Kentucky, but throughout the civilized world. In the course of the address appears the following eloquent passage:

"Liberty did not mature in a day. Oppression was its nurse and watched its growth with jeal-cus eyes. But liberty grew, and like every other child, finally became the master of the nurse that once held it helpless in her arms. In Greece it was that liberty's voice was first heard in gentle murmur, but it was hushed. It was then heard in Rome, but was soon stilled.

It was again heard when the Italian republics rose and fell, but once more it was stilled. Next we hear it at Runnymede when the Magna Charta was exacted from King John. Louder and louder it grew with each passing year. But it was not until Jamestown was settled that liberty's voice was heard in tones that were never to be silenced. I shall not attempt to portray the struggles of the early settlers of Virginia. Their heroism is a part of the glorious history of this splendid Commonwealth. But the same scenes that were enacted here were re-enacted by their descendants across the mountains that lie on your west. Boone and Kenton, Harrod and Estill, and a host of others, braved the savage. We Kentuckians of this day read with terror, and yet with pride, of Blue Lick and Bryan Station, and we all know that the fall of Old Vincennes contributed almost as much to the success of the American Revolution as the fall of Yorktown itself. You did your part, we did our part. Americans everywhere did theirs, and the liberty we now enjoy is the precious fruit of the sacrifices of those inspiring days."

This graphic account of the historic growth of civil and religious

liberty, from a Kentuckian's point of view, affords a suggestive text for a more elaborate consideration of the theme.

Every page in the history of civil and religious liberty bears the impress of Heaven's own righteous favor; and that struggle in its behalf which, through well nigh twenty centuries, has been deepening and widening among the children of men, is radient with a promise which unites the Saxon race to the sleepless Providence of God. The noblest lesson of the centuries past is that, truth, enthroned in the hearts of men, pales not at the frowns of disaster, however great, but dares to do, with fearless power, its essential work for good: that truth, like the sword of the dauntless rider in battle, displays its brilliant form to best advantage when planting its unyielding metal against the battlements of error, or measuring its trustful blade with the oppressor's rod. This lesson is part of the precious legacy bequeathed to mankind by the Genius of Civil and Religious freedom, whose first decisive triumph lit the fields of the Reformation, when the German Commonwealths had awakened to the alarm sounded by Luther and Melancthon, who impersonated the period in which they lived.

Revolutions in Government as shown by the eloquent words of Mr. Clay, which supply our text, enable us to reckon the successive developments of the race. They are the new births in the moral and political world, and are invariably accompanied by marks of battle and of blood,

For all the past of Time reveals
A bridal dawn of thunder peals,
Wherever thought hath wedded fact.

History seldom records a period of stagnation in the evolution of The great impulses of events. thought and action among men move ever onward to the fulfillment of an expanding destiny. It is little less than three thousand years since the parent stock of the Saxon race set out from Asia—the motherland of nations-in search of subsistence and dominion. Both language and tradition point to North ern India as its original abode. To this race Providence had assigned an imperial destiny. Strong and free before Greece and Rome were born, it was destined to be strong and free when phalanx and legion had passed away. Century after century biding its time, it was, at last, on the ruins of all former civilization to rear a moral empire that should embrace and christianize the world. And our ancestors lingered not by the fertile margin of the Indus, nor in the perfumed plains of Persia, but sought a sterner nature in the icy regions of the North. They passed the waters of the Caspian—passed the rock where Prometheus was chainedright onward into the depths of the Northern forest, and to the very shores of a frozen sea. At length the vanguard of the Teutonic host approached the coast of Britain. They first conquered the Picts for the Britons, and then the Britons Well might the for themselves. nerveless barbarians, who had so long borne the Roman chain, look upon these Sea Kings as invincible. They were giants in strength, and

giants in will. The emblem on their banners was a war-horse, and their very name signified a sword. At length, near the close of the thirteenth century, after various revolutions and conquests, by a union of three branches of the Teutonic with the ancient Britons was formed the Anglo-Saxon race.

Thus, each succeeding age displays its own marks of progress, crowning with additional glory the work of centuries past. But the course of civilization has not been. all along, a pathway of sunshine and of peace. It has often seemed strangely uncertain to mortal eyenow, through clouds and tempest over rugged heights tyranny—then, along the borders of human degradation—and, through some new development of thought, opening out into the broader light of human progress. Thus the history of the Crusades, in their bearing on the progress of the world, illustrates the fact that a grand purpose is often accomplished by means that seem productive of evil only. These manifestations of religious bigotry involved incalculable suffering and the destruction of hundreds of thousands of lives, all immolated, as it were, upon the altar of fanaticism. But from this epoch in the course of great events the philosopher of history has drawn a lesson of inestimable value. By reason of the Crusades, a vast surplus population was removed from western Europe. Knowledge was acquired concerning modes of life different from those which had prevailed in European States; commercial relations were established between the East

and the West; the energies of the public mind were invigorated, its aspirations heightened, and the necessary preparations made for a yet greater stride toward conditions of enlightenment. The spirit of enterprise began to stir the hitherto darkened minds of millions. Great throbbings were heard in the heart of the nations. Inspired by the love of freedom, Martin Luther fearlessly sprang to his feet, bearing in one hand the written message of Truth, and grasping with the other the flaming torch of Freedom. Then followed the drama of the Reformation, and then, too, were planted those germs which subsequently brought forth the rarest flowers of christian civilization.

Thus, the closing years of the fifteenth century, when the human race awoke to its exalted mission, gave birth to that great revolution which, under control of the Saxon, was destined to destroy dynasties, open new channels of communication among nations, and lay the foundations of free and enlightened institutions. The mighty current of popular intelligence which then poured forth on the world had been deepening and lengthening its course 'till it promised to belt the Globe. The Anglo-Saxon, carrying the English Bible, has visited every quarter of the earth; and, now, wherever the English tongue is spoken may be bound the footprints of civilization. The invention of printing; the discovery of our Western Continent, predestined as the favorite seat of Civil Liberty; the Protestant Reformation; the establishment of Magna Charta; and the English Revolution of 1688

—all pointed with unerring certainty, to the founding of the Government whose corner stone is the declaration of 1776, and whose proportions were cemented by the blood of the revolution. Thus, American Freedom and the institutions bequeathed to the present generation are the best results of all the past. They are everywhere enriched by man's grandest achievements.

How sacred, then, is our obligation to maintain this legacy. All the heroic sacrifices of the wise and great of preceding centuries, alike, admonish us to preserve this precious gift which is not to onrselves alone but to millions yet unborn. The hallowed dead can never be forgotten whilst the spirit of patriotism endures—that which, having awakened the infant sleep of freedom in the East, was borne onward with ever-increasing power until the dawn of American Independence broke upon these Western shores in response to the unconquerable sway of the English speaking race. And, so, the annals of Runnymede, of Cressy and of Bannockburn are linked forever with the imperishable names of Lexington, Yorktown, Monmouth, Guilford, and King's Mountainthe last-named battlefield owing its glory mainly to Isaac Shelby, the hero who there turned the tide for Washington in the final days of the Revolution, and who was Kentucky's first chief magistrate. The victories won on these battlefields gave renewed impulse to the movement for civil and religious freedom. They united the fortunes of two hemispheres. They inspired

cause of Human Liberty America and, through blood and carnage, lit the way to the establishment of those American States. of which Kentucky was among the earliest born. Hence the names of Luther and Melancthon, of Hampden. Cromwell and Sidney shall ever be spoken with the imperishable name of Washington; and to this list of immortals, Kentucky can justly add the names of such great spirits as Stuart Robinson, Robert J. Breckinridge, Henry B. Bascom, John C. Young, and other expounders of God's Truth. whose abilities were equal to those of the famous leaders of the Great Reformation, and whose courage placed Kentucky, during the Ninteenth Century, in the foreground of the struggle for civil and religious liberty.

Well may we rejoice that Kentucky thus did a noble service in perpetuating the history of Jamestown in the common cause of liberty, which was rooted in the Rock of Truth, and made to withstand the angry breakers of time. As in centuries before, clouds and tempests have more than once swept over its pathway, yet, neither clouds nor tempests, battles nor blood can destroy its deep foundation. Thus the spirit of American civilization, enshrined in a literature containing the rarest gems of Saxon thought—a history, resplendent with the deeds of saints and heroes—embodied in. art science, and in the products of enlightened wealth and commerce, but above all, nurtured by the bravest people on the globe-must survive achievements shall until its

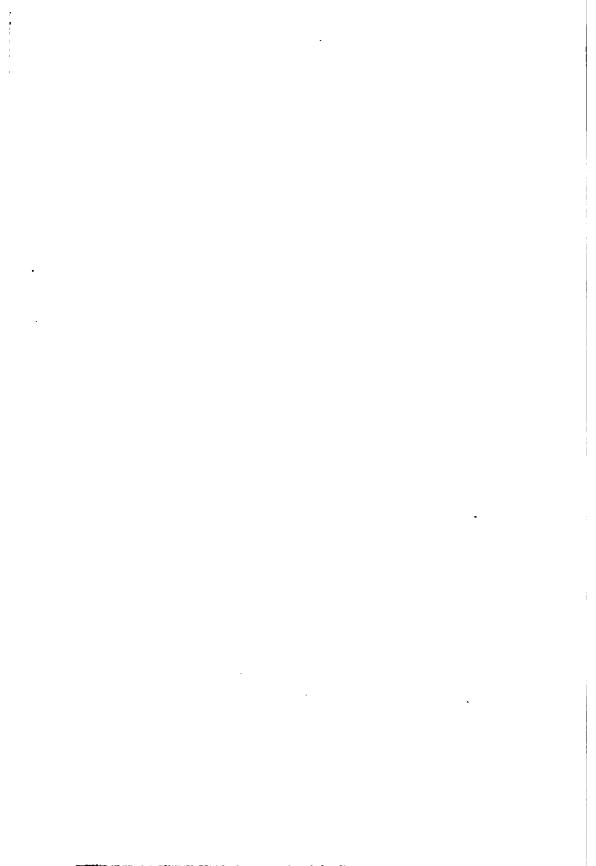
praised in every tongue, and altars dedicated to liberty shall rise to

greet the sun of every clime.

And how, looking back to the first settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, and to the bloody fields of Blue Lick and Bryan Station in Kentucky, and recalling with equal pride the "fall of Old Vincennes,"

Kentuckians may well declare that they have done their part in the struggles for civil and religious freedom, and that, along with the founders of the Old Dominion, the liberty they now enjoy is, in the words of William Rogers Clay, "the precious fruit of the sacrifices of those inspiring days."

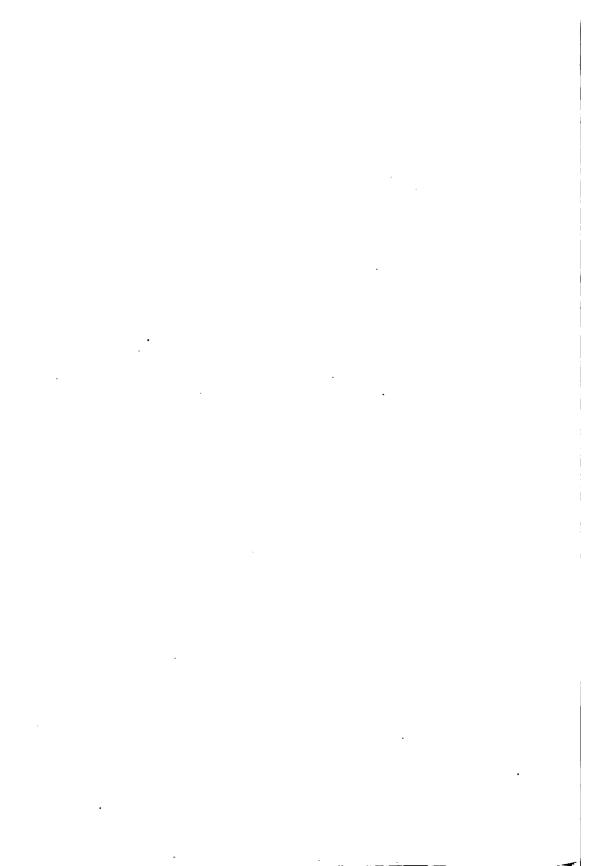




Mrs. Julia Wickliffe Beckham

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.

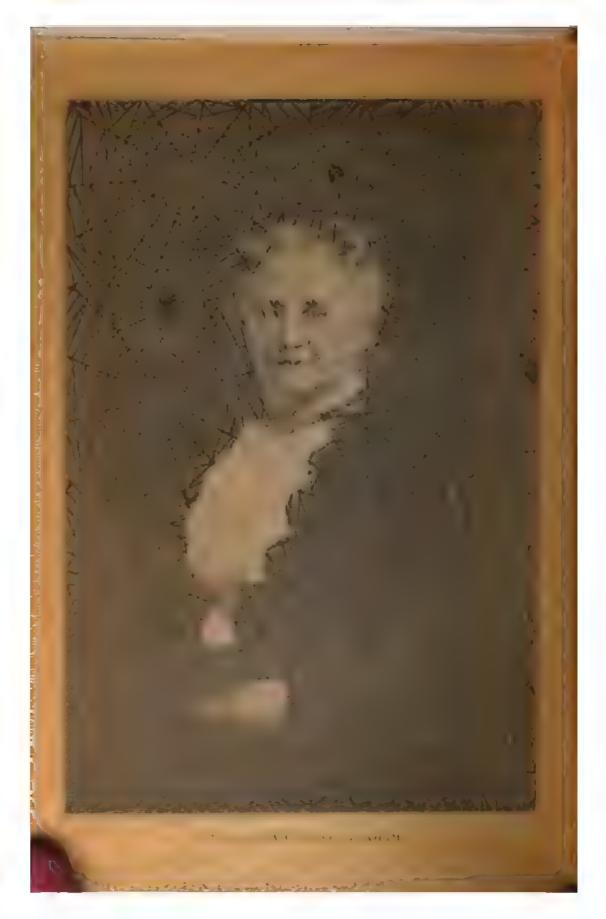


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MRS. JULIA WICKLIFFE BECKHAM

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MRS. JULIA WICKLIFFE BECKHAM

Died at her residence, "Wickland," near Bardstown, Ky., August 1, 1913.

Mrs. Beckham had been in delicate health for a year, but no apprehension was felt that she was seriously affected until within the last few months, when her bouyant spirit was depressed by weakness.

She had been for sometime the guest of her son, Governor J. C. W. Beckham, in Frankfort, where she was generally known and beloved. When a child four or five years of age, she first came to Frankfort, during the administration of her father, Chas. A. Wickliffe, as Governor of Kentucky (1839), and she held in affectionate memory her stay in the old mansion of the Governors, to which she came again to live, in the early part of the administration of her son, Governor J. C. W. Beckham. During her last visit at his handsome home in South Frankfort she was an invalid. The ovation she received every day from her friends, and the public, as his mother, and also as one of the most distinguished women in Kentucky socially, touched her appreciative heart to its depths. That attention more than usual was paid her from all classes, flowers were sent to brighten and cheer her room, dainties of every description to tempt her failing appetite had a meaning to her, that brought tears to her eyes while she gratefully acknowledged the kindness.

Though accustomed to unusual tributes and attentions, there was something so touching in the solicitude about her health so delicately and tenderly expressed, she understood, without any other sign from these friends they believed her critically ill. As she grew weaker day by day, her heart turned fondly to her old home "Wickland," where she was born and reared; where she had lived many years, and where she had entertained the notable people of the world during her splendid life.

Few women ever had such a career of social distinction as hers had been. As daughter of a Governor, and sister of a Governor, and last the mother of the Governor of Kentucky, this crowned her ambition for her darling son, Governor Beckham.

When her wish to go to "Wickland" was known, a special car was placed at her command, and every comfort provided for her, that she might be quickly, safely and gently borne to her childhood's historic home.

She said upon leaving "Every one has been so good to me here, I am sorry to leave Frankfort, even to go home."

Upon arriving at "Wickland" she seemed better for a while, yet

gradually the whiteness overspread her face, that no one mistakes; the shadow no mortal hand can vanquish, or dissipate—death. children, Governor Beckham, Captain Yulee Beckham, U. S. A., Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Kniskern and Mrs. Triplett were summoned to her bedside, and received her last loving blessing and farewell. Mrs. Beckham was the youngest daughter of Governor Charles A. Wickliffe, and his wife, Margaret Creppes; she was the sister of Governor Robert A. Wickliffe, of Louisiana. married Hon. William N. Beckham, of Shelbyville, Ky., who has been dead many years. She was a woman of noble presence and queenly bearing, intelligent, genial and gracious in manner—a true type of a Southern matron, born to command, direct and control her own, and the destinies of others committed to her care.

She had the deepest appreciation of all objects and activities for the benefit of her country and her church. She had inherited a love of public affairs. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Bardstown, Kentucky, and devoted to its interests. A woman of two worlds; the social world she adorned by her presence, and enriched by her intelligence and magnetic charm, the religious world that she strengthened by her fidelity to its cause, and aided by her gifts to its calls far and near.

To her bereaved family we extend our sympathy in their sorrow that we share as one with hundreds more who admired and loved her at the Capital and throughout the State.

MRS. BECKHAM LAID TO REST—LAST SAD RITES OVER MOTHER OF FORMER GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY—HUNDREDS ATTEND FUNERAL—GRANDSONS, NEPHEWS AND COUSINS TENDERLY CARRY BODY TO GRAVE. (State Journal.)

Bardstown, Ky., Aug. 4.—With simple services such as her own request made imperative and such as fit the simplicity and sincerity of her character, the body of Mrs. Julia Wickliffe Beckham was laid at rest in Bardstown Cemetery Sunday afternoon.

The services followed brief rites at the family home, Wickland, near Bardstown, in the presence of hundreds of persons from the town, the county and the State, who had gathered there to do honor to the memory of a woman who had been loved and admired.

Mrs. Beckham's most distinguishing phase of character was her love and sympathy for the young. Tenderly rendering their last services to their beloved kinswoman and ancestor, Mrs. Beckham's grandsons, nephews and cousins, Beckham. George and Robert Triplett, William Beckham, Judge Charles Marshall and Joshua B. Bowles, bore her body to the grave.

The Rev. C. H. Talbott, pastor of the Bardstown Presbyterian Church, conducted the services, and the friends and kinsfoli gathered about enriched the last tribute to Mrs. Beckham with their grief and tears. Throughout the State friends and admirers of Mrs. Beckham who could not do honor to her by their presence at the obsequies sent floral offerings to be laid upon her resting place. These were

WILLY CAS THE PARTY OF BOAR

a aid willy the supposes processored you five that his one nistakes: the recover as mostly hand had very noted, or dissipate death. edding of Sugar Ricking, Canin San In Man, P. S. A. Mrs. Wise Morris Review and Mess. make to you or women and to her hed one of marchant from Well leving reformed the some Ass. Book lines was the you great dangliter of tion room this A. Wickliffe, and us wife. Me const Compact she age in white of Governor Robert 4. Wellto of Lanciana. Sie page of Gan. William N. decklam, on Shell wille, Ky., who has been dend warm years. She was a wamuch of pools or, some and queenly bearing, infollment, which and graconsin noneges a lens type of a Southern united, been to retainand, direct and conical begover, and the designer of expers on a sitted to her care

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MES. BECKHAM LAID TO Reserve SAD RITES OVER MOTHER AMERICAN GOVERNOR OF KENT MUNDREDS ATTEND FINE GRANDSONS, NEPHEWS AND CONTRACT CARRY BODY TO (State Journal)

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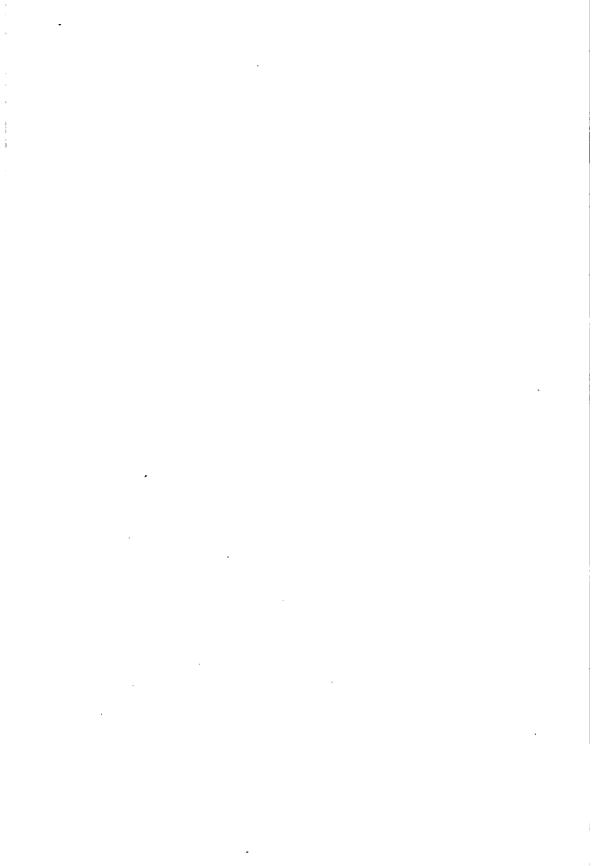
WICKLAND-MRS. BECKHAM'S HOME.



many and elaborate. Sister Marie, representing the Sisters of Nazareth, called at Wickland, paying the respects of their order to the Beck-

ham family. Hundreds who took no part in the services at Wickland, went to the cemetery, and there with bared heads paid their last earthly tribute to Mrs. Beckham.



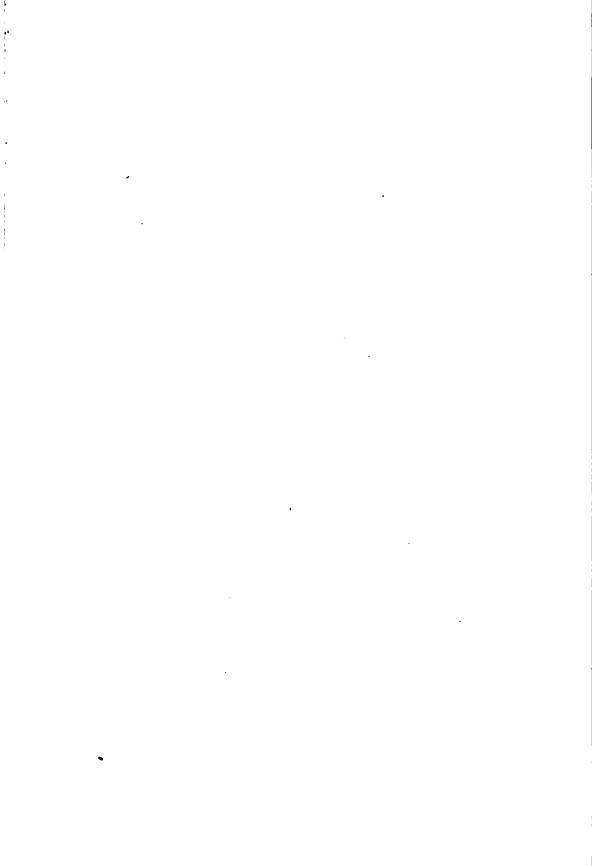


Letter of Governor Shelby

TO

Honorable Thomas Todd

And Reply Thereto



LETTER OF GOVERNOR SHELBY TO THE HONORABLE THOMAS TODD AND REPLY THERETO.

(This letter, in the possession of Charles Todd of Owensboro, Ky., was kindly copied by him, for The Register. It is good reading a hundred years later.—Ed. The Register).

Frankfort, June 25, 1814. Dear Sir:—The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint me one of the commissioners to treat with the Northwestern Indians.

From the view which I am able to take of the Constitution, I believe that the acceptance of the mission by me, would not be compatable with the duties of the station which I now hold. Col. Hardin is absent at one of his courts and there is no sound legal character in town with whom I can consult on this occasion. Will you, my good sir, be so obliging as to cast your eye over the 6th Section of the 3rd Article, and the 7th Section of the 6th Article of the Constitution, as turned down, and give me your opinion thereon in relation to situation. The Lieutenant Governor will certainly have to act in my absence, and it is doubtful (if he questioned my right to do so) whether I could resume the function of the Governor upon my There are not wanting men enough amongst us ready to lay hold of any pretect to distract and confuse the public mind, and although I care little about the office, and would be pleased to be rid of it on favorable terms, I would not do an act that would create any disturbance in the country.

My son will hand you the Constitution and dispatches that have been received from the War Department and will wait for your answer, upon you, at any hour you may direct him. I must, by the mail of tomorrow, apprise the Secretary of War of my determination.

Very respectfully,
Your Ob. Servant,
ISAAC SHELBY.

THE HONORABLE JUDGE TODD.

So. Frankfort, June 25, 1814. Dear Sir:—

Your Excellency's favor of this morning is now before me, and I have considered the question which you politely submitted to me. The result is a decided opinion that the acceptance of the appointment will under the Constitution of the State, vacate the office of Governor of this Commonwealth. The sixth section of the 3rd Art declares "No member of Congress or person holding any office under the U.S. shall be eligible to the office of Governor." This section is declaratory as to the eligibility only,

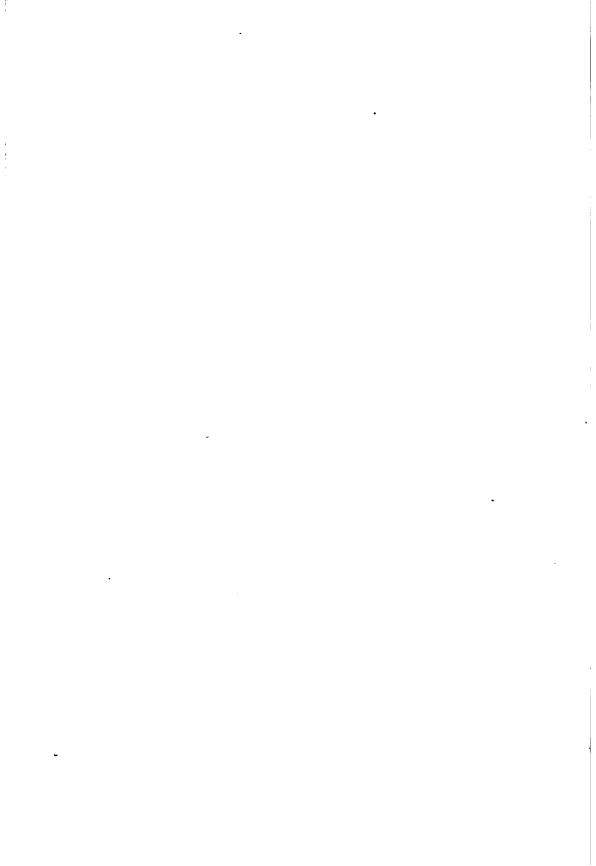
and does not in its letter embrace the case, in its spirit and intention it has a strong bearing on it; but the 17th Section of the 6th Article. removes every doubt. The commission issued by the President expresses on its face, that the office of commissioner is an office of trust and negatives an idea that it is a mere appointment. It is an office requiring a commission and while you are exercising the functions of commissioner, you cannot hold the office of Governor of Ken-Where offices are incompatible, a person holding one, accepts of the other, the first office is vacated, and being once vacated cannot be resumed without a re-

appointment. Having given an opinion on the point requested, I hope you will pardon me in suggesting, that I really believe that your acceptance of the office in contemplation with the quences attendant thereon, would be greatly and generally deplored -that you will render your country more essential services in that office which you now fill, than you can in the one offered. Your enemies will rejoice while your personal and political friends will regret your absence, and no one more so than .

> Dr. Sir, Yr. Friend, THOMAS TODD.



An Andrew Jackson Letter



AN ANDREW JACKSON LETTER.

(The following is a copy of Andrew Jackson's letter, declining a sarcophagus for his body, tendered him by the National Institute, and breathes the old-time Democratic idea of simplicity and plainness that characterized the Jackson administration. What would "Old Hickory" say, could he see Washington City today—more than a match for many of the imperial cities of the world—and the White House, our Presidents' home, a shrine of beauty and splendor.—Ed. The Register).

Hermitage, March 27, 1845. Commodore J. D. Elliott,

United States Navy.

My dear Sir:—Your letter of the 18th instant, together with the copy of the proceedings of the National Institute, furnished me by their corresponding secretary, on the presentation by you, of the sarcophagus for their acceptance, on condition it shall be preserved, and in honor of my memory, have been received, and are now before me.

Although laboring under great debility and affliction, from a severe attack, from which I may not recover, I raise my pen, and endeavor to reply. The steadiness of my nerves may perhaps lead you to conclude my prostration of strength is not as great as here expressed; strange as it may appear, my nerves are as steady as they were forty years gone by, whilst from debility and affliction, I am gasping for breath.

I have read the whole proceedings of the presentation by you of the sarcophagus, and the resolutions passed by the board of directors so honorable to my fame, with sensations and feelings more easily to be conjectured than by me ex-The whole proceedings pressed. call for my most grateful thanks, which are hereby tendered to you, and through you, to the President and Directors of the National In-But, with the warmest stitute. sensations that can inspire a grateful heart, I must decline accepting the honor intended to be bestowed. I cannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an emperor or a king. My republican feelings and principles forbid it; the simplicity of our system of Government forbids Every monument erected to perpetuate the mamory of our heroes and statesmen ought to bear evidence of the economy and simplicity of our republican institutions, and the plainness of our republican citizens, who are the sovereigns of our glorious Union, and whose virtue is to perpetuate True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions; it can only dwell with the people, the great laboring and producing classes, that form the

bone and sinew of our Confeder-

acv.

For these reasons I cannot accept the honor you, and the President and Directors of the National Institute, intended to bestow. I cannot permit my remains to be the first in these United States to be deposited in a sarcophagus made for an emperor or king. I again repeat, please accept for yourself, and convey to the President and Directors of the National Institute, my most profound respects for the honor you and they intended to bestow. I have prepared a humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid, for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality.

I am, with great respect, your

friend and fellow-citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

("The original of this is in the Congressional Library, at Washington, D. C.")



Sketch of Theodore O'Hara

BY

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON

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SKETCH OF THEODORE O'HARA.

By J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

Theodore O'Hara was born in Danville, Kentucky, February 11th, 1820. His father, Kean O'Hara, gentleman an Irish scholar who, when the revolution of 1798 occurred, fled to America. and, upon the invitation of Governor Isaac Shelby came to Danville, Ky., to take charge of the academy there. He afterwards removed and for some years taught school at Middletown, Jefferson County, Ky., where among his scholars were Zachary Taylor, later President of the United States, Col. George Croghan, the hero of Sandusky, and others who became distinguished. From Middletown he removed to Frankfort where he was long a noted classical teacher. and died there December 22nd, 1851, aged 83. In February, 1849, when President Taylor was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, he visited Frankfort and the meeting between the venerable instructor and the distinguished pupil was an interesting incident.

Under the tuition of his father, Theodore was prepared for college and was graduated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, with the first honors of his class. His scholarship was so excellent and his valedictory so brilliant that he was soon after appointed Professor of Greek in his Alma Mater. This position he did not hold a long

while, but resigned to study law at Judge Frankfort with William Owslev. afterwards Governor. where one of his fellow students was Vice President John C. Breckinridge, one year his junior, and their intimate friendship was unbroken through life. He did not, however, after having obtained his license, enter upon the practice of law, but, receiving an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, made his home in But his temperament that city. and tastes unfitted him for the plodding drudgery of a clerkship, and his predilection for literature led him into journalism, which with military service may be said to have occupied the chief years of his subsequent life. His first venture in the former line was as assistant editor of the Frankfort, Ky., Yeoman, then the leading Democratic paper of the State. and as editor of the Tocsin or Democratic Rally, a campaign paper during the Presidential canvass of 1844. He was afterwards with the connected Louisville Times, the Louisville Sun, and the Mobile Register, of which latter he was sub-editor during the absence of Hon. John Forsythe as Minister to Mexico in 1857-58, and was still associated with the paper when the civil war began. His connection with the Louisville Times was in 1852-55. The staff of the paper was a notable one, all colonels; John C. Noble, John T. Pickett, T. T. Hawkins, W. W. Stapp, and John O. Bullock, who were dubbed by Prentice the six fighting colonels. It was a strong Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing paper and very brilliant but shortlived, having ceased to exist after the sweeping Know-Nothing victory of 1855.

In regard to the military service of Colonel O'Hara the information is more specific than as to his civil career. The following is his record as given in the Official Register of the U.S. Army: "Theodore O'Hara, born in Kentucky; appointed from Kentucky Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers 26th June, 1846; Brevet Major, 20th August, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico: was honorably discharged 15th October, 1848; Captain 2nd Calvary 3rd March, 1855; resigned 1st of December, 1856; Colonel 12th Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. War of 1861-65. Died June 6th, 1867."

Although wounded before the City of Mexico, as stated in this record, he was sufficiently recovered to take part in the battle of Chepultepec, September 13th following, serving on the staff of General Franklin Pierce, afterwards President, and adding to his reputation for gallantry in action. Near the close of that year he returned to Kentucky on leave and recuperated his strength, spending the greater part of his

time at Frankfort. It is often claimed that "The Bivouac of the Dead" was written on the occasion of the interment of Colonels Mc-Kee, Clay and other Kentuckians killed at Buena Vista. This ceremony occurred at Frankfort on the 20th of July, 1847, however, when O'Hara was in Mexico. It was more probably written in 1849 or 1850.

After the expiration of his term of service and his honorable discharge from the Volunteer Army. O'Hara spent some time in Washington and contemplated again essaying the law, but returned to Frankfort and resumed his connection with the Yeoman. He was thus engaged when his sympathies were enlisted in the movement for the liberation of Cuba, and in 1850 he took part with Lopez in his first expedition, having the rank of Colonel. At Cardenas a successful battle was fought and O'Hara. leading his troops, captured the Governor's palace. In the charge he was seriously wounded, however, and was compelled to return to the United States. Fortunately he was not sufficiently recovered to take part in the ill-fated expedition of the following year when Crittenden and his comrades, including Lopez, fell victims to the cause which the United States have lately vindicated.

In 1855 when two new calvary regiments were authorized by Congress, O'Hara was appointed by President Pierce, his former chief in Mexico, a captain in the 2nd, now 5th regiment. It became historic from the number of officers who were afterwards promi-

ment in the Civil War. Albert Sidney Johnston was its Colonel, Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant Colonel, W. J. Hardee and George Thomas, majors. Among the captains were Earl Van Dorn, E. Kirby Smith and N. G. Evans, generals in the Confederate Army. and I. N. Palmer, George Stoneman and Richard W. Johnson of the Federal Army, while among the lieutenants were John B. Hood, Fitzhugh Lee, Charles W. Field, and others of distinction in the Conferedate Army. General Johnston, after organizing his regiment at Fort Leavenworth was ordered to the Texan frontier and marched with it to its destination in the late fall of that year. Shortly after reaching there, he was ordered to take charge of the Utah expedition and Gen. Lee remained in command in Texas, O'Hara serving with him, but resigning from the service in December, 1856, when he took up his residence in Mobile. When the civil war came he took early part in the Confederate military operations and upon the organization of the 12th Alabama Infantry he became Lieutenant Colonel and later its Colonel. Before the battle of Shiloh he was invited by General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was strongly attached to him, to become a member of his staff and he served as such in the battle of Shiloh in which General Johnston was killed. accompanying his remains New Orleans. He then became a member of the staff of General John C. Breckinridge as Inspector General. At the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone's River. De-

cember 31st, 1862, and for some time afterwards he served as Chief. of Staff. In his report of the battle General Breckinridge refers especially to his bravery and efficiency on the field and speaks of him as "my acting Adjutant General, Colonel O'Hara." He filled the place in the absence Col. John A. Buckner, A. A. He remained with General Brecking during the winter of 1862-63 at Tullahoma, Tennessee, where I, being then A. D. C. to Gen. Bragg, commanding the Army of Tennessee, associated with him almost daily. In my diary of that period, I find an account of a great review of General Hardee's corps to which General Breckinridge's Division was attached, near Tullahoma, March 17th. 1863. General P. R. Cleburne commanded the other divi-After describing the drill and review, Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Bragg being the reviewing officers, I say: "Subsequently a flag was presented by Col. O'Hara, orator of the day, to the 20th Tennessee of Preston's Brigade, Breckinridge's division, the gift of Mrs. Breckinridge, who was present. A large number of persons came from a distance to witness the proceedings. 10,000 troops took part in the review." Col. O'Hara was an orator of very attractive powers. oration delivered at the interment in Frankfort, Nov. 8th, 1854, of Hon. W. T. Barry, Chief Justice of Kentucky, U.S. Senator and Postmaster General, was long remembered for its eloquence. General Breckinridge left Tennessee

with his command May 14th, 1863, to take part in General J. E. Johnston's campaign in Mississippi, returning to Bragg's army just before the battle of Chicka-But when he came back mauga. Col. O'Hara was not with him, and I did not see him again during the Nor do I think he afterwards bore an active part in the contest, although always firm in his devotion to the cause. In November following I became Gen Breckinridge's chief of staff and remained as such until the close of the war. He made his home in Columbus. Georgia, where he was, after the close of the war, in the cotton commission business, but met with reverses as the result of a fire. the spring of 1867 he was living on the plantation of his friend, Captain Grant, near Guerrytown. Barbour County, Alabama, when he was taken ill with malarial fever and died June 6th, 1867, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

In the winter of 1872-73 the question of removing his remains to Frankfort was discussed and resulted in the favorable action of the Legislature. His friend, Gen. Cary H. Fry, of the Federal Army who had been major of the 2nd Kentucky Infantry in Mexico, had died a short time before in California and it seemed in accord with the spirit of reconciliation then prevailing that they should both be buried in the State Cemetery. I accordingly, being then a resident of Frankfort, and editor of the Yeoman, drafted a resolution which was introduced in the House by Captain Harry I. Todd, member from Franklin County, a prominent Union man during the war, and friend of O'Hara, including also the name of Adjutant G. N. Cardwell, another Mexican war veteran, and it passed with unanim-The resolution as I find it in the proceedings of the Legislature. is as follows:

"Whereas, Gen. Cary H. Fry, who was Major of the 2nd Kentucky Infantry in the Mexican War, Colonel Theodore O'Hara and Adjutant George N. Cardwell, are dead, and their remains lie in distant States: and as their Mother Kentucky 'claims ashes of her brave,' it is due to these sons who have added such lustre to her name that their ashes should be brought to that mother's bosom and laid beside their compatriots, McKee, Marshall, Clay, Willis, Vaughan and the host of heroes whose monument already marks the spot where they should rest;

"Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Common-

wealth of Kentucky.

"That the Governor be directed to have the remains of General Cary H. Fry, Colonel Theodore O'Hara and Adjutant George N. Cardwell brought to and deposited in the State Military lot at Frankfort and their graves marked with appropriate stones.

"Approved April 23, 1873."

The interment occurred Septemher 15th, 1874. I was charged by Governor Leslie with the arrangements for the ceremonies and we selected the spots for the several graves. Those of General Fry and Adjutant Cardwell are on the west side of the monument near those of McKee and Clay, who fell at Buena Vista. That of O'Hara is on the east side about half way between the State Battle Monument and that of Richard M. Johnson, Vice President. They are uniform in style with those of Clay and McKee, rectangular marble slabs and tops with a wreath and crossed swords.

Upon the occasion of the interment there was a large assemblage from far and near. An oration was delivered upon the life and character of O'Hara by General William Preston, with whom he had served at Shiloh on General Johnston's staff and "The Bivouac of the Dead" was read by Major Henry T. Stanton, himself a poet of wide reputation. Altogether it was a touching occasion, marking so fitly the renewal of good will which had succeeded to the estrangement and bitterness of the war. Especially was it a melancholy gratification to the people of Frankfort to have the dead poet restored to them, as he had lived long there and was greatly admired and beloved. Those who knew him most intimately admired him most and his circle of such friends was large from his having lived in places wide apart. By the magnetism of his nature he had attracted to his friendship those especially capable of appreciating his intellectual brightness and other qualities of good fellowship.

Although some years younger than himself it was my good fortune to have known him well, my acquaintance dating from his connection with the Louisville Times

to the columns of which I was a voluntary contributor. thenceforward until parting with him during the war I was thrown with him frequently. In all my memory there is no more attractive or striking figure, kept also fresh by an ambrotype in my possession taken of him at the age of forty, two years before the war. He was slightly below the medium height for a Kentuckian, being about five eight, with black hair and a deep hazel eye, and with a healthy peach-blow complexion. His head was well-shaped and well set upon his shoulders, his features regular, and his profile with its finely turned chin, classical and refined yet full of manly force. figure was shapely and he bore himself so erectly yet gracefully that he seemed really taller than he was. In his dress he was extremely neat and in all the details of personal appearance he would have attracted attention in any company as a cultivated, intellectual gentleman of the breeding, but with all those traits there was a certain aspect of reserve born of his military service, beyond which only his intimates could safely venture. He was a fine conversationalist, widely read, classical in his tastes and allusions, with ready wit and repartee, who could compose a song and sing it, write a sonnet or make a pun with the best. I can well believe that he bore himself worthily at the City of Mexico. On the field of Murfreesboro I saw him more than once in critical juncture and I recall no more knightly figure nor one more fearless in the line of his duty. Being upon the staff of the General commanding I was selected to bear orders to General Breckinridge and O'Hara bore those from the latter to his superior officer, bringing us often together.

In a recent letter from one who knew him longer and more intimately than any not of his blood, referring to the portrait in a standing position taken from the ambrotype to which I have alluded, is the following which I venture to reproduce without the writer's

knowledge:

"I have a distant recollection of O'Hara's appearance. The figure in the picture tells its own story. His carriage was always the same sitting or standing, always erect, spirited and graceful in every The whole make up movement. was striking and full of spirit and character, a most noticeable personality anywhere. I am not able to tell you when or where 'The Bivouac of the Dead' first appeared as my acquaintance with it commenced with the manuscript copy given me by him in 1860, and which was published in the Louisville Courier at that time."

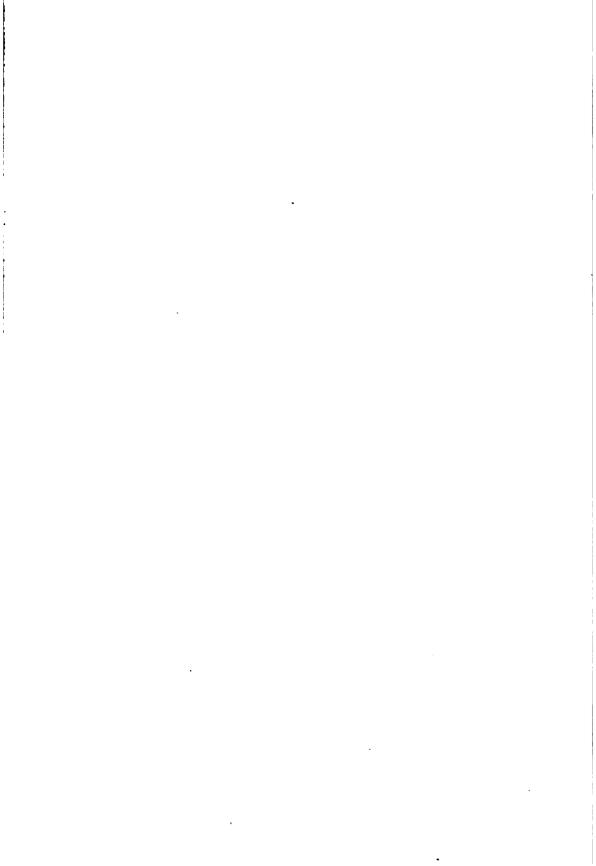
Summing up all his elements of mind, personal appearance and social characteristics, he was always to me the ideal of a poet capable of writing such a lyric as "The Bivouac of the Dead." He had all the mental requisites, patriotic fervor, inspiration born of tender love for his slain friends and for his State, and when the theme came into his mind the poem was evolved by the natural force of genius. Unstudied in phrase yet

appropriate in every word, it is as near perfect as any of its kind in the English tongue, bearing evidence that it was not a labored production fashioned in its shape by frequent erasures or corrections. It has all the martial spirit of Aytoun's "Burial of Dundee" and the pathos of the "Burial of Sir John Moore." Its local allusions constitute one of its strongest features, the commemoration of thril-The effort to elimiling events. nate them would be as appropriate as to strike from Aytoun's tribute to the dead Graeme his several references to Killiecrankie, Scotch village where Dundee received his mortal wound.

But there is no danger that, with all its mutilations and changes which it is the object of this memoir to correct, it will survive substantially as O'Hara gave it to the world, even though such liberties have been taken with it, as in its publications without explanation, in Charles Dudley Warner's Library of the World's best literature as consisting of only six of its The twelve verses. elimination may go on according to the taste of critics, but it can never be wholly destroyed or forgotten as long as the cemeteries of the Federal dead remain undesecrated. Four of its lines have assured immortality. since many of them bear in conspicuous display the tribute which the dead Confederate soldier paid to the dead of Kentucky who fell at Buena Vista:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The Bivoyac of the Dead."

DEPARTMENT OF CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS



DEPARTMENT OF CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July is a commemoration of the revolt of the Colonists against the tyranny of King George of Great Britain, 1776, but the Colonists did not set apart a day in 1781, when peace was declared between the Colonists and Great Britain as a national holiday, a day of rejoicing for victory of the right against might, a day to pay tribute to the greatest warrior, statesman and christian gentleman that America ever produced—George Washington.

By his wisdom, genius for large and complicated national and military affairs, he won a country for his people in 1781, and by his intelligence, integrity, patience and wonderful knowledge of men, constructed a government, the nearest in principles to the government of God, for the happiness, liberty and prosperity of the people whose President he became to rule over them. He declined the crown of a King, and refused all tributes paid him, save the loving honors of the people who shared his victory.

This is the majestic man, that true Americans everywhere regard the greatest man the country has produced; the one man who as Soldier-General commanding the armies of the Colonists, or as their President, in grandeur of character

stands today without a flaw or without a rival.

We published recently a pamphlet, giving an account of the Boone Day exercises held at the rooms of the Historical Society on June 7th. As some of our readers may not have seen a copy of the pamphlet, we republish it in this issue of The Register.

PANAMA CURIOS FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

GOVEBNOR AND MRS. THATCHER PRESENT THEM TO COLLECTION—RELICS OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION ON ISTHMUS AMONG THEM.

The collection of curios in the rooms of the State Historical Society was augmented yesterday by several rare specimens of inestimable value brought back from Panama by Governor and Mrs. M. H. Thatcher and presented to the Society. Some of the articles would treasured by archaeologists. Among these are rude spikes, iron rings and broken bits of pottery, relics of ancient Panamanian civilization, discovered in a quarry worked by the Spanish founders of Panama. One curious instrument is a "Tamborito," or drum, of mixed African and Indian design.

Two pieces of hand-carved woodwork from Columbia will attract wonder by the skill and patience with which it is apparent they were wrought. One consists of two figures in native costume, about two inches high, showing in correct detail the intricacies of the native dress. The other is a scene, including a rude native hut, two people, pigs in a pen and a dog.

A piece of stone taken from the workings in the Panama canal highly polished on one side and rough on the other, and a piece of modern Panamanian pottery, a "porron," or water jug, complete the collection. This latter is of fine clay, dull red in color, and the bowl represents a hen. The ornamentations are little chicks and the top is a sitting hen.—The State Journal.

The following eloquent tribute to the press and to Theodore O'Hara, from Barry Bullock, formerly of Lexington, Kentucky, a member of this Society and of the press, now of the West, was delivered at the banquet of the press convention at Enid, Oklahoma, some months ago. We have read nothing finer as a banquet address—and especially does THE REGISTER of this month enjoy the tribute to O'Hara, the editor, poet, soldier of Kentuckv. whose memorial, erected by the State Historical Society, will attract so much attention when finished and placed at his grave in "The Bivouac of the Dead" in the cemetery here: "As the representative of the press at this banquet tonight, I feel a hesitancy in paying my small tribute to that which radiates great system' throughout the civilized world. But it is so broad, so many-sided, so little understood by the laity,

such a vast machine with its human antennae reaching out to receive and reproduce the pulse of the world, that a word of praise is never out of place. We speak glibly of the power of the press and by its repetition the phrase has almost become trite and meaningless. But the press is never trite, it is never meaningless. In the changing cycle of each hour there is always something new to record and so inter-dependent is man on man that the annals of a day are often of greatest moment. Through its wide interests the press mingles with every trade and every profession. Everybody's business is its business. Birth, life and death are the warp and woof of the web it daily spins and nobody is too high or too low but comes within its influence or feels its power for good. Its voice is heard unto the uttermost parts of the world, now sounding the trumpet of war, now preaching the gospel of peace, but at all times keeping a ceaseless vigil over the affairs of men and throwing the light of publicity full on the pitfalls that beset the path of society and government. brings men in closer communion with each other by telling them what the world is doing and no part of the system, no matter how small the scope of its influence, but adds its mite to the welfare of the race.

It has been charged that a newspaper brought about the clash of arms in the war between the United States and Spain. But even if this be true it needs no vindication. When the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor, there was no time to think of arbitration, no time to

and calculating. The cool he American flag was insulted, American life was disregarded, American ideals and American liberty were brought face to face with the treachery of Spain and the blood of the sailors of an American battleship mingled with the waters of the sea in fateful sacrifice. The press told the story and the rest is known particularly to you. And vet if William Randolph Hearst were responsible for the subsequent outbreak by his flaring headlines and his tale of death, did you ever believe deep down in your hearts that the war was useless? You would never have fought if you thought it was. You would not celebrate such an occasion as this tonight if you felt that that war was unholy and unjust. Look at Cuba today, striving forward instead of backward, a century of unrest transformed into an era of peace and progress. Look at the Philippines, something of a burden on the American people, and yet in that distant land we are carrying out the will of the Master by giving the light to those who sit in darkness. Look at the progress of Thanks to the ideals Porto Rico. of James Monroe for that doctrine which will not allow the American government to ask the question of Cain "Am I my brother's keeper?" Yes, the press did much to fire men's minds, it did much to picture conditions as they existed. At the beginning and at the end, it put its soul into the task. It walked with you. It knew your sufferings and your triumphs. It saw brave men die in the trenches. It heard the shout of the charge and it knew

the monotonous life of those who failed to find service. Shoulder to shoulder with you marched the press correspondents and these agents of this mighty system suffered and bled and died in the service of publicity that a sheltered people might read the daily annals of that war. They ate at your They heard your reveille and when the muffled drums beat the doleful march of death, they were there to lay a wreath on some forgotten grave. Your every victory was heralded abroad by these gatherers of the news and the lives that you lived and the battles that you fought were recorded by them on the ephemeral pages of millions of daily newspapers.

In another Spanish-American war before the days of modern journalism there was a soldier who fought that Texas might be freed from the thralldom of Mexico. He was a brilliant young Irishman who was thrilled with the poetry of that land of natural and tropical beauty and gifted with a pen which was destined to write the elegy of a nation's glorious dead. But in times of peace, Theodore O'Hara ranked among the editors of his day and his editorials were touched with the fire of patriotism and adorned with the flowers of genial and poetic language. He was a part of that great system which was to be revolutionized within the space between his death and now. but his name should be remembered here when we think of the vacant chair and recall those brave men who fell on the field of battle. He is our one national poet whose song has served as an epitaph for the soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South and over the graves of many of your comrades who sleep tonight in some national cemetery, there is emblazoned on tablets of bronze his tribute to the valor and the patriotism of the American soldier of all time:

You marble minstrel's voiceless stone,

In deathless song shall tell, When many a vanished age hath flown, The story how ye fell;

Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight, Nor times remorseless doom Shall dim one ray of glory's light That gilds your deathless tomb.

This may be fittingly called the tribute of journalism to nation's dead. And at this banquet tonight, I can voice in a small way the good will which the press has always extended to the soldiers and veterans of the land. It is proud of you and it has given the world just reason to be proud of you. It has come intimately in contact with your lives and has shared in your hardships and your victories. At times you may denounce its policies here and there, but the tendency of the press is onward and upward. It is human in its make up, but its sympathies are as broad as life, its great heart throbs with the joys and the sorrows of the world and its aspirations strive to make men better and to make life more free from the contamination of greed and lust. God's footstool is a more habitable place of abode than it was in days gone by, and every effort to uplift and elevate mankind is being championed by the press today. Look well to this moulder of public sentiment and do not lose sight of the fact that the world is progressing towards heights unknown and towords realities undreamed of."

Anglo-American Exposition,
London, May to Oct., 1914.
To Celebrate the Centenary of
Peace and Progress in the Arts,
Science and Industries of the
United States of America and
the British Empire.

Waldorf Astoria, New York, June 7, 1913. Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent.

Dear Madam:—

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, and the Honorary Presidency of His Highness, The Duke of Teck, will be held an Anglo-American Exposition (May to October, 1914) in London, in the permanent Exposition Grounds and buildings covering 150 acres, in celebration of the centenary of peace between the two nations and to demonstrate the progress which has been made during that century in the arts, sciences and industries by the people of both countries (outlines of which I enclose).

The Anglo-American Exposition was inaugurated at a meeting of the American Society in London at which His Excellency the late American Ambassador Mr. White-law Reid presided and confirmed at a meeting held at the Mansion House last March under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, when, amongst other resolutions in support of the Exposition, the following was also unanimously passed, "That all profits derived from the Anglo-American Exposition, 1914, by the committee shall

be devoted to some public objects of national utility to the United Kingdom and the United States." As a result of the meeting at the Mansion House, a Deputation proceeded to Washington where they were cordially received by President Wilson and the Members of his Cabinet.

A number of Senators and Members of Congress, Governors of 34 States, Mayors of 31 important cities. Presidents of many Railways and numerous commercial bodies, as well as such representative gentlemen as Judge Gary, Geo. Westinghouse, A. B. Farquar, J. B. Duke, Alba B. Johnson, J. B. Forgan, Seth Low and many others, have already become members of the American Committee of the Exposition, the full list of which I shall hope to forward you shortly.

We shall be glad if you will use your good offices with a view to the Exposition receiving the widest publicity in your publications, as well as in the daily newspapers, and technical journals and trade throughout your district.

> Yours very truly, CHARLES I. KIRALFY.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF PERRY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. Headquarters 202 Courier-Journal Building.

August 1, 1913.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton. Editor THE REGISTER:

The Kentucky Association of Perry Centennial in arranging features for the celebration in Louisville for Sept. 29—Oct. 5, 1913, will exhibit a collection of relics, etc., covering the period of the War of

"The 1812 Museum Committee" organized to collect this material is anxious to secure as loans. historic relics, curios, etc., covering this period of United States Historv.

The exhibit will be made in the main building of the Louisville Free Public Library, a fire proof structure, at Fourth and Library Place. The collection will be insured against fire loss and will be closely guarded and every precaution taken to protect it from damage and theft. The committee is authorized to pay transportation charges both ways on all material

that may be lent.

Your name has been given as having material appropriate to go into this exhibit or as being in a position to give the names of others who may have such material. We shall be pleased to receive any articles that you may forward or that you may have your friends forward and also to receive the names of persons who have material they are likely to lend for the exhibit. The loan will be returned in good condition at the end of the celebration.

Thanking you in advance for vour kindness and interest in the Perry Centennial Celebration and the success of the 1812 Museum, I am,

Yours very truly, GEORGE T. SETTLE, Chairman 1812 Museum Committee.

IN FRANKFORT.

The Chautauqua held in the city of Frankfort this past summer was successful and very pleasant event. The program was well arranged and executed without any disappointments. The music was superb and was the most attractive feature to thousands who attended the meetings during the week.

The strangers expressed themselves as delighted with the pic-Capital of Kentucky. turesque Thev were charmed with miniature mountains surrounding it, through which they were taken for drives, and with our new magnificent Capitol; declared the Historical department, its hall of fame and music room the most charming they had ever seen anywhere, and expressed the general view of the Historical department in the new Capitol that it was the most interesting and beautiful in art and sentiment in the magnificent building.

THE STATUE OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM GOEBEL.

This elegant statue of Kentucky's martyred Governor is now erected in front of the new Capitol. It is located at the foot of the first flight of steps leading up to the Capitol.

It was placed in position on the 30th day of June, and shrouded for the public ceremonies of unveiling later on. It is thought to be a very fine piece of sculpture in bronze, though perhaps not so imposing or majestic as the monument to him in the Goebel lot in the cemetery, erected by the people of Kentucky and other states in the union, who so greatly admired and lamented the wonderful young Governor.

THE SAVAGE.

We read in our European Journals that the railroad has been the civilizer of the world. Book learning is slow in the process of enlightening the ignorant, but when the African and the Guanos and other savages begin to ride on the railroad, talk to civilized people, or rather hear them talk, see what the world beyond and above them is, the change in them is marvelous. They wish to look like their superiors, to dress like them, and as nearly as their barbarous, unregenerated natures will permit them, they wish to imitate their manners.

Their natures cannot be changed in a day, but under civilizing inflube disciplined ence can finally controlled. The leopard when fed and petted by its keeper does not change its spots or its vicious disposition; so with these wild forest-bred people. To make them a people as an integral part of a nation, they must first be taught the elements of good breeding, how to be clean, how to be clothed, how and what to eat, how to speak, what to say, and what not to say.

All these rudiments the missionaries have tried upon these savages, and they report some success. But the railroad comes along, and they are drafted into service. They are taught to work, taught the intelligent use of their hands, and compelled to labor. It is a difficult, often a dangerous, task to discipline them as laborers in their countries. They become passionately angry, and want to murder all about them, and the only way to quell their horrible anger is to kill them, as they do their forest companions, the serpent, the lion and the tiger.

It does not seem to be a fairy field for the sanctified martyr, the fanatic and the sentimental humanitarian. The soldier of the Cross has often to lay aside his peaceable weapons, and to defend his life. accept the carnal steel and powder at hand. The savages understand its meaning and its power, and sullenly surrender to their masters. Here all men learn the divine power of mastery of mind over matter. The directing leading spirit of man that is descended from God to glorify Him is here to discover, to explore, to utilize what is inferior, and develop from it what is useful as an agency in transforming man, the savage, to man the gentleman, obedient law, and the finer pulsations christian civilization.

In this age this master-man is needed, one who has the courage and the strength of a god, who commands the respect and the fear of his countrymen by his superior wisdom, to conquer and to save all who follow where he leads. And even the savage may be redeemed and humanized by man with such a master.

The greatest living woman scientist is Mme. Curie, of France, winner of the Noble prize in chemistry and discoverer of radium. She is a womanly woman, devoted wife and mother, has a sweet, sad face, eyes that look into the unknown, with an expression of sorrowful wonder.

The library of the State Historical Society has received two new

county histories, written by members of the Society. Otto A. Rothert's History of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, an elegantly bound and handsomely illustrated volume, was referred to in the May number of The Register. now we have L. F. Johnson's History of Franklin County, Kentucky. The first ten chapters of this history appeared in The Register, and frequent notices of it appeared. It is neatly bound and will be found a valuable reference book for many records of the past in the city as well as this famous county in Kentucky.

DEATH

CLAIMS MRS. JUDITH MARSHALL, NATIVE OF MAYSVILLE—AGED RESI-DENT OF LOUISVILLE HONORED AS CHARITY WORKER AND BENEFAC-TRESS.

Mrs. Judith L. Marshall died at her residence, 514 West St. Catherine street, shortly after 9 o'clock last night. She was 87 years old and had resided in Louisville most of her life. Her death was due to infirmities of age. She had been ill for several weeks, but up to that time her physical condition as well as her mental capacity was admired by all who knew her.

Mrs. Marshall was the widow of Charles E. Marshall, a wealthy farmer of Henry county, who died in 1868. Before the war Mr. Marshall was prominent in politics, having been a member of the Legislature for several terms. During the war he was on the staff of Gen. H. Marshall, his brother.

Mrs. Marshall is survived by one son, Charles E. Marshall, a farmer,

of Henry county, and one brother, John D. Langhorne, aged 90, of Washington, D. C. The funeral will be held in Frankfort, but the time has not been set. Mrs. Marshall was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and was very active in the charitable work of that congregation. She was known for her charity and hospitality. Only recently she donated several thousand dollars to a hospital in Maysville, Ky., where she was born.

It is said that Mrs. Marshall is the only woman for whom a Masonic lodge has been named. This lodge is the Marshall Lodge, of Port Royal, Henry county. In recognition of this remarkable distinction the portrait of Mrs. Marshall has been placed in Kentucky's hall of fame, a chamber in the quarters of the Kentucky Historical Society in Frankfort, set aside for men and women of the South.

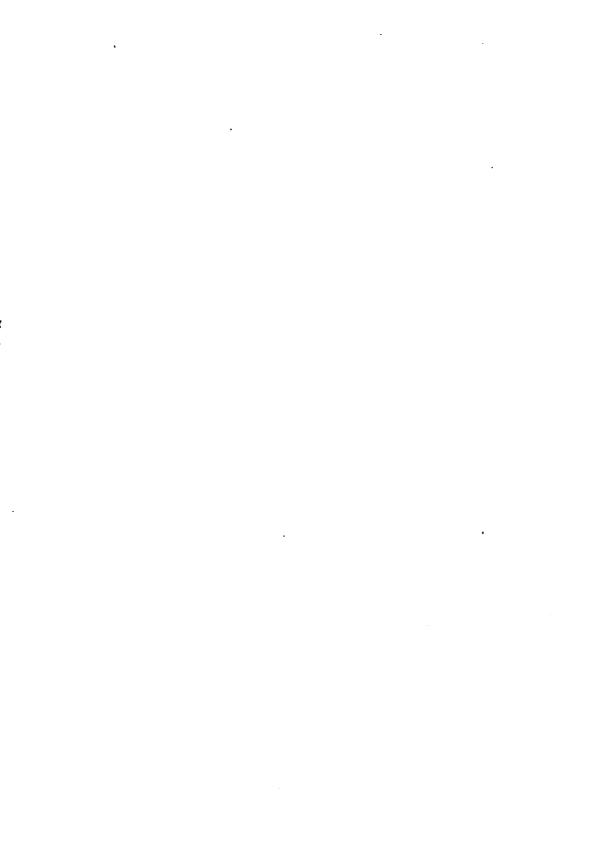
Mrs. Marshall manifested a most tender and earnest solicitude for the lodge from the time it was founded. She promoted its interest not only in a financial way, but in every other way possible. contributed a large sum to the first building fund of the lodge and presented the necessary jewels for the officers. A bible costing \$44 was also presented by her and she assisted her mother in making all the aprons for the first members. several other occasions she showed her interest in the lodge by making financial contribution and her activity in behalf of the lodge was most remarkable.—Courier-Journal.



HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

PREFACE.

The Hume Genealogy is one of the most interesting we have published. It is written in scholarly English, its facts have been gathered with scrupulous care, and the history of the Humes will be found authentic, entertaining and instructive, as a piece of historical literature few families in America can possess, with Scottish Coat-of-Arms. Edgar E. Hume, Jr., son of one of the most noted and beloved physicians of this city, the late Dr. E. E. Hume, has had the finest advantage in the preparation of the Hume genealogy. His father visited in England and Scotland the castles of his kindred, of whom his son writes, and was entertained at Wedderburn. Allied to the nobility of Scotland and England, he found without difficulty the records of his people, that will now appear in the September REGISTER and succeeding numbers, until the Hume genealogy is completed.—Ed. REGISTER.





THE ARMS OF THE HUMES OF WEDDERBURN.

HUME GENEALOGY.

Being an Account of the Francis Hume Branch of the Wedderburn Humes, of Scotland, Virginia and Kentucky.

COMPILED BY EDGAR E. HUME, JR., A. M., M. D.

INTRODUCTION.

Of the family of Dunbar, from which the Humes spring, Douglas in his "Peerage of Scotland" remarks: "No surname in Scotland can boast of a more noble origin than that of Dunbar, being descended from the Saxon Kings of England, the Princes and Earls of Northumberland. The family had furnished Earls of Northumberland, Dunbar, March, Marchmont, Hume and Zetland; Viscounts of Blasonberrie and Melville: Barons Melrose, Hume, Polwarth, Redbraies, Greenlaw, Dunglas and Dundas; Baronets, Knights of the Garter and Thistle, Privy Councellors, Ambassadors, Envoys, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, Judge, Archbishops and Bishops, Joint Regents of Scotland; Duchess of Lauderdale, Countess of Dunbar, Dougles, two of Crawford, Moray, Sutherland, Huntley, Fitzwilliam, Suffolk, Ely, Findlater, Arran, Marshall, Hume, Stair and Bute; Duncan; Baronesses Viscountess Dalkeith, Seton, Chrichton, Torphichen, Erskine, Polwarth, Bagany and Lovat."

"The Humes are the oldest cadets of the family of Dunbar, the

main line of which is now extinct. Hume Castle is one of the most conspicuous fortalices in the Merse. This ancient stronghold, erected on an eminence which overlooks all the surrounding country, kept its eye, as it were, not only over the neighboring lands, but also on the seacoast and across the Tweed into England for a long distance, and seemed to indicate that it was sentinel for interests far wider than its own. Here for long was the residence of the main line of the Hume (or Home) family, which early rose to eminence in the political life of Scotland, being enobled as Lords and afterwards as Earls, of Hume. It is still represented in the main line by the present Earl of Hume.

The Humes of Wedderburn are the oldest cadets of the family of Humes. They may also be said to be more prolific, more so even than the parent stem, both in offshoots and honors. Among their descendants are to be enumerated the Humes of Polwarth, enobled first as Lords Polwarth in 1690 and as Earls of Marchmont in 1697; the Humes of Manderston, of whom a younger son, George Hume of Spot,

sometime treasurer of Scotland. was enobled as Lord of Berwick and afterwards as Earl of Dunbar (the ancient line of these Earls being extinct); while two of his daughters and heiresses, the elder, Anne, was the mother of the Third Earl of Hume, and the younger, Elizabeth, was the wife of Theopilus Howard, Lord Walden, afterwards Second Earl of Suffolk. From Wedderburn also descended the Humes of Blackadder, baronets of Nova Scotia, from whom Sir David Hume, Lord Crossrig, is derived; also Sir John Home of Renton, Lord Justice Clerk in the reign of King Charles II.; the Humes of Castle Hume in Ireland and other families and persons of distinction and note. In America the family has furnished officers in every war fought by the Colonies or by the United States.

For centuries the Humes of Wedderburn were one of the most predominant families of the Merse. Scions of a warlike house and posted on the borders as if for the very purpose of guarding the "in country" against the incursions of the "auld inimeis of England," they were ever ready to adventure their lives in the fray, and indeed they had their full share of the fights and forays of the border strife of old. Few of the older Lairds are known to have had any other death bed than the battlefield, and their first funeral shroud was generally the banner under which they led their retainers to the fight, and which has come down to their descendants stained with their blood. From "The Report to Parliament on the Manuscripts of Col. David Milne Hume, of Wedderburn Castle N. B."

This sketch has been prepared from the following sources:

1. "The History of the House of Wedderburn," written in Latin in 1611 by David Hume of Godscroft. The translation of this work exists only in manuscript form.

2. "Histories of Noble British Families," Vol. 2, by Drummond.

3. "The Peerage of Scotland," by Douglas.

4. "The Scots Peerage," by Sir

James Balfour Paul.

5. The Historical Manuscripts Commission's Report on the Manuscripts of Colonel David Milne Home of Wedderburn Castle N. B.

6. The Virginia Magazine of His-

tory and Biography.

7. The William and Mary College Quarterly.

8. Collins' History of Kentucky.

9. Original Court, Church and Family Bible Records in Scotland, Virginia and Kentucky.

The Armorial Bearings of the

Humes of Wedderburn are:

Arms: Quarterly first and fourth, vert a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules, for Hume. Second, argent three papingoes vert armed and membered gules, for Papdie. Third, argent a cross engrained azure, for Sinclair.

Crest: A unicorn's head argent gorged with an imperial crown proper, horned and maned or

Supporters: Two falcons proper armed and membered gules.

Mottoes: "True to the End" and "Remember."

FIRST GENERATION.

CRINIAN. A nobleman before the Norman Conquest. He was of the

royal line of Atholl for Crinian was the father of King Duncan of Scotland who was killed by Macbeth in According to the Irish an-1040. nalists, Crinian, lay abbot of Dunkeld was slain and many with him. "even nine times twenty heroes." Nine years afterward, Malcolm, Duncan's eldest son, who had taken refuge in England, obtained from the English King the assistance of a Saxon Army, under command of Siward, the Earl of Northumberland, who succeeded in wresting Lothian from Macbeth, and in placing Malcolm King over it.

Crinian, lay abbot of Dunkeld, married Beatrice, daughter of King Malcolm II. See Skene's Highlanders I, 117; II, 129.

Issue—Duncan, King of Scotland; Maldred, v. i.

SECOND GENERATION.

MALDRED. Of him but little is known.

Married Algitha, the daughter of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland by his third wife Eldgiva, the daughter of King Ethelred-the-Unready of England and the great⁴ granddaughter of Alfred-the-Great.

THIRD GENERATION.

Cospatrick. He retired into Scotland with his cousin, Edgar Atheling, in 1068, but returned to England and, after the death of Copsi, purchased the Earldom of Northumberland from William the Conquerer, but was deprived of it by that monarch in 1072. He then returned to Scotland and received from King Malcolm Caenmor the Earldom of Dunbar and the lands adjacent in the Lothians, which had

recently been annexed to the Crown of Scotland. He had charge of the district with the Castle of Dunbar as his residence and stronghold, but the fee remained to the King. He was probably the only Earl north of the Tees or Tyne, as Copsi had been. His cousin, Waltheof, was Earl in Yorkshire, for both of them were in York in 1069 with the Danes under the description of The Monks of Durham Earles. celebrated December 15th, the death of Cospatricus, Earl and Monk. In 1821 a stone coffin inscribed on its lid "X Cospatricus Comes" was found in the Monks' burial ground at Durham. Cospatrick died at Ubbarnford (Surtees IV, 157). The question has been much mooted whether the name of this individual was really Cospatrick, or whether simply Patricus to which the title Comes or Consul was prefixed.

The name of the wife of Cospatrick is not known.

Issue—Dolfyn, Earl of Cumberland; Cospatrick, Second Earl of Dunbar; Waldeve, a monk—died 1116.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Cospatrick. Second Earl Dunbar. He is, in some evidences, styled frater Delphini, Raine App ex., witnessed by his son Cospatrick while his brother, Waldeve, is styled Frater eius. He August 16, 1139, as appears from a Coldinghame charter bearing these words, "ea die qua vivus fuit et mortuus," a mode of expression which occurs in Exon Doomsday quoted in the History of the Percival Family and also in Raine App XIX, XX, XXI. He witnessed the foundation charter of the Abbey of Scone, 1115 and the foundation of Holyrood in 1128. In 1167 a confirmation of a grant made previously by Cospatrick, the brother of Delphinus in which mention of Gospatrick, the son of the grantor, is made, is found. (Rained Durham App). In a subsequent charter he is called Cospatricus de Dunbar.

The name of the wife of Cospatrick, the second Earl, is not known.

Issue—Cospatrick, Third Earl of

Dunbar v. i.; Patrick; Margaret, married Philip de Montgomero.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Third Earl of Dun-COSPATRICK. bar. He is styled in some charters "Cospatricus comes filius Cospatrici." In a charter printed by the Surtees Society, entitled "Conventio inter Gaufridum et Cospatricum sive Waldevum," he calls himself in the body of it "Cospatricum filium Consulis Cospatricii" and refers to "Gospatrico et filio suo Ade qui primus Waltheof vocatus est." He signs himself 'Vice comes' in the charters in 1126 (Raine's Durham App. XV. XVI). He died in 1174.

The name of the wife of Cospatrick, the third Earl, is not known.

Issue—Gospatrick, Fourth Earl of Dunbar v. i.; Edward; Edgar Unnithing, married Alice, daughter of Ivoan Agney; Juliana, married Ranulph, son of William de Merlay, Baron Monpeth; Uchtred, the ancestor of the Earls of Dundas.

SIXTH GENERATION.

GOSPATRICK. Fourth Earl of Dunbar. He made several grants to the Abbey of Mailros. Founded the Cistercian nunnery of Coldstream, witnessed by "Derder Comtissa." He also founded another nunnery belonging to the same order at Fccles in Berwick. He died in 1166.

Married—Derder, her last name is unknown.

Issue—Waldeve, Fifth Earl of Dunbar, the ancestor of the later Earls of Dunbar, died 1182, married Aline, died 1179; Patrick, the second son, became the ancestor of the Earls of Hume and Marchmont v. i.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Patricus, second son of Gospatrick. He received from his father the lands of Greenlaw and others. He made a donation of the Church of Greenlaw to the Monastery of Kelso. He witnessed a charter in 1166 and another (Raine CXIV) as "filius comitis Gospatricci as frater comitis Waldive" in 1228 and signs "frater comitis" Chart. Mel., 76. It is not known whom Patrick married and we have the name of only one of his children, William v. i.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

WILLIAM. He gave to the monastery of Coldstream several lands "pro salute animae suae at M. comtissae uxoris meae" and also to the Monastery of Kelso. He died about 1265.

Married—The name of the first wife of William is not known, but her first name began with M. His second wife was Ada, daughter of Patrick, Sixth Earl of Dunbar and widow of —— Courtenay. Having no children by her first husband,

she carried her estate to her second husband and kinsman, who thenceforth is called "of Hume." other way in which tradition says the name and lands of Home or Hume were gained is given by Hume of Godscroft, the historian of the family. "It is reported," he says, "that a son of the Earl of March, who had overcome a certain French champion, was rewarded by his father with the grant of the lands of Home (Hume). where the Castle now stands." Another tradition, which Godscroft prefers, is that a certain man named Philip, holding both the King and the Law at defiance, headed a numerous troop of rob-These lurking in the woods and solitudes could not be taken but by a regular army. He possessed two strongholds from which he harassed the Earl of March. One of these was on top of a hill now belonging to the Earl of Hume and the other was a few miles distant. The latter was fortified with a triple wall and ditch and still goes by the name of Philipstane. liam, a son of the Earl, having one day met this robber, slew him and carried his head to the Earl. King for this action gave him the lands of Home.

Ada made over, before 1240, a part of them to the Monks of Kelso "pro salute animae meae, patris et matris meae, et maritorum." In another deed the words are "Ada de Curtnay, filia Patricii, Comitis de Dunbar salutem. Votim facio me pro animabus maritorum meorum dedisse, etc.," which shows that she survived both her husbands.

Issue—We have the name of only one of William's children, i. e., William, a son of the second marriage.

NINTH GENERATION.

WILLIAM, Dominus de Hom (Hume). "Iom" in Celtic signifies a hill, of which "Ihom" is the genitive, in the pronunciation of which the "i" is mute. The addition of the final "e" is modern, for in a charter of 1179, the church is called Ecclesiam de Hom. In the present day the name is spelled in Scotland indifferently "Home" or "Hume." In America the name is almost universally spelled "Hume."

Married—First Ada.; second Margota, she secondly married Patrick de Edgar about 1284.

Issue—We have only the name of Galfridus, a son of the first marriage v. i.

TENTH GENERATION.

GALFRIDUS. He is one of the many Barons of Scotland who swore fealty to King Edward I of England when he overran the Kingdom in 1296. He made a donation to the Monks of Kelso in 1300.

The name of his wife is not known and the name of only one child is known, Roger, v. i.

ELEVENTH GENERATION.

ROGER. Of him we have only the name.

TWELFTH GENERATION.

Sir John Home, dominus de eodem. He made several incursions into England, always fighting in a white jacket or doublet. He was a great terror to the English who applied to him some epithet indicative of his dress, though it does not seem quite clear what that nickname was. Neither does it appear what sort of thing it was which was called a "white jacket or doublet." The Highlanders used a garment called "Leinn-croich" or saffron colored shirt, the robe distinguished a gentleman. (Logan's Clans, Introduction).

THIRTEENTH GENERATION.

SIR THOMAS HUME, of whom little is known.

Married Nichola Papedi, who brought him to the Barony of Dunglas, whence he quartered her arms with his own. The first on record of this family (Papedi) was Sheriff of Northam Island in 1110. A seal is mentioned in Raine's Durham with a single Popinjay. The arms of Papedi still occupy the second quarter of the Hume shield. They are "Argent, three papingoes vert armed and membered gules."

Issue—Sir Alexander, married Jean, daughter of Sir William Hay of Locharret or Yester. He is the ancestor of the present Earles of Hume. He was killed at the Battle of Vernuil in 1421.

Sir David v. i.; Patrick of Rathburn; Elizabeth, married Thomas Ker of Kershaw; ———— married Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie.

FOURTEENTH GENERATION.

SIR DAVID HUME OF WEDDERBURN. He was the first of the Humes of Wedderburn which is the oldest and best known cadet house of the family of Hume. He got from his father the lands of Thurston and from Archibald, Fourth Earl of Douglas, the Barony of Wedder-

burn in the county of Berwick, 1413. These lands had formed a part of the estates of the Earl of March. which on that Earl's fortfeiture had been conferred on Douglas to whom David de Hum had proven himself a faithful and devoted ally. The lands of Wedderburn were given to him in recognition of this, and so were also the lands of Bayardslands or Bardslands. charters from Douglas to Hume are still preserved in Wedderburn Castle. When George Dunbar, Earl of March was restored, he seems very willingly to have acquiesced in and confirmed these grants. The mutual attachment between the Earl of Douglas and David Hume of Wedderburn and his older brother, Alexander Hume, of that Ilk, has In 1424 when become famous. Douglas, who had been created Duke of Touraine in France, was about to sail for France with his retainers, Hume and Wedderburn came to see him away. Douglas could not restrain his sorrow at parting and, embracing Hume, said he had not thought that anything would have parted them. then," said Hume, reciprocating the like emotion, "nothing ever shall." He then sent back his brother David of Wedderburn, lest in the event of a reverse both should fall, and no competent person be left to look after the affairs of their families; and himself accompanied Douglas to France, where both were slain at the battle of Verneuil. Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn, is said to have tended carefully the interests of his brother who took his place in the French expedition, but retained, with evident appreciation of his services, the bailiary of Coldingham. He was knighted by King James II in 1448, who appointed him one of the commissioners to treat with the English in 1449. He was a Knight of the Golden Order. He died in 1469.

Married—Alice ——.

Issue—David, who predeceased his father before 1450 v. i.; Alexander, who by a crown charter dated May 16, 1460, is called to the succession of Wedderburn in the event of the failure of his brother's two sons.

FIFTEENTH GENERATION.

DAVID HUME. Died before his father in 1450 of wounds which he received in a fray with the robbers on the Lammermuir Hills. He forced Robert Graham, the murderer of King James I, from his concealment and brought him to punishment (MSS. Hist.).

Married Elizabeth Carmichael, said by Godscroft to have been the widow of Graham. She remarried

George Carr.

Issue—George v. i.; Sir Patrick of Polwarth; Sibilla, married Henry Haitly in 1470.

SIXTEENTH GENERATION.

George Hume. Succeeded his grandfather in the lands of Wedderburn in 1469. "The brothers," says Godscroft. "lived together with their families for 18 years, a rare example of brotherly and sisterly love." His chief, Alexander, being a minor, he had for some years very great power in the Merse. There is one action of his particularly memorable, in which he defeated the English who had made an invasion into Scotland. This action is handed down to us by our forefathers by common report and by certain verses in which was celebrated at that time (1596).Percy, Earl of Northumberland, having collected a great band of 5,000 men, boasted that he would, in spite of, and as a disgrace to the Humes, carry off their whole cattle and ravish their coun-Having made his way into Berwick, plundering everything before him, he proceeded as far as Auldcambus. The people in the neighborhood were alarmed by the noise and acquaintanced those at a distance of the arrival of the English by lighting the fires on the beacons. The Humes gathered together in a hurried manner, but not being in sufficient number to face the enemy, they waited their return on the banks of the river Ay at Milleston Hill. At this place the ford is narrow and there is a steep hill on the opposite side, from whence they could occupy the whole heights as far as the sea. The English had to pass here on their way to Berwick. The Scots, who were not above 800 strong, chose George Hume for their leader. He ordered them to dismount, and remove their horses out of sight and await the coming of the enemy on foot. On Percy perceiving them, he consulted with some of his chiefs as to what should be done. Shelby was first asked his opinion and, whether from any secret grudge against Percy, through friendship for Wedderburn, who was his cousin, or through wisdom, he advised Percy to retreat to Berwick with plunder without fighting.

was displeased with this advice and consulted another, Bradford, who advised fighting. Percy thought this most honorable and the battle ended in favor of the Scots, who, amongst others, took Shelby prisoner and retook all the plunder. George did not, however, long survive the victory, for on the following year while riding near his home, he saw the English advancing to attack it; he snatched up a spear and without waiting for any of his attendants, he attacked the English and drove them back, as they supposed his usual retinue was behind When, however, they found him. that he was alone, they forced about and overcame him. During the dispute among the English who should have so great a prisoner, one of them struck him with his fist, on which he drew his dagger and slew the aggressor. The rest then rushed on him and killed him and shamefully mangled his body. cross was erected on the spot on which he fell which still remains.

He built the house at Wedderburn, or rather added to it, and fortified it with seven towers and ditches. Over the outer gate he placed his name and arms. He received 1,000 merks from King Henry VIII of England in the terms of a treaty between that King and King James IV of Scotland in 1493. He was killed in 1497.

Married Mariota, daughter of John Sinclair, of Herdmanston, by Catherine Home, sister of Alexander, Lord Home, who was also heiress of her grandfather, John Sinclair, of Herdmanston, in the lands of Polwarth and Kimmerghame. Patrick Hume, the brother

of George, married her sister. Margaret. It is related that the uncle of the maidens, as heir male of the family and guardian to them, wishing to prevent these lands from being carried out of the family by their marriage, carried off the maidens from Polwarth to his castle of Herdmanston on the other side of the Lammermuir Hills. The young ladies, however, succeeded in conveying tidings of their whereabouts to their lovers, who lost no time in summoning their retainers and riding across the hills to their Investing the castle of Herdmanston they demanded their lady loves, who after some parley on the part of their uncle, were surrendered, and with no unwillingness on their part were carried to Polswarth, where the brothers married them, and divided their lands between them.

Issue—Sir David v. i.; Mr. John Home.

SEVENTEENTH GENERATION.

SIR DAVID HUME OF WEDDERBURN. He was knighted by King James About a month after his father's murder, the English made another inroad under a leader. whose name is unknown. His banner had on it a dun cow (probably therefore a Veville), referring to which he said he would make it low over the town of Dunse. The army consisted of 3,000 men. marched insultingly past the castle of Wedderburn which greatly enraged the stewards of the deceased, Sir George. They were further stimulated by the promise of ten pounds by the widow for every Englishman they should kill. They

accordingly sallied out and killed 41. The English, however, arrived at their destined hill and then insultingly fixed their banner, burning the town of Dunse and wasting the country. It happened that Patrick, having heard of his brother's murder, arrived that very day from Edinburgh, where he generally resided as he was attached to the court. He joined himself, therefore, to his nephew David, who was already in arms. About 500 friends and vassals had flocked to his standard and they repaired to the confluence of the waters of Blackadder and Wedderburn through which the enemy must return. Here they were joined by Cockburn of They contrived by ly-Langton. ing in ambush and drawing forth the English by a feint, to gain a complete victory. This was not used with clemency for they killed every one in revenge of George's death. The remnant escaped into the castle of Blackadder where the Laird received them. This was the cause of repeated quarrels between the Humes and Blackadders until the latter became completely exterminated. David of Wedderburn became so formidable that not a man of the same name as he who caused his father's death dared appear within 50 miles of the border. Two anecdotes are related of this battle which gave rise to popular sayings in the neighborhood. Cockburn, of Langton, had hastened to the assistance of the Humes in such a hurry that he would not wait to arm himself. The vassals entreated him not to expose himself, to which he replied "he would turn his coat inside out, for it was white

inside and the enemy would think it a coat of mail," and he fought most desperately. A man named Bowmaker having fallen into the hands of the English some days afterwards, was going to be killed. He, however, entreated them to spare him as he was confined to his house with physic and dined upon chickens. Thus "Langton's coat of mail" became an expression for presumptuous and vain security and "Bowmaker's purgation" for a cowardly innocence. (Godscroft MSS. Hist.).

He is said to have used all his endeavors to persuade his chief Lord Hume and Lord Huntley, to go to the assistance of the Royal Army at the Battle of Flodden in 1513, when it was being worsted. On their refusing to do so, he went with his own company and he and his eldest son were both killed. Part of the old banner which waved over the Wedderburn contingent of the Scottish army on that occasion was discovered in a tattered and fragmentary and blood-stained condition in an old strong chest at Wedderburn Castle in 1822. was wrapped round the bodies of the Lairds of Wedderburn, elder and younger, when their surviving retainers bore them home from the field of battle for burial. The banner was similarly employed when the like catastrophe again overtook the house of Wedderburn at the Drove of Dunbar on September 3rd, 1650, when again father and son, in this case an only son, and curiously bearing the same names of Sir David and George, fell on the battlefield.

Married—Isabella Pringle of Galeshields (MSS. H.), but the printed history says Isabel, daughter of David Hoppringle of Smalholme, before 1560. She was alive in 1545.

Issue—Isabel, married Patrick Cockburn; Mariot, married John Towers; Margaret, married first, John Swinton and second, William Cockburn of Langton; George, unmarried. Killed with his father at Flodden; David of Wedderburn v. i.; Alexander of Manderston; John, married Beatrix, daughter and coheiress of Blackadder; Robert, married Margaret, sister of the above Beatrix; Andrew, clerk of Lauder; Patrick of Broomhouse; Bartholomer of Simprin.

Of the above eight sons of Sir David's, seven were old enough to accompany him to the ill fated field of Flodden. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," calls them the "Seven Spears of Wedderburn." The lines in question are:

"Vails not to tell each hardy clan, From the fair Middle Marches came, The bloody heart blazed in the van, Announcing Douglass, dreaded name! Valls not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburn
Their men in battle order set,
And Swinton laid the lance to rest,
That tamed of yore the sparkling crest
Of Clarence's Plantagenet.
Nor lists, I say, with hundreds more
From the rich Merse and Lammermuir,
And Tweed's fair borders, the war
Beneath the crest of old Dunbar,
And Hepburn's mingled banners come
Down the steep mountain, glittering far,
And shouting still, 'A Hume, a Hume!'"

EIGHTEENTH GENERATION.

DAVID HUME OF WEDDERBURN. The second son who succeeded He had a short but somewhat stirring career. He was the principal actor in the slaughter of D'Arcie de la Bastic in 1517. When the Regent Albany went to France, says Godscroft, he gave to de la Bastic the government of Lothian and the castle of Dunbar for his residence. He also made him Warden of the Borders where the Humes chiefly resided. He likewise conferred on him the whole estate of Hume, forfeited by Alexander, the third Lord, and put a French garrison in the castle. From the castle, as it was raised high above the surrounding country, he looked down upon them as from a watch tower and, as it were, showed his triumph for the slaughter of their chief.

BOONE DAY AT THE CAPITOL

CELEBRATION OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING JUNE 7, 1913

BRIEF REVIEW BY
MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON
REGENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

THE PROGRAMME

As Completed for Kentucky Historical Society

IN THE HALL OF FAME OF THE CAPITOL.

BOONE DAY

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913.

Meeting Called to Order by the President Gov. James B. McCreary.

Invocation	The Rev. Dr. Jesse R. Zeigler
Music-"America"	Orchestra, Violin, Harp and Cello
Formal Acceptance of	the Bust of Dean Nathaniel Shaler,
with remarks by	Hon. H. V. McChesney, 1st Vice-Presi-
dent.	
Music-"My Old Ken	tucky Home''Violin, Harp, Cello
Review of the Work of	the Kentucky Historical Society and of
the O'Hara Memo	orial, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent.
Music-"Then You'll	Remember Me",
	Piano, Violin and Harp
Annual Address	Prof. McHenry Rhoads, Lexington
Music-"Take Me to	the Southern Shore"Violin and Harp
Poen-"Cinthy Ann"	J. Tandy Ellis
Music-"Annie Lauri	e''Violin, Harp and Cello
"County History"	Otto A. Rothert, Author, Louisville
Music	The Band
Original Story, Found	ed on Incidents in the History of Hart-
ford, Ky., by Mrs	. Holmes Cummins.
Music-Popular Marc	hThe Band
A. B. Mar	rshall Musical Director

REVIEW

Of the Work of the Kentucky State Historical Society and the O'Hara Memorial.

Altho' the rain poured down, and many feared Boone Day in the Hall of Fame at the Capitol, at its annual meeting would be a failure, yet at the appointed hour, eleven o'clock, the room was filled with an expectant crowd, while the orchestra played an inspiring welcome to the audience. The ushers were kept busy finding seats as far as possible for those who were crowding the door and hall to see and hear the interesting things the handsome

programme promised.

Governor McCreary presided, and called the meeting to order. Rev. Dr. Zeigler followed with an earnest invocation, asking the blessings of God upon the Society, and success for its future, and upon the audience gathered there. The orchestra played "America," after which the Governor introduced the Hon. H. V. McChesney, the first Vice-President of the Society. He formally accepted the splendid bronze bust of Dean Nathaniel Shaler, for the State Historical Society, standing beside the pedestal upon which the bust rests. It is the gift from the Hon. R. A. F. Penrose, of Philadelphia, who was a student under Dean Shaler, and himself a Geologist and Scientist

of note, his own picture handsomely framed hangs just above the bust. which the Regent requested, to emphasize this magnificent gift from Mr. Penrose. Mr. McChesney was most happy in his speech of acceptance. It was brief and elegant. He sketched the noteworthy facts in Prof. Shaler's life. He was born in 1841, and died in 1906. He was first brought into prominence by his work as Director of the Kentucky Geological Survey, and was re-appointed to this position by Governor McCreary, in He served until 1880, when he went to Harvard to accept the chair of He was recognized in Geology. America and Europe as the world's foremost Geologist, and his "First Book on Geology" was translated into three languages. He wrote "A History of the United States of "Autobiog-America," his own raphy," and "Shaler's Kentucky," a most useful and interesting history of this State, and was a poet of no mean power. (See May Register, 1913.)

The Governor then introduced Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent of the Society, who gave "A Review of the Work of the Society," and a brief account of the O'Hara Memorial which is to be erected in the

Frankfort Cemetery. Her paper follows in this article.

Prof. McHenry Rhoads followed the Regent in an inimitable, concise address on the "Interpretation of History." We regret not having a copy of this charming address, but we copy from a scribe's pencilings of it. Among other things he declared that "we are heirs of all the ages" just in so far as we are able to interpret and understand their history, and assimilate the truths to be gotten from history. The motives of war can be understood, he said only by those who have knowledge of the pleasures and pursuits of the same people in their daily lives in time of peace, and he extolled the work being done by the State Historical Society in perpetuating for future generations information concerning the social life of today.

Col. J. Tandy Ellis followed Prof. Rhoads and recited his pathetic poem. He was overwhelmed with applause. The poem is one he wrote for the first Confederate reunion in Louisville, "Cynthy Ann." It is universally admired. There were many Joes and Cynthy Anns during the Civil war, that might have inspired the author's facile

Mr. Otto A. Rothert, of Louisville, was next introduced. He charmed the audience with his reading and modest, elegant bearing. One would not have known from him that he had written "The History of Muhlenberg County," which Mr. Allison, a famous book critic, regards as one of the most complete, in every respect, that has been written of any county in the

State. Mr. Rothert read several pages from his book, interesting incidents and brief biographies pertaining to pioneer days to illustrate what will be lost forever, unless some one takes the trouble to collect and preserve the intimate history of the various communities which make up the Commonwealth.

An original story, founded on an incident in the history of Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky, written by Mrs. Holmes Cummins, a Kentucky writer, best known for her children's stories, published in a current magazine, was read by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton. The story was a sketch of slavery days. Mrs. Morton read it by special request.

The music of the orchestra was beautiful thruout.

After the conclusion of the programme, an elegant dinner was served at the Capital Hotel to the guests on the programme, and the Boards of the Society.

The table was beautifully decorated with flowers, the place-cards being small bunches of rosebuds tied with the colors of the Society. gold and green, which colors were also on the menu-cards.

At the table were Gov. James B. McCreary, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent, First Vice President H. V. McChesney, Miss Sally Jackson, W. W. Longmoor and his mother, Mrs. Lula Longmoor, Chief Justice J. P. Hobson and Mrs. Hobson, the Rev. Dr. Jesse R. Zeigler and Mrs. Zeigler, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Cummins, Col. J. Tandy Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, Prof. McHenry Rhoads, Otto A. Rothert, Mrs. Malcolm Thompson, of Lexington; Miss Eliza Overton, Mrs. John E. Miles, Capt. John

A. Steele, of Midway, banker, one of the First Vice Presidents of the Society and Miss Frances Breckin-ridge Steele, of Midway; Prof. George C. Downing and Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Armentrout, of Frankfort.

The meeting on this Boone Day, 7th of June, was regarded by all who attend these annual celebrations of the Society, as one of the most elegant that has been given by the Kentucky State Historical Society.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE HIS-TORICAL SOCIETY AND THE O'HARA MEMORIAL.

In this progressive period of time, when inspection and examination of all property and work of whatever kind, personal, private or public, tho' it may seem a little out of the spirit of liberty that we boast of, we as good citizens submit to the mandate of the legal officials: We know that "vigilance is the price of liberty," and watchfulness the protector of its blessings. Hence it becomes our duty and pleasure to tell you of the activities and properties of this Socicty, as it has been inspected and approved by law.

Our reports of the expenditures and receipts are all published in pamphlets every year, and are laid before the Legislature at each recurring session, after having been read and approved by the Governor, according to the law.

Our membership has increased gradually until now we have mem-

bers, ex-Kentuckians, in the Philippines and exchange with their Also in New Mexico, magazines. in South America and in London. and in Rome, Italy. We send THE REGISTER to them regularly as to subscribers in the United States. The editor of one of the largest dailies of New York writes to us, "he thinks by this time we should eliminate from our charter, 'only born Kentuckians can be members.'" He thinks the exclusion unwise from a commercial point of We do not. It is well for one people in the nation to have something to themselves, above price, a nationality.

However there is a clause in our Constitution that admits one to be an honary member, tho' not a born Kentuckian, who signally distinguishes himself or herself by an offering of value or aid, alike honoring to themselves and to the State Historical Society. The subscriptions to The Register vary in numbers, but the demand for it continues until we can no longer complete a file of The Register beyond 1908, if after that date.

It is needless that we note the hundreds of letters we receive, complimentary to the Society and The Register, and its writers, and the offers we receive of honors and offices in different States. We suppose we may keep such things in our desk as these, since we decline the tempting offers from the East and the West. We give the information the far away writers ask for. But they write—"Can you not come to us, tell us how to found a Historical Society, how to write a Constitution—in a word give us

your secret of success." The Society's success looks to strangers like a full blown rose that the dews of the morning have brought to perfection, but we decline to give the experiences and the training required for such an undertaking as this. Success does not come like the bloom of the rose by the breath of the morning, or the kiss of its dews, nor like salvation, the gift of God, but thru special natural gifts in the persons, thru intelligence, courage, industry, energy, faithfulness, hopefulness, and a certain degree of amiable forebearance toward those who differ with you. A dignified deference to the opinions of those who think "might is right," while they believe "right is might," and work out the problems of success that way. It is best, and brings at last the blessings of success.

Here we surround you with the evidences of our care, and the illustrations of the expenditure of money, time and thought beyond computation. Here in the midst of History, Books, Literature, Sculpture, Paintings, Portraits, Cabinets of China, Souvenirs and Relics of priceless value, that it would take days, yea even months, to examine and enjoy, we must confine ourselves to a review in a general way, of the work of the Society yet unpublished.

We have bought for our Library all the works of Kentucky authors of notable worth. We have had painted the portrait of Washington, from Peale's portrait of him, painted at Valley Forge in 1778. We were most fortunate in obtaining the copy for the accomplished

artist, Ferdinand Walker, of Louisville, Ky., to paint the portrait from. It has given universal pleasure to our visitors, whether critics or connoisseurs of art. We have also purchased two paintings of great beauty from Miss Dudley. Being a great niece of Matthew Jouett, she is said to have inherited his talent with the brush and colors. work is universally and her admired. We have received also a gift from Mr. John Brislan, a vase of great artistic beauty, painted by his gifted niece, a young artist. Also two large pictures of John G. Carlisle and Mr. White; these were sent from Congress as gifts to the Capitol, and were given to us. In sending gifts to Kentucky of this kind—there being no spaces in the Capitol suitable for pictures—without other notice it is understood they belong thereafter to the Historical Department, so designated by the Governor, provided we will accept them, or take care of them. We have the right to decide this, as the law under which we exist has decided in more than one case. To us were given the portraits of Governor Shelby, General Harrison, Henry Clay, General LaFayette by Jouett, and the marred and neglected portrait of Washington, and the five paintings sent from Philadelphia as a gift to the State in 1892, commemorative of Kentucky's entrance into the Union, in 1792, which contract was signed by George Washington, then President of the United States. hope yet to persuade the Legislature to assist us to restore the old portrait, or to paint from it a new one. It is said to be one of the five

rare portraits painted from Stuart's which adorns the White House in Washington—Kentucky should certainly have a full length portrait of Washington, above all men.

All the portraits and paintings besides these mentioned belong to the State Historical Society.

The marble bust of Governor Magoffin was presented to the Society by his sons, and that of Governor Conway by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Chinn Conway, as a rare work of art.

The bronze busts of Governors Shelby and Goebel were presented to us—the one by Miss Enid Yandell, the Sculptress, the other by the D. A. R., of the Lexington Chapter. And the splendid bronze bust of Dean Nathaniel Shaler was presented by Mr. R. A. F. Penrose, of Philaledphia, of which Mr. McChesney has told you. We have received a number of small relics, with archeaological specimens, shells and a picture of Bland Ballard.

There are now in this Hall of Fame, pictures and portraits of the six men whose names are the most famous in America, each in his respective work for humanity and world-George Washington, Daniel Boone, Theodore O'Hara, Nathaniel Shaler, Dr. Ephriam Mc-Dowell and Dr. Ethelbert Dudley, and four of these last named are Kentuckians. This quartet of famous men needs only the mention of their names to place them in the forefront as physicians; Shaler, Scientist and Poet; Theodore O'Hara, author of the finest martial epic in our language.

And it is of O'Hara now we must write. Born in Danville, Ky., and reared in and near this city—a public man from his youth—the gallant soldier of three wars, the Mexican, the Cuban and Civil war, beloved as a hero and a poet, one of the handsomest and most fascinating men of his day—an orator and elegant writer on any subject his name a household word in this city—it is a mystery that he would not be conspicuously honored by tablets everywhere in city and county, and State. It seems strange to well read patriotic people out of Kentucky who know the "Boyouac of the Dead" by heart, that so few of the teachers and scholars in the schools of Kentucky know anything of their world famous poet, O'Hara. They know of the Northern poets— Byrant, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, etc.—Tennyson, of England—but of O'Hara, who has written a poem greater of its kind, an elegy, than any one of them, they know very little.

A people who do not appreciate greatness never themselves become great, or worthy of note, and it is to preserve for our people respect for our great men who have left us such a heritage in history that we have founded anew this Historical Society. It is not only ennobling but inspiring to see reverence and homage paid the gifted, the heroic, the talented and good, as one sees it here in book, picture and souvenir, statesmen, warriors, pioneers and poets.

It has been a desire with us for years to see Theodore O'Hara properly acknowledged by Kentucky as her great poet, not merely as she has done by a sarcophagus in our cemetery, but by a memorial marble, on which should be inscribed, if not all, a few of the verses of his matchless poem "The Bivouac of the Dead."

There are those who remember my poem, written at request of the Commission directing the ceremonies when O'Hara was buried in the cemetery with others. I declined to read it myself on the occasion, but it was published at the time, and referred to the inscription on the Boston monument from his poem.

When we were last at Arlington, and saw over the gateway to this National Cemetery, on the great arch above, lines engraved from this poem, we resolved on our return to make another effort to have the State recognize a poem the United States and Europe had many times signally honored by selecting inscriptions from it for monuments. In various ways we tried to accomplish the object, but in vain. At last came Lieutenant-Governor McDermott to our aid. He had the same idea about home recognition. He called the Committee of the State Historical Society to a conference in the Executive office, Governor McCreary being absent on business for the State at the time, and then and there gave us the legal authority to erect a Memorial tablet at the head of the Sarcophagus the State had placed above the dead soldier, in the silent circle of the famous dead around the State monument, that his poem had given its name, "The Bivouac of the Dead." We were also given the right to inscribe upon the

Sarcophagus—beneath his name, "Author of the immortal poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead." Upon receiving the authority of the State through Gov. McDermott, we proceeded immediately to get designs for this Memorial. All that we received were beautiful, but the preferred design was that of the New Muldoon Company, Louisville, Ky.

It is a beautiful tablet of Italian marble six feet in height, upon a granite base, which will be erected at the head of O'Hara's tomb. On the front of the stone in bas-relief is an exquisite harp; beneath it is inscribed, "Theodore O'Hara," and beneath his name this verse, which refers to the military monument directly in front of the tablet:

"Yon marble minstrel's voiceful stone,
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb."

Beneath this verse are the words, "Frected by the Kentucky State Historical Society;" on the reverse side—facing the Sarcophagus—at the top is a pen with a palm branch resting lightly on it, and beneath, the other two eight line stanzas:

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few;
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round,
The Bivouac of the Dead.

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."

These lines are so well known they have become international. We have seen in the newspapers that the money for this O'Hara Memorial was to be raised by contribution—this is a mistake. We presume it arose from Col. E. H. Taylcr's noble and generous offer to defray the whole expense of the Memorial to his beloved friend, Col. O'Hara. We declined this offer but have promised him the honor of sharing the expense. It is the work of the State Historical Society, that has had the labor of its arrangement, and must have the honor of the deed.

If the Society had not known they they had the money for this Memorial, they would not have proposed to build it. That they have been fortunate in getting it at the price named, is because the company would not charge more, saying, "the honor of erecting the Memorial to the great poet, was worth more to them than the money

value." They appreciated the spirit of the gift from the Society to the memory of O'Hara. We hope to have the monument completed this summer.

Upon the Sarcophagus we have had carved beneath O'Hara's name:

"Author of the immortal poem" 'The Bivouac of the Dead."

No one in future can cast reproach upon the State—that she is ungrateful to O'Hara, whose fame now enwraps her like the starry flag of our country in imperishable renown.

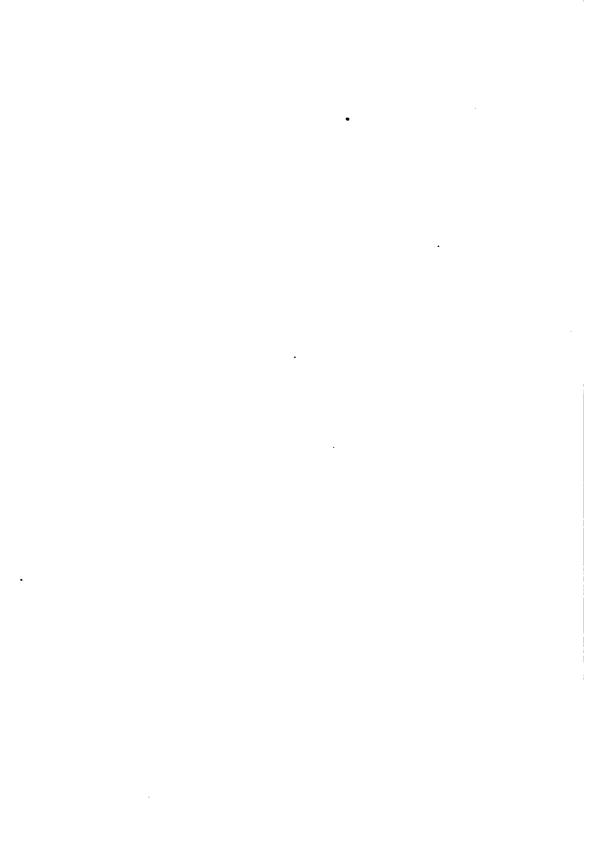
Present to examine and decide upon design for the Memorial May 26th, 1913:

Executive Committee of State Historical Society.

Acting-Governor Edward J. McDermott,
President Ex-Officio

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

Design of the New Muldoon Monument Company, Louisville, Ky., accepted.

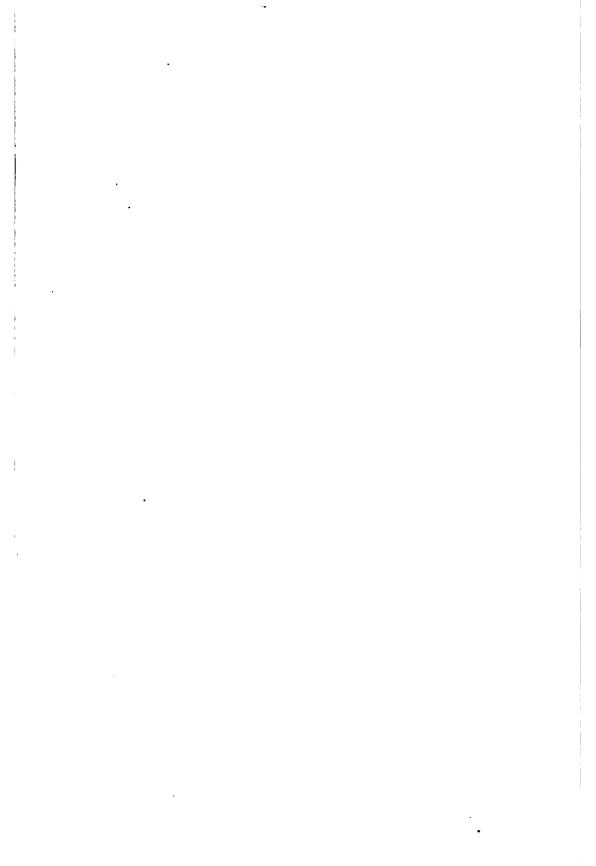


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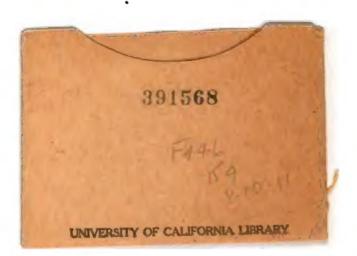
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